


DENHAM
PARISH REGISTERS,
1539—1850.
WITH NOTES.

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RISBRIDGE HUNDRED,

Co: SUFFOLK.

PART OF SUFFOLK

Newmarket

Bury St Edmunds

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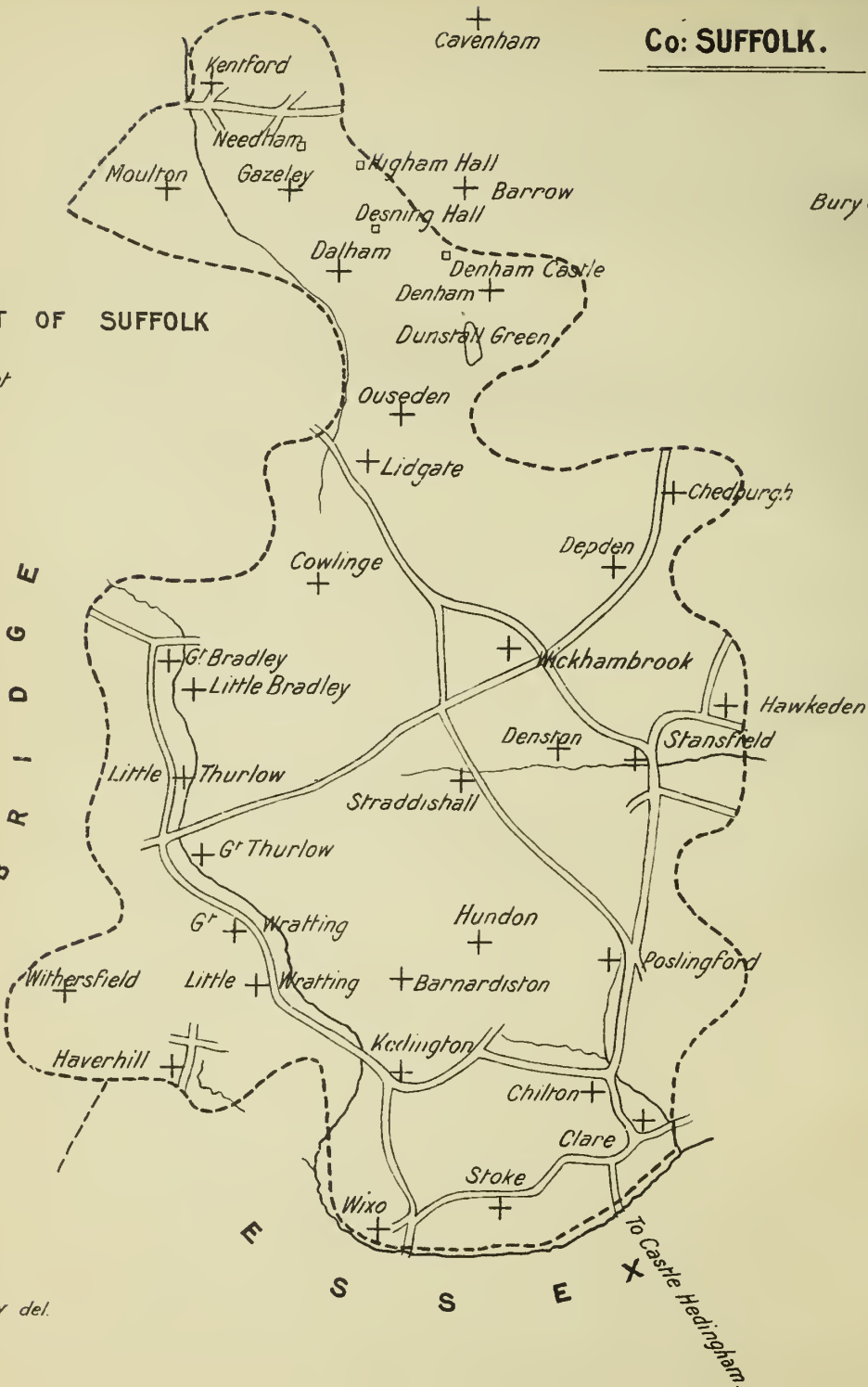
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To Castle Hedingham.



Denham, Eng. (W. Suffolk) Bury St. Edmunds

DENHAM PARISH REGISTERS,
1539—1850.

With Historical Notes and Notices.



BURY ST. EDMUND'S:
PAUL & MATHEW, BUTTER MARKET,

1904.

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PREFACE.

IN the sixties of the nineteenth century the book-catalogues of Mr. John Russel Smith of Soho Square used to come to my father's house. And I recollect very well that in one of them there was a funereal item about Denham and the Lewkenors, which made me think that they must have been wonderful people. That item must have been the Threnody, which I have described further on. (See p. 219—225.) It has stuck in my memory through forty years, and this volume is more or less the tardy fruit of the catalogue that contained it.

There are two Denhams in Suffolk, one in West Suffolk between Bury and Newmarket, the other in East Suffolk near Eye. This volume deals with Denham in West Suffolk.

Some years ago a young student of East Anglian lineage was going to study at the Theological College at Wells in Somersetshire. He left London by a midday train, and after some hours it pulled up and a porter shouted, Wells. Out jumped the student thinking that he had reached the scene of his future studies. But alas! unbeknown to himself he had been travelling from London north east instead of south west, and the Wells at which he had arrived was Wells in Norfolk and not Wells in Somersetshire. Taking warning from him I have been careful lest in hunting for Denham in West Suffolk I should arrive at Denham in East Suffolk. I hope I have avoided the danger. But sometimes a document shouted, Denham, and it was difficult to decide which Denham it meant.

There can be no reasonable doubt that every parish, however small and even though it does not happen to be near London, should have its history written with all the fulness that is possible. And so great is the mass of manuscript and contemporary material that a good deal of fulness is always possible. Some part of that history may be dry, but that cant be helped. A dry bit of truth, if truth ever can be dry, is quite as much worth printing as an interesting bit of untruth, if untruth ever can be interesting.

But there may be more than one idea as to how a parish history should be written. It seems to me that it may best be written on biographical lines, long biographies and short biographies, individual biographies and collective biographies. Botany, geology, the archæology and history of very early days, such things as those are pre-parochial or extra-parochial, and are no part of parochial history, but must be studied over a wider area than the parish. But around biography a large number of the facts which make up a parish history for a thousand years may well be made to cluster.

And by biography I mean not merely the biography of the great man who finds his way into every biographical dictionary, but the biography of every man who has run his course and lived his life, and whose course and life have left something behind that you can take hold of. The squire at the hall, the parson at the parsonage, the farmer at his farm, the labourer in his cottage, these all individually and collectively leave something behind them as the result of their life's labour. Gather those somethings together and you have the parish history. Biography may be made to include nearly everything that is human in its origin. Hardly anything need be left out in the cold. The buildings will not be left out, for they never grew of themselves ; some man's hand raised them, and biography will show whose hand it was. Genealogy, heraldry, bibliography, manners, customs, all will come in and have their place.

And if one wonders how to make a start, how to know who has lived and died in the parish, why, there in the parish chest lies a volume with the name of every inhabitant for three hundred years and more. If that does not give one something to start upon and work upon, I dont know what can. But one can only work upon it when it has first been transcribed and printed.

When the parishes have had their histories made out, then and not before the counties and the country will have theirs. But certainly not before, for you cannot tell the total until you know the items. To talk about the history of a country being fully written while as yet nothing is known as to the parishes and people who make up that country, is absurd.

I do not for a moment claim for this volume that it is a model of what a parish history ought to be. It is much too slight and imperfect for that. Many sources of information have not been touched. The rake has not done half its work, but

has left plenty for the gleaners to pick up. I will only claim two things for it: (1) that it contains the parish registers, and (2) that it contains a certain amount of information which had not been gathered together before.

A parish history is not solely occupied with small parochial details such as the erection of the pump or the purchase of a new harmonium, or the election of a beadle; but you are continually getting glimpses of kings, battles and affairs of state which lie beyond it. There is a spot in the village street of Denham where the near ground drops on either side, so that there is opened out a distant prospect of Ely Cathedral. So in the same way, in the history of any parish, there is now and then a spot between the beadle and the pump where the near ground drops, so that you get a distant view of kings, courts, parliaments, battles and such like that lie beyond. The Norman Conquest was not a small parochial matter, and yet it enters into the history of each parish. The Reformation of religion in the sixteenth century was not a small parochial matter, and yet you cannot tell the story of any parish without bringing it in. And so with many other national events, they form a part of the parish history quite as much as the pump, the harmonium or the beadle. Not only the village Hampden or the village Cromwell come into the story, but the real Hampden and the real Cromwell may come in too; and as for William the Conqueror and Henry VIII, they simply can't be kept out.

Denham is a very small place, but it would be quite possible to include in its history a large part of the history of England. The Norman Conquest turned out its Saxon owner, probably one named Alfric son of Wisgar, and put in his place a member of the great de Clare family. His granddaughter carried it as her marriage portion to the de Vere family, and the de Veres continued to be the feudal lords of it for the next four or five centuries. But not of the whole of it; for the good lady whose marriage portion it was cut off a slice and gave it to the priory or abbey of St. Osyth in Essex. Her gift was confirmed by her son and grandson, and the slice cut off is still to day called Denham Abbots. All this makes the Norman Conquest, the history of an abbey and the history of two great historic families, de Clares and de Veres, to be part of its history just as its history is a part of theirs.

And then came the Reformation, and St. Osyth was dismissed for ever, and we see Cromwell (not Oliver) and Lord Audley struggling for its possessions; and Lord Audley gets us (Denham), or at least so much of us as St. Osyth had possessed, and

hands us over to his daughter Margaret ; and she carries us to her first husband lord Henry Dudley, brother in law of lady Jane Grey, and then to her second husband the duke of Norfolk ; and he passes us on to his younger son Thomas, created successively lord Howard de Walden and Earl of Suffolk, who built the great house at Audley End. So that we continue to be mixed up with men who are playing a big part in national affairs and distinguishing themselves honourably or dishonourably as the case may be. (See p. 177.)

And then we (Denham) come to the old Suffolk family of Heigham, and through it to a branch of the Sussex Lewkenors, three generations of whom possessed us and left their mark upon us. Strong Puritans were they and those with whom they associated. One of them, a late servant of Edward VI, had died in the Tower in the reign of Queen Mary, and his son, the first of his family who owned us, was sent to the Tower for taking the Puritan side in an Elizabethan Parliament.

Such are some of the distant views which are opened out to us as we go through the history of this small parish. These distant views WITH the nearer views, neither one without the other, make up the whole view that any parish puts before us.

With regard to the Denham registers, there is nothing special about them. They have that interest which all registers have and must have, but not much more than that. They only contain three notes beyond the bare entries. One, a very curious one, will be found printed and examined at p. 269—272. It deserves still further examination. Another, a short one, extorted from the writer by the times in which he lived, will be found at p. 307. A third is printed in its place at p. 53.

During the first hundred years or so of registers, the entries of baptisms, marriages and burials are often mixed up together. Sometimes there is an attempt to keep them separate, but it does not last, so that the order is not chronological or anything else. I think that to reproduce this dis-order in print would be absurd, and so I always put the baptisms by themselves, and the burials by themselves.

But in a notice of three volumes of this series, Horringer, Little Saxham and Rushbrook, which appeared in the *Genealogist* for July, 1903, the reviewer doubts the advisability of this method. He has a perfect right to do so.

He then goes on to say that in the Rushbrook volume it is almost certain that I have turned many baptisms into burials and probably burials into baptisms. This he has no right to say. He gives no reason whatever for saying it, and, if I had

done it, I don't know how he could have found it out without comparing my volume with the original register. There is absolutely no ground for what he says. Every entry that I have printed as a baptism has "baptizatus" in the original, and every entry printed as a burial has "sepultus" in the original.

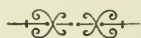
When a reviewer consents to review a book he undertakes to make some acquaintance with it, otherwise how can he review it? But this reviewer seems scarcely to have looked at the book itself. He had not discovered that there were portraits and other illustrations in it; he had not discovered that there were connected histories of any families; he had discovered nothing that was in it. All he seems to have done was to grovel and grub for a few minutes in the index, as if that was the whole book, and then bring groundless charges. His praise is as stupid as his blame. What is the sense of first saying that an author had turned baptisms into burials and burials into baptisms, and had failed in his attempt to give an account of the parish and its inhabitants, and then saying that he "may be cordially congratulated on the success of his labours"? If the charges be true, where the success and why the congratulation? Condolence for failure would be more consistent.

I will not spin out this preface any further than to say that the Somerset House wills and the inquisitions, which are practically printed in full, have been transcribed by Mr J. J. Musket, and the Norwich Diocesan records have been searched by Mr F. Johnson of Yarmouth. My brother, Col. C. R. W. Hervey, has been good enough to draw the map of Risbridge Hundred which faces the title page (see p. 310), and the plan of Denham hall and church at p. 299.

My best thanks for his help and hospitality are due to the Rev. William Burgess, whom for consistency sake I must continue to call the Minister of Denham. I hope I have not failed in the course of the volume to give my thanks where they are due.

Bury St. Edmunds,
September 1, 1904.

S. H. A. H.



EXPLANATIONS.

Everything in square brackets is editorial.

In the registers the surname in round brackets after the mother's christian name is her maiden name : e.g. p. 24.

The date at the end of a baptismal entry is the date of birth : e.g. p. 26.

Towards the end of century xviii and at the beginning of century xix it was the custom to baptize a child privately within a few days of its birth and to receive it into the church a month or two or perhaps a year or two afterwards. Sometimes the entry was made in the register on the first occasion, sometimes on the second, sometimes on both. So that it may sometimes happen that a child is entered twice.

Till 1750 the year is reckoned from March 25. But in this register, within the first 50 years, it looks as if sometimes they reckoned from Jan. 1.

The words "buried in wollen as appears by the affidavit" which follow the entries of burials on p. 56, 57, refer to the Act of Parliament in 1679 for the encouragement of the woollen trade. Within eight days of burial an affidavit had to be brought to the Minister stating that the deceased was buried in woollen and not in linen. The penalty was £5, of which half was paid to the informer and half to the poor of the parish. For payments of the penalty see Ickworth Registers, p. 54, 55 ; Little Saxham, p. 65 ; Rushbrook, p. 61.

ERRATA

- P. 46. last line but one. For *Maule* read *Moule*.
- P. 76. line 4 from end. For *first* read *second*.
- P. 129. l. 20. For *Janna* read *Janua*.
- P. 130. l. 17. For *Hengrave* read *Hargrave*.
- P. 141. l. 9. For *Duncange* read *Ducange*.
- P. 149. last lines. For 200,000 read 2,000,000, and for 170,800 read 1,708,000
- P. 203. l. 11. The portrait of Sir Thomas Gargrave is at Hardwick. The miniature at Ickworth is of a lady of the Gargrave family.
- P. 218. l. 23. I think 1608 should be 1608/9.
- P. 265. An error in each of the last two paragraphs has been corrected at p. 300, par. 5, 6.
- P. 284 l. 4. For *othodoxy* read *orthodoxy*.
- P. 309. Par. 1. On second thoughts I will draw inference B. Probably Albredus has nothing to do with Aubrey, of which the latin form is Albericus. A history of the descendants of Richard Everett, who emigrated to New England in 1636, was printed at Boston in 1902. A copy has just been presented to the Library of the Suffolk Arch. Inst. by one of his descendants, the Hon. William Everett. I see there that one branch of those descendants in the 17th and 18th century called themselves Avered and Avery. It looks as if Everard, Everett, Evered, Avered, Avery, all represented the same personal name, of which the Latin form is Albredus.

DENHAM PARISH REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS.

Registrum Denhamæ recognitum et renovatum A.D. 1599.

Registeria Denhamæ recognita et renovata anno domini nostri Jhesu Christi
1599.

Anno Henrici regis 8vi 31.*

[1539.] Nov. 21. Alice Avis.
Jan. 2. John Kyme.

Anno Henrici regis 8vi 32.

[1540.] Nov. 22. Awdrie daughter of Francis Hawkins.
Dec. 4. Felice Everard.

Anno Henrici regis 8vi 33.

[1541.] Maye 26. Margaret daughter of John Crispe.

Anno Henrici 8vi 34.

[1542.] Maye 26. William daughter [sic] of William Jusdall.
Julie 22. Elizabeth daughter of Hugh Berd.
Nov. 12. Elizabeth daughter of John Driver.
Jan. 11. Elizabeth daughter of Edward Bardwell gentleman.
[1543.] Oct. 13. Marie daughter of Henrie Maiu.

*Only the regnal year is given in the original register. The first entry, a burial, is dated thus "anno regni regis Henrici octavi 30." It continues to be given till the 35th year of Henry VIII. Henry's regnal year began on April 22. In translating the regnal year into the year of our Lord I have followed the custom of that time, and reckoned that year to begin on March 25.

Anno Henrici regis 8vi 35.

[1543.]	Feb.	1.	Thomas sonne of John Elsing.
	March	20.	Thomas sonne of Edward Bardwell gent.
	Jan.	27.†	Edward sonne of Richard Noble.
	Feb.	26.†	Joane daughter of William Jusdale.
1548.	Maie	3.	Margaret daughter of Edward Bardwell gent.
	Maie	4.	John sonne of Henerie Driver.
	Feb.	26.	Henrie sonne of Henrie Mayo.
	Feb.	27.	James sonne of John Elsing.
1549.	April	14.	Robert sonne of Robert Browne.
1550.	June	4.	Thomas Seely sonne of Thomas Seelie.
	March		Elizabeth daughter of Henerie Mayo.
1552.	Maye	6.	Thomas sonne of John Rogers.
	Oct.	18.	Elizabeth Laye [sic] daughter of Thomas Raie.
	Dec.	10.	Jane daughter of Thomas Seelie.
1553.	June	9.	Rose daughter of Henrie Driver.
	June	23.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Belliman.
	Aug.	5.	Agnes daughter of Thomas Seelie.
	Nov.	2.	William sonne of John Omon.
	Aug.	25.	Susan daughter of Thomas Ebbes.
1554.	Oct.	19.	Elizabeth Rumbelow.
1556.	Dec.	9.	William sonne of William Smith.
1557.	Jan.	4.	Thomas Higham.
	Aprill	20.	Agnes Bateman.
	Aprill	10.	John Seelie.
	Nov.	14.	William Sadler.
	Nov.	20.	John Raie.
1560.	Aug.	10.	Barnard Rush.
	Aug.	25.	William sonne of Thomas Blackbone.
	Jan.	5.	Elizabeth daughter of Richard Murden.
1561.	Aprill	15.	William sonne of Thomas Raie.

† It is not quite certain to what year these two entries belong. They seem to be placed in the original register under 35 Henry VIII, like the two that precede them. But they may belong to any year not later than 1548.

1561.	Maie	2.	John sonne of Richard Elsing.
1563.	Oct.	22.	Marie daughter of Gregorie Kirkcum.
	Maie	7.	Joane daughter of Thomas Raie.
	Dec.	20.	William sonne of Richard Murden.
	June	8.	Anna daughter of Thomas Blackbone.
	April	10.	Susan daughter of Richard Elsing.
1564.	Dec.	10.	Margert daughter of Richard Murden.
	Aprill	10.	Robert sonne of Thomas Blackbone.
1565.	Nov.	26.	Thomas sonne of Richard Elsing.
	Aprill	1.	John sonne of Thomas Lovington.
	Aug.	5.	William sonne of Gualter Lord.
1566.	Maie	31.	John sonne of Gregorie Kirkcum.
	Feb.	28.	Thomas sonne of William Sargent.
	Feb.	28.	John sonne of John Spenser.
	Nov.	28.	Joane daughter of John Rowland.
1568.	March	28.	Marie daughter of Richard Elsing.
	Aug.	26.	Thomas sonne of Gualter Lord.
	Sept.	28.	Thomas sonne of Gregorie Kirkham.
1569.	Julie	28.	William sonne of Robert Glover.
	March	2.	Susan daughter of Robert Beleman.
1571.	March	26.	Ester daughter of Robert Beleman.
1574.	June	4.	Edward sonne of Gregorie Kirkham.
1575.	Sept.	18.	Susan daughter of Thomas Cleare Esquier
	Sept.	18.	Dorothie daughter of Edward Lewkenor Esquier.
1576.	Feb.	5.	Alice daughter of Robert Beleman.
	Oct.	8.	William sonne of Thomas Crosse.
	Dec.	27.	Anne daughter of Thomas Newpot.
	Dec.	31.	John sonne of George Sparrowe.
	Jan.	16.	Henerie sonne of Robert Belleman.
1577.	Aug.	26.	Timotheus son of Robert Oldmayne alias Pricke.*
	Sept.	29.	Ruth daughter of Gregorie Kirkham.
	Oct.	7.	Anne daughter of Edward Lewkenor Esquire.
1580.	Jan.	24.	Martha daughter of Robert Beleman.

*The exact words of this entry and the curious note that accompanys it are printed further on. Ed.

1580.	March	20.	John sonne of Thomas Newport.
	Julie	25.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Crosse.
1581.	Feb.	22.	Margeret daughter of Robert Beleman.
	Feb.	24.	Martha Avis.
	June	4.	Timothie Gefferie.
1583.	Feb.	11.	Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	Aprill	28.	George sonne of Thomas Newport.
	March	9.	Elizabeth daughter of Robert Belleman.
1584.	Aprill	19.	Rebecka daughter of William Avis.
1585.	Julie	25.	Edward sonne of Thomas Newport.
	March	29.	Thomas sonne of Robert Belleman.
1586.	March	1.	John sonne of William Avis.
	Oct.	13.	Marie daughter of Robert Beleman.
	Aprill	3.	Dorothie daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	Sept.	13.	Constance daughter of Thomas Newport.
	Feb.	10.	Edward sonne of Edward Lewkenor Esquier.
	March	6.	Thomas sonne of Bartholmew Balthroppe.
1587.	Oct.	8.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Garret.
	Oct.	29.	Thomas sonne of William Avice.
1588.	Sept.	1.	Robert sonne of Edward Lewkenor Esquire.
1589.	Julie	6.	Susan daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	Nov.	9.	Nicholas sonne of William Avice.
	Dec.	14.	Susan daughter of Thomas Garrard.
1590.	Aug.	2.	Amise daughter of Thomas Hull.
1591.	Sept.	12.	Elizabeth daughter of Edward Lewkenor Esquier.
1592.	Aprill	12.	Edward sonne of William Avis.
	Aprill	12.	Martha daughter of Christopher Raghett.
1594.	Julie	14.	Jefferie sonne of William Avis.
1596.	Aprill	2.	Clement sonne of William Avis.
	Oct.	18.	Susan daughter of Thomas Hull.
1597.	April	17.	Susan daughter of Edward Kempe.
	Sept.	1.	Susan daughter of Thomas Gurnay Esquier
1598.	Jan.	1.	Thomas sonne of Christopher Raghett.
	Aprill	2.	Robert sonne of Robert Castell Esquier.
	Aug.	6.	Margeret daughter of Thomas Hull.

1598.	Nov.	19.	Dorothie daughter of Thomas Gurnay Esquier.
1599.	Jan.	28.	Samuell sonne of William Avis.
	Feb.	4.	Anne daughter of Matthew Tomson.
1600.†	Jan.	20.	Edward sonne of Edward Kempe.
	Feb.	10.	Edward sonne of Christopher Raggett.
	March	16.	Edward sonne of Godfrey Roodes Esquier.
	Maie	4.	William Baxter.
	Maie	11.	Sarah Griffen.
	Feb.	22.	Simon sonne of Mathew Tompson.
	March	15.	Easter daughter of Thomas Hull.
1601.	June	7.	Susan daughter of Richard Blackerbie clarke.
1602.	Aug.	15.	James sonne of Robert Quarles esquire.
	Nov.	21.	Anne daughter of Robert Bird.
	Dec.	20.	Francis sonne of Francis Ladiman.
1603.	Aprill	21.	Robert sonne of Mathew Tomson.
	June	26.	Margaret daughter of Richard Blackerbie.
	Sept.	28.	Susan daughter of Robert Quarles esquire.
	Feb.	2.	Thomas sonne of Peter Baxter.
1604.	Maie	13.	Edward sonne of Edward Kempe.
	Maye	20.	Miles sonne of Thomas Hull.
	Aug.	19.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Crosse.
	Jan.	28.	Margaret daughter of Robert Wixe.
	Dec.	16.	Tomasine daughter of Mathew Tomson.
	Feb.	24.	Priscilla daughter of Robert Quarles esquire.
	March	24.	Susan daughter of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
1605.	June	9.	Marie daughter of Francis Ladyman.
	March	16.	Symon sonne of Peter Baxter.
1606.	June	6.	Margaret daughter of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
	June	13.	Sarah daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	June	25.	William sonne of Edward Kempe.

†Usually till 1750 registers begin the year at March 25. But this register seems to begin it sometimes at March 25, sometimes at Jan. 1. Apparently if they began the year at March 25, these first three entries of 1600 should have gone under 1599. But if they began it at Jan. 1, then the last two entries should have gone under 1601. As it is, apparently 1600 has more than its proper share.

1606.	Oct.	5.	Robert sonne of Robert Quarles esquier.
	Nov.	5.	Dorothie daughter of Martha Belliman.
	Dec.	25.	Sarah daughter of Francis Ladiman.
	Sept.	8.	Susan daughter of Mathew Tomsone.
1608.	April	16.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Stuard Esquier.
	Julie	17.	Margaret daughter of Robert Bird.
	Nov.	20.	Elizabeth daughter of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
	Dec.	17.	Edward & Susan twines sonne & daughter of Fredericke Johnsone Gent :
1609.	Jan.	1.	Thomas & Elizabeth twines s. & d. of Francis Ladiman.
	Jan.	22.	John sonne of Edward Kempe.
	June	9.	Rachell daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	Aug.	6.	Edward sonne of Robert Quarles esquire.
1610.	Feb.	14.	Joane daughter of Thomas Stuard Esquire.
	Jan.	7.	Thomas sonne of Robert Wixe.
	Jan.	6.	Susan daughter of Thomas Trash.
	Jan.	19.	Marie daughter of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
1611.	June	27.	James sonne of James Cutmere.
	Julie	14.	James sonne of Edward Kempe.
	Julie	18.	Francis sonne of Robert Quarles Esquier.
	Aprill	28.	Henerie sonne of Francis Ladiman.
1612.	March	10.	Simón sonne of Charles Pricke.
	Jan.	26.	Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	Feb.	26.	Edward sonne of Thomas Stuard Esquier.
	Feb.	4.	Ann daughter of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
1613.	Maye	4.	Henrie sonne of Edward Lewkenor knight.
	Feb.	17.	Edward sonne of Edward Lewkenor knight.
	June	26.	Robert sonne of Thomas Crosse.
	Nov.	14.	Susan daughter of Thomas Stuard Esquier.
1614.	Nov.	20.	Robert sonne of Robert Bird.
	Feb.	21.	Susan daughter of Edward Lewkenor knight.
	April	10.	Henrie sonne of Francis Ladiman.
	Maye	1.	Edward sonne of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
1615.	Julie	13.	Margarett daughter of Martha Belliman.
	Feb.	25.	John sonne of Robert Owers.

1616.	March	9.	Edward sonne of Robert Bird.
1617.	March	30.	William sonne of Thomas Crosse.
	Aprill	6.	Robert sonne of Thomas Stuard Esquier.
	Maye	11.	Kathrine daughter of Edward Lewkenor knight.
	Julie	24.	Timothie sonne of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
	Oct.	25.	Barbarie daughter of Prudence Paman.
	Oct.	5.	Susan daughter of Christopher & Elizabeth Howlet.
1618.	Maye	17.	Marie daughter to the saide [see Burials] Edward Lewkenor knight, a posthuma.
1619.	Aprill	23.	John sonne of John Muriall.
	Julie	4.	Martha daughter of Thomas Crosse.
	Julie	6.	Thomas sonne of Thomas Catteline gentleman.
	Sept.	31.	Simon sonne of Thomas Stuard Esquier.
	Oct.	27.	Richard sonne of Robert Bendish gentleman.
	Dec.	20.	Robert sonne of Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke.
1621.	Aprill	3.	William sonne of John Muriall.
	Maie	11.	Elizabeth daughter of Francis Ladiman.
	Aug.	13.	Edward sonne of Thomas Catteline esquire.
1622.	June	19.	Richard sonne of Robert Bird.
	Oct.	15.	Judith sonne [sic] of Thomas Catteline.
	Nov.	15.	Marie daughter of John Baispoole.
	March	16.	Edmund sonne of Edmund Isbell.
1625.	Sept.	6.	Edward sonne of Thomas Seelie.
	Oct.	9.	Thomas sonne of John Muriall.
	Dec.	26.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Isbell.
	Dec.	27.	Anna daughter of Bartholmewe Mayer.
1632.	March	20.	Priscilla daughter of Francis Frost.
1634.	Oct.	3.	William sonne of William & Sarah Kempe.
	Jan.	4.	Abigail daughter of Francis & Felice Frost.
1635.	Jan.	31.	Rachell daughter of John & Elizabeth Crane.
	Feb.	22.	Elizabeth daughter of Clement & Ann Crane.
1636.	Sept.	10.	Edward sonne of William & Marie Kempe.
1637.	Aprill	2.	Timothy son of William Adamson clerke. Borne March 28.
	Oct.	1.	Richard son of Edmund & Elizabeth Isbell.
	Oct.	15.	Clement son of Clement & Anne Crane.

1637.	Jan.	21.	Elizabeth daughter of Anthony & Anne Tiler.
1638.	Sept.	2.	John son of William & Sarah Kempe.
	Oct.	14.	Phillis daughter of Francis & Phillis Frost.
1639.	Aprill	15.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Crane.
	Sept.	1.	Hannah daughter of Clement & Anne Crane.
	March	20.	George son of George & Elizabeth Swathe. Borne March 5.
1640.	May	31.	Daniel son of Francis & Phillis Frost.
1641.	June	3.	Elizabeth daughter of Edward & Frances Blande was borne in ye Sowe parke, which is in no knowne parish, was by leave baptised at Denham.
	Feb.	1	Bridget daughter of Clement & Anne Crane.
1642.	Aprill	10.	Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Crane.
	Sept.	15.	Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Margret Stimson.
	Dec.	11.	Charles son of Robert & Elizabeth Ours.
1644.	Jan.	25.	William son of William & Elizabeth Maylin.
	Aprill	5.	Rebecka daughter of Clement & Anne Crane.
	Sept.	12.	William son of William & Rebeckah Barrets.
	Jan.	10.	Anne daughter of John Crane.
1645.	Jan.	18.	Thomas son of William & Anne Pickering. Borne Jan. 5.
	Feb.	3.	Marie daughter of Edward & Marie Smith. Borne Feb. 2.
1646.	March	29.	Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Maylin.
	Feb.	24.	Sarah daughter of Clement Crane.
1647.	Oct.	15.	Edward son of Edward & Marie Smith.
	Jan.	14.	William son of William & Anne Pickering.
	Feb.	11.	Marie daughter of William and Marie Placence.
1649.	Oct.	7.	Robert son of Robert & Marie Maylin.
	Nov.	23.	John son of Thomas & Francis Dercet.
	Feb.	2.	William son of Edward & Marie Smith.
	Feb.	10.	George son of William & Marie Placence.
1650.	Aug.	4.	Thomas son of William & Elizabeth Maylin.
	Jan.	24.	Joyce daughter of Edward & Marie Smith.
1653.	—	—	William son of Edward & Marie Smith.
	Julie	17.	John son of John & Grace Otley.
	Jan.	19.	Anne daughter of William & Anne More.
	Feb.	1.	Sarah daughter of Thomas & Jane Helder.

1654.	June	23.	Ruth daughter of William & Anne Pickering.	
	Dec.	22.	Martha daughter of Martha Blackabe widow.	
	Jan.	7.	Thomas son of Robert & Priscilla Prigg.	
1655.	March	30.	John son of John & Jane Helder	
	April	10.	Anne daughter of William Browne.	
	June	29.	William son of Nicholas & Jane Cheswright.	
	Sept.	9.	Edward son of William & Elizabeth Maylin.	
	Nov.	15.	Timothie son of Samuel & Dorothea Mortlock.	
1656.	Sept.	24.	Valentine son of Edward & Marie Smith.	
	Nov.	13.	Jane daughter of Nicholas & Jane Cherit.	
	Dec.	11.	Jane daughter of Thomas & Jane Helder.	
	Feb.	14.	Elizabeth daughter of Samuel & Dorothy Mortlock.	
1657.	Julie	8.	Anne daughter of Edward & Joan Selie.	
1658.	Maye	22.	Ann daughter of Nicholas & Jane Cheswright.	
1659.	June	17.	Nicholas son of Nicholas Cheswright.	
1660.	Sept.	13.	Richard son of Samuel & Anne Boardman.	Born Aug. 18.
	Oct.	17.	Jane daughter of Nicholas & Jane Cheritt.	
	Dec.	14.	Dorothy daughter of Thomas & Jane Helder.	
	March	7.	Robert sonne of Robert Bird.	
1661.	June	12.	Jeremiah sonne of Edward & Mary Smith.	
	Aug.	17.	Mary daughter of William & Joane Taylor.	
	Oct.	1.	James sonne of William & Anne Browne.	
	Nov.	28.	Prudence daughter of Austine Weeding.	
	Nov.	29.	Samuel son of Joseph & Elizabeth Peake.	
	March	20.	Mary daughter of Samuel & Anne Boardman.	
1662.	April	27.	Samuel son of John & Grace Otley.	
	May	13.	Edward son of Nicholas & Jane Cherit.	
	Sept.	27.	John son of William & Elisabeth Hood.	
	Feb.	7.	Thomas son of Thomas & Jane Helder.	
1663.	June	17.	Thomas son of Nicholas & Jane Cherit,	
	Dec.	9.	Edward son of William & Anne Browne.	
	Dec.	31.	Sarah daughter of Samuel & Anne Boardman.	
1664.	June	30.	Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas & Jane Cherit.	
	Sept.	2.	Martha daughter of William & Elizabeth Hood.	
	Feb.	7.	Elizabeth daughter of Henry & Martha Bonnet.	

1664.	March	16.	Mary daughter of John & Grace Otley.
1665.	Sept.	2.	Nicholas son of Nicholas & Jane Cherrit.
	Sept.	19.	John son of John & Mary Sandy.
	March	9.	Samuel son of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlocke.
1666.	July	12.	Timothy son of Thomas & Jane Helder.
	Oct.	12.	David son of Samuel & Anne Boardman.
	Dec.	8.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Grace Otley.
1667.	May	6.	William son of William & Elizabeth Hood.
	May	26.	Anne daughter of Henry & Martha Bunnet.
	Sept.	27.	John son of John & Susanna Owers.
	Nov.	21.	Lewes son of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlocke.
	Dec.	17.	William son of Thomas & Jane Helder.
	March	19.	Elizabeth daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Peake.
1668.	March	28.	John son of Samuel & Anne Boardman.
1669.	Oct.	10.	Prudence daughter of Samuel & Anne Bordman.
	Oct.	13.	Henry son of Henry & Martha Bunnet.
1670.	April	24.	Thomas son of Thomas & Jane Helder.
	May	26.	Anne daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlocke.
	Oct.	27.	Richard son of John & Grace Otley.
	Feb.	28.	John son of John & Alice Challice.
1671.	April	25.	John son of John & Mary Sparrow.
	Sept.	7.	John son of John Owers of Southwood parke.
	Oct.	16.	John son of Henry & Martha Bunnet.
	March	14.	Edward son of Thomas & Jane Helder.
1672.	Sept.	3.	William son of Samuel & Anne Bordman.
	Oct.	4.	Mary daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlocke.
	Oct.	25.	Richard son of Walter & Elizabeth Ray.
	Oct.	30.	Edward son of John & Mary Sparrow.
	Nov.	7.	Alice daughter of John & Alice Challice.
1673.	July	11.	Hannah daughter of John Owers of Southwood parke.
	Sept.	12.	Matthew son of Henry & Martha Bunnet.
1674.	June	4.	Margaret daughter of Walter & Elizabeth Ray.
	Nov.	5.	Frances daughter of John & Alice Challice.
	March	25.	John son of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlock.
1675.	Feb.	24.	Samuel son of John & Mary Sparrow.

1676.	May	30.	William son of Henry & Martha Bunnet.
	June	15.	Susanna daughter of John & Susanna Owers.
	Aug.	27.	John son of Walter & Elizabeth Ray.
	Jan.	31.	Margaret daughter of John & Alice Challice.
1677.	Nov.	11.	Robert son of Edmund & Mary Byshop.
	Nov.	29.	Henry son of Walter & Elizabeth Ray.
1678.	Dec.	5.	James son of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlock.
	Dec.	12.	Samuel son of John Owers of South park.
	Jan.	16.	Edward son of John & Mary Sparrow.
1679.	May	1.	William son of John & Alice Challice.
	May	13.	Orbel son of Walter & Elizabeth Ray.
	Feb.	10.	Mary daughter (b) of Sarah Helder.
1680.	June	22.	Edmund son of Henry & Martha Bunnet.
	July	18.	John son of Edmund & Mary Byshop.
	Jan.	10.	Richard son of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlock.
	March	3.	Robert son of John & Alice Challice.
1681.	June	10.	Samuel son of John & Mary Sparrow.
	Nov.	5.	Robert son of Robert Owers.
1682.	July	30.	Mary daughter of Edmund & Mary Plumme.
	Dec.	29.	Sarah daughter of John & Alice Challice.
1683.	May	11.	Thomas son of Samuel & Elizabeth Mortlock.
	Sept.	13.	William son of John & Mary Sparrow.
1685.	May	26.	Robert son of John & Alice Challice.
	July	7.	Mary daughter of John & Mary Sparrow.
1687.	June	30.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Mary Sparrow.
	Jan.	15.	Susanna daughter of John & Alice Challis.
1688.	May	24.	Elizabeth daughter of Ambrose & Elizabeth Orbel.
	July	19.	John son of John & Elizabeth Parker.
	Oct.	10.	Mary daughter of Jefferey & Martha Dearsley.
1689.	April	29.	Simon Baxter Jefferyes son of Elizabeth Jefferes.
	Jan.	10.	Martha daughter of Jefferey & Martha Dearsley.
	Jan.	16.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Parker.
1690.	Aug.	17.	Edward son of Edward & Susanna Brown.
	Aug.	17.	Susanna daughter of Edward & Susanna Brown.
1691.	May	22.	Samuel son of Henry Bunnet.

1691.	June	27.	Mary daughter of John & Alice Challis.
	July	2.	Elizabeth daughter of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
	March	19.	Alice daughter of John & Elizabeth Parker.
1692.	Aug.	28.	Anne daughter of Edward & Susanna Brown.
	Oct.	14.	Thomas son of Jefferey & Martha Dearsley.
	Jan.	12.	Thomas son of Henry Bunnet.
1693.	Feb.	21.	Thomas son of Henry & Susan Bunnet.
	Feb.	22.	Dinah daughter of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
1694.	July	24.	Susan daughter of John & Mary Adams.
	July	24.	Cassandra daughter of John & Mary Adams.
	Oct.	1.	James son of Edward & Susan Brown.
	Oct.	17.	Walter son of Francis & Elizabeth Adkins.
	Jan.	17.	George son of George & Elizabeth Bowers of South parke.
	Feb.	21.	Henry son of John & Elizabeth Parker.
1695.	May	9.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Fenton.
	Aug.	15.	Joseph son of Jefferey & Martha Dearsley.
	Jan.	19.	Joseph son of Joseph & Elizabeth Asbey.
1696.	Sept.	18.	Susan daughter of Henry & Susan Bunnet.
	Dec.	17.	John son of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
	Jan.	16.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Parker.
	Feb.	18.	William son of Edward & Susan Brown.
	Feb.	18.	Margaret daughter of Edward & Susan Brown.
1697.	Nov.	12.	Elizabeth daughter of George & Elizabeth Bowers of South wood park.
	Feb.	17.	Anne daughter of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
1698.	May	7.	Simon son of Simon & Martha Peck.
	May	14.	William son of William & Martha Orbel.
	June	12.	Mary daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Asbey.
	Feb.	6.	Judith daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.
1699.	Aprill	10.	John son of William & Martha Orbel.
	July	27.	Susan daughter of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
	Aug.	7.	Lewes son of Lewes & Martha Mortlock.
	Dec.	7.	Edmund son of Edmund Walker.
1700.	June	27.	John son of William & Martha Orbel.
	June	30.	Martha daughter of Simon & Martha Peck.

1700.	June	30.	Mary daughter of Simon & Martha Peck.
	Dec.	22.	William son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Jan.	19.	Hannah daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Asbey.
	March	16.	Elizabeth daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Ray.
1701.	May	1.	Esther daughter of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
	Aug.	13.	Robert son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
	Jan.	16.	Elizabeth daughter of Lewes & Martha Mortlock.
	Feb.	26.	William son of Edward & Elizabeth Brown.
1702.	April	6.	Anne daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	June	21.	Walter son of Richard & Elizabeth Ray.
	Oct.	30.	Robert son of Jefferey & Martha Dearsley.
	May	13.	Judith daughter of Simon & Martha Peck.
1703.	May	30.	Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	June	3.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker
	Oct.	29.	Richard son of Richard & Elizabeth Ray.
	Nov.	18.	Ambrose son of William & Martha Orbel.
	Dec.	12.	John son of Joseph & Elizabeth Asbey.
	Feb.	11.	Anne daughter of Lewes & Martha Mortlock.
	March	24.	Jeffery son of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
	May	21.	Elizabeth daughter of Isaac & Mary Harold.
1704.	Aug.	20.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Sept.	19.	Mary daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
	Feb.	1.	James son of William & Martha Orbel.
	March	25.	John son of Roger Largent.
1705.	April	19.	Isaac son of James & Susan Cook.
	May	8.	John son of Robert & Martha Hempsted.
	Aug.	12.	Martha daughter of Jeffery & Martha Derisley.
	Feb.	4.	Robert son of Robert & Rose Bishop.
	March	14.	James son of William & Martha Orbel.
	March	24.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
	June	14.	Martha daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	June	16.	Elizabeth daughter of Roger & Susan Largent.
1706.	Nov.	11.	Clement son of Isaac & Mary Harold.
	May	9.	Francis daughter of Lewis & Martha Mortlock.
	Sept.	29.	Andrew son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.

1707.	Oct.	7.	Josephus Asbey vir annorum quinquaginta plus minus duorum.
	Feb.	15.	Martha daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.
1708.	April	18.	Benjamin son of Roger & Susan Largent.
	Dec.	12.	Mary daughter of Robert & Rose Bishop.
	Jan.	10.	William son of William & Ann Rutlidge.
1709.	April	10.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
	July	3.	Sarah daughter of Lewis & Martha Mortlock.
	July	14.	Martha daughter of William & Martha Orbel.
	Oct.	2.	John son of Isaac & Mary Harrould.
	Dec.	4.	Robert son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Jan.	7.	Robert son of Roger & Susan Largent.
1710.	Sept.	30.	Jane daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
	Jan.	11.	Richard son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Jan.	21.	Thomas son of William & Ann Rutlidge.
	March	23.	Benjamin son (b) of Elizabeth Gibben.
1712.	Aug.	28.	John son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
	Nov.	7.	James son of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
	Nov.	13.	Anne daughter of William & Martha Orbell.
	Feb.	15.	Anne daughter of John & Anne Reeve.
	March	8.	Anne daughter of William & Anne Rutlidge.
1713.	July	17.	Susan daughter of Lewis & Martha Mortlock.
	Aug.	9.	Edmund son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Dec.	22.	Samuel son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
1714.	March	28.	Robert son of Robert & Elisabeth Loveday.
	Aug.	1.	Mary daughter of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
	Oct.	17.	Edward son of Edward & Alice Sparrow.
	Dec.	19.	Sarah daughter of John & Elisabeth Challis.
	Feb.	9.	Anne daughter of Thomas & Anne Sculthorp.
1715.	Nov.	27.	John son of Samuel & Sarah Abbot.
	Dec.	16.	William son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.
1716.	May	6.	John son of John & Anne Reeve.
	May	11.	Andrew son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	June	24.	John son of Robert & Elizabeth Loveday.
	Feb.	7.	William son (b) of Elizabeth Redgin.
1717.	March	31.	Hannah daughter of Edward & Alice Sparrow.

1717.	April	9.	Richard son of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
	Sept.	8.	Martha daughter of William & Anne Rutledge.
	Feb.	16.	William son of Robert & Rose Bishop.
1718.	June	29.	Samuel son of Samuel & Sarah Abbot.
	March	22.	Samuel son of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
1719.	July	5.	Rose daughter of Richard & Mary Metcalf.
	July	12.	Luke son of Luke & Anne Underwood.
	Aug.	9.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Dec.	20.	Alice daughter of Edward & Alice Sparrow.
	Jan.	17.	William son of John & Anne Reeve.
	Jan.	17.	Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Loveday.
1720.	Aug.	28.	Mary daughter of John & Anne Ashby.
	Oct.	16.	Edward son of Thomas & Alice Ottley of Dalham.
	Jan.	22.	George son of Samuel & Sarah Abbot.
1721.	May	21.	John son of John & Elizabeth Catchpole.
	Aug.	9.	Mary daughter of Joseph & Mary Dearsly.
	Sept.	3.	Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Plumb.
	March	4.	William & Thomas sons of Luke & Anne Underwood.
1722.	June	7.	Richard son of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
	Oct.	7.	Alice daughter of John & Anne Reeve.
	Oct.	14.	Mary daughter of Edward & Alice Sparrow of Dalham.
	Dec.	30.	Thomas son of Robert & Elizabeth Loveday.
	Jan.	6.	Lydia daughter of Richard & Mary Metcalf.
	July	6.	Dinah daughter of Joseph & Mary Derisly.
1723.	Nov.	19.	Anne daughter of William & Anne Dearsly.
	Dec.	29.	Mary daughter of John & Elizabeth Catchpole.
	March	15.	Anne daughter of Luke & Anne Underwood.
1724.	June.	7.	Mary daughter of Samuel & Sarah Abbot.
	Nov.	1.	Anne daughter of John & Anne Ashby.
	March.	7.	William son of Edward & Alice Sparrow.
	March	25.	Joseph son of Joseph & Mary Dearsly.
1725.	May	17.	William son of William & Anne Dearsly.
	Oct.	28.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Catchpole.
	Jan.	16.	John son of Luke & Anne Underwood.
	March	13.	Mary daughter of John Plum.

1726.	April	3.	Richard son of Richard & Mary Metcalf.
	Feb.	18.	Elizabeth daughter of Samuel & Sarah Abbot.
1727.	June	15.	Robert son of Joseph & Mary Derisly.
	July	17.	Thomas son of William & Anne Derisly.
	Nov.	3	Elizabeth daughter of Edward & Alse Sparrow.
	March	15.	John son of Richard & Mary Meadcalf.
1728.	Oct.	4.	Ann daughter of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	Oct.	18.	Elizabeth daughter of William & Ann Derisley.
	Feb.	3.	Sarah daughter of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
1729.	March	27.	Walter son of Mr Walter & Elizabeth Ray.
	Dec.	28.	John son of Luke & Ann Hardey.
	Jan.	1.	Martha daughter of Joseph & Mary Derisly.
	March	22.	John son of John & Sarah Plumb.
1730.	Nov.	12.	Martha daughter of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	Dec.	13.	Samuel son of Samuel & Barbary Suttell.
	Jan.	7.	Lawson son of William & Ann Derisley.
	Jan.	21.	Thomas son of Joseph & Mary Derisley.
1731	Aug.	8.	Luke Hardey. [see Sept. 27.]
	Sept.	20.	Mary daughter of John & Usley Derisley.
	Oct.	8.	Dinah daughter of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	Oct.	10.	James son of John & Elizabeth Catchpol.
	Sept.	27.	Luke son of Luke & Elizabeth Hardy.
	Feb.	27.	Mary daughter of Samuel & Barbara Suttell.
1732.	Aug.	5.	Hannah daughter of Roger & Hannah Largent.
	Oct.	15.	John son of Edward & Alice Sparrow.
	Nov.	5.	Elizabeth daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Abbot, received. being between 5 and 6 years old.
	Nov.	5.	Henry son of Luke & Elizabeth Hardy.
	Nov.	9.	John son of Samuel & Jane Halls.
	Jan.	30.	Dinah daughter of John & Usley Derisley.
	Feb.	18.	Joseph son of William & Ann Derisley.
1733.	Jan.	24.	Lewis son of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	Feb.	17.	Mary daughter of Robert & Mary Derisley.
1734.	June	28.	Henry son of William & Ann Meller of South park.
	Aug.	21.	James son of James & Mary Cooper.

1734.	Dec	28.	Roger son of Luke & Ann Hardy.
	Jan.	17.	John son of John & Ursley Derisley.
	Feb.	2.	Sary daughter of Samuel & Barbary Suttell.
1735.	March	30.	William son of John & Sary Plumb.
	May	1.	Robert son of Robert & Mary Derisley.
	June	1.	James son of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	Feb.	10.	Mary daughter of William & Mary Rutledge jun.
1736.	Aug.	15.	Ann daughter of Luke & Ann Hardey.
	Aug.	29.	Robert son of John & Usler Derisley.
	Dec.	5.	Alice daughter of Joseph & Mary Derisley.
	Feb.	13.	Fannea daughter of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
1737.	June	12.	Mary daughter of Ann Leenwood.
	Oct.	2.	Elizabeth daughter of Robert & Mary Derisley.
	Dec.	25.	Thomas son of Samuel & Barbara Suttell.
1738.	May	26.	John son of William Pooter.
	Sept.	17.	Martha daughter of John & Martha Nun.
	Dec.	15.	Arabelah daughter of Jefry & Arabelah Dearsley.
1739.	July	8.	— the dafter of Thomas Shaw and Marey his wife was baptized, which was Sarey Shaw, that was babtised.
	Jan.	30.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Pit.
1740.	Sept.	13.	Mary dafter of Robert & Margit Baram.
	Oct.	7.	Elisabeth dafter of John & Elisabeth Baret.
	Oct.	27.	Elisabeth dafter of William & Elisabeth Potter.
1741.	March	28.	William son of William & Matthi Bishop.
	March	21.	Elisabeth dafter (b) of Haney Larging.
	Nov.	1.	Mary daughter of John & Mary Shaw.
1742.	May	2.	James son of Philip & Ann Wells.
	Aug.	27.	Mary daughter of Jaffery & Arabel Derisley.
	?	?	Edmund son of Edmund Pit.
	Feb.	13.	Abraham son of Abraham & Ann Horsbon.
	Feb.	20.	John son of John & Mary Smith.
1743.	April	17.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Simken.
	May	12.	Matthea daughter of William & Matthea Bushop.
	Jan.	5.	Seago [?] son of William & Elisabeth Potter.
	Jan.	8.	Matthea daughter of Thomas & Mary Shaw.

1744.	June	10.	Phillip son of Phillip & Ann Wells.
	Oct.	7.	Danel son of Thomas & Mary Simken.
	Dec.	2.	Isack son of Edmund & Elisabeth Pitt.
	Jan.	8.	Mary daughter of John & Elisabeth Barwick.
1745.	Dec.	28.	Robert son of Abram & Ann Asbon.
	Jan.	4.	Rose daughter of Thomas & Mary Shaw.
1746.	March	30.	Benjamin son of Benjamin & Martha Otlý.
	March	30.	Ann daughter of Phillip & Ann Wells.
	Sept.	7.	Samawel son of Thomas & Mary Simkin.
1747.	June	12.	Thomas son of John & Elisabeth Barret.
1748.	Feb.	7.	James son of Thomas & Mary Simkin.
	April	24.	Thomas son of Thomas & Mary Shawe.
	May	1.	Sary daughter of Phillip & Anne Wells.
	Oct.	23.	Sary Mortlock.
	Oct.	30.	Thomas Underwood.
	Dec.	11.	Henry Potter.
1749.	June	4.	Alice daughter of Phillip & Ann Wells.
	June	11.	Ann daughter of Abraham & Ann Orsbon.
	March	17.	John son of John & Elizabeth Parmmer.
1750.	Sept.	2.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Simken.
	Sept.	23.	Alice daughter of William & Alice Scott.
	*Jan.	6.	Elizabeth daughter of Abraham & Ann Osborn.
1751.	April	21.	Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Mary Shaw.
	May	5.	William son of Phillip & Ann Wells.
1752.	Aug.	18.	Mary daughter of Edward & Mary Clift.
	Oct.	1.	Danel son of Thomas & Mary Simkin.
	Nov.	23.	William son of Benjamin & Martha Otley.
1753.	Mar.	4.	James son of William & Alice Scott.
	Mar.	16.	Robert son of John & Elizabeth Parmer.
	May	17.	Thomas son of Joseph & Mary Greaves.
	May	27.	William son of Elizabeth Abbot pass born.
	June	17.	Thomas son of Abraham & Ann Orsbon.
	June	24.	Susan daughter of Edward & Ann Lofts.

1754.	July	12.	William son of William & Mary Cheasright.
	Sept.	11.	Ann daughter of Tomas & Mary Simkin.
	Nov.	3.	Samuel son of Philip & Ann Wells.
	Nov.	24.	Arabella daughter of Edward & Ann Lofts.
	Dec.	1.	Robert son (b) of Ranet Derisly.
1755.	May	25.	Thomas son of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
	Sept.	14.	John son of William & Alice Scott.
	Oct.	4.	Ann daughter of Edward & Mary Cleft.
1756.	June.	6.	Joseph son of Philip & Ann Wells.
1757.	Jan.	6.	John son of William & Mary Chals.
	Feb.	21.	Edward son of Edward & Mary Clift.
	Feb.	27.	Ann dauter of Edward & Ann Loftes.
	June	26.	Elizabeth dauter of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
	July	27.	Mary dauter of Joseph & Mary Greaves.
1759.	May	26.	Thomas son of William & Alice Skot.
	Feb.	4.	Elizabeth dauter of Edward & Ann Lorfts.
	March	11.	William son of John & Elizabeth Peammer.
	March	22.	Henry son of Henry & Judy Meller.
	April	8.	John son of John & Eals [Alice] Myzen.
	April	15.	William son of Edward & Mary Clift.
	April	15.	Elizabeth dauter of Francis & Elizabeth Smith.
	Dec.	27.	Thomas son of Joseph & Mary Dearsley.
	Feb.	3.	Ann dauter of William & Mary Challes.
	July	6.	John son of Henry & Joudy Miller.
1760.	Aug.	31.	Ann daughter (b) of Elizabeth Turnor.
	Jan.	18.	Alles daughter of John & Alles Misen.
1761.	April	5.	Susan daughter of France & Elizabeth Smith.
	July	5.	Samuel son (b) of Elizabeth Abbot.
	July	12.	James son of Edward & Mary Clift.
	July	12.	William son of Henry & Jude Miller.
	Aug.	3.	Mary daughter of Joseph & Mary Derisley.
	Sept.	14.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Joanne Halls.
	Sept.	27.	John son of Edwards & Ann Lorfs.
	Nov.	1.	Sarah daughter of William & Alles Scot.
	March	12.	James son of John & Elizabeth Pammer.

1762. March 28. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Nun.
 April 4. Elisabeth daughter of Joseph & Mary Greaves.
 June 11. William son of William [sic] & Elizabeth Sparrow of Dalham.
 July 4. Anne daughter of Henry & Judea Miller.
 Aug. 1. Rachel daughter of John & Alles Misen.
 Aug. 22. Mary daughter of William & Mary Chirles.
 Oct. 30. Joanne daughter of Thomas & Joanne Halls.
1763. May 5. Edward son of John & Elisabeth Pammer.
 Aug. 7. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Nun.
 Nov. 27. Edward son of Edward & Ann Loftes.
 Dec. 29. Joseph son of Joseph & Mary Dearsley.
1764. April 28. Joanne daughter of Thomas & Joanne Halls.
 June 10. George son of George & Mary Macro.
 Sept. 16. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Mortlock, an adult.
 Dec. 30. John son of Thomas & Elizabeth Simkin.
1765. Jan. 6. Susan daughter of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
 Jan. 20. William son of William & Mary Challis.
 Feb. 3. John son of William & Ann Smith.
 July 27. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Joanne Halls.
 Aug. 18. Mary daughter of Hinery & Judah Meller.
 Oct. 27. George son of James & Elizabeth Atkin.
1766. Feb. 10. Ales daughter of John & Ales Misen.
1767. Jan. 15. Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
 April 19. Thomas son of Thomas & Hannah Halls.
 May 3. Joseph son of Abraham & Alice Orsbon.
 May 10. Sarah daughter of Robert & Sarah Nunn.
 June 14. William son of William & Ann Smith.
 June 14. Mary daughter of Francis & Elizabeth Smith.
 June 28. Elizabeth daughter of James Atken.
 Oct. 11. James son of James & Mary Petch.
 Oct. 11. Judith daughter of Henry & Judith Meller.
1768. July 4. Isaac son of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
 July 8. Martha daughter of Martha Shaw.
1769. Feb. 5. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Simpkin.
 Feb. 14. James son of Robert & Sarah Nun.

1769.	Oct.	14.	Ann daughter of William & Ann Smith.
	Dec.	10.	Thomas son of William & Mary Challis.
	Dec.	29.	Thomas son of Thomas & Hannah Halls.
1770.	April	1.	Henry son of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
1771.	March	3.	Jonathan son of Jonathan & Mary Graggiss.
	March	10.	William son (b) of Mariah Spark.
	April	14.	John son of Robert & Sarah Nun.
	April	21.	Diney daughter of Edward & Ann Lofts.
	May	2.	Abegal daughter of Thomas & Joanna Halls.
1772.	Feb.	9.	William son (b) of Alice Skot.
	March	1.	Ann daughter of William & Mary Challis.
	March	8.	Thomas son of William & Ann Smith.
	April	20.	James son of Thomas & Jasse Heath was named.
	June	7.	Mary daughter of Edward & Martha Sharp.
	June	14.	Frances daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Simken.
	Sept.	20.	Amelia daughter of Jeffery & Amy Derisley.
	Oct.	4.	Mary daughter of John & Mary Mortlock.
	Dec.	13.	Amy daughter of William & Mary Swan.
	April	25.	Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Jesse Heath.
1773.	July	18.	John son of Robert & Sarah Nun.
	Aug.	1.	Francis son of Francis & Mary Bruce.
	Sept.	12.	Joseph son of John & Alice Misen.
	Dec.	19.	John son of William & Sarah Frost.
	Jan.	16.	Amy daughter of Francis & Mary Bruce.
1774.	Feb.	6.	Abraham son of John & Elizabeth Palmer.
	April	17.	Amy daughter of John & Alice Levit.
	June	12.	Mary daughter of William & Ann Smith.
	Aug.	21.	Mary daughter (b) of Ann Elmor.
	Jan.	15.	Mary daughter of John & Jane Billeman.
1775.	April	30.	John son of Robert & Sarah Nun.
	June	17.	Samuel son of Edward & Martha Sharp.
	June	25.	Matthew son of Thomas & Joanna Halls.
	July	2.	Mary daughter of William & Sarah Frost.
	July	16.	Mary daughter of William & Elizabeth Smith.
1776.	Jan.	28.	Martha daughter of Edward & Ann Lofts.

1776.	March	3.	Robert son of Robert & Ann Palmer.
	March	24.	John son of James & Ann Jarman.
	May	26.	Mary Ann daughter of Francis & Mary Bruce.
	Aug.	18.	John son of John & Jane Billeman.
	Sept.	8.	Rhody daughter (b) of Mary Willingham.
	Sept.	15.	Hannah daughter of Jonathan & Mary Graggis.
	Dec.	1.	Thomas son of William & Elizabeth Smith.
1777.	May	25.	Lettice daughter of Robert & Sarah Nun.
	June	11.	John son of Joseph & Ann Barrow.
	Sept.	21.	Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Plumb.
	Dec.	11.	Ann daughter (b) of Ann Webb.
1778.	Feb.	27.	Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Mary Palmer.
	Feb.	27.	Martha daughter (b) of Elizabeth Simkin.
	April	27.	Jesse daughter of John & Mary Billeman.
	Oct.	4.	Martha daughter of William & Elizabeth Smith.
1779.	Jan.	10.	Ann daughter of Robert & Ann Palmer.
	Jan.	31.	Joseph son of Jonathan & Mary Greygoose.
	March	28.	Ann daughter of William & Ann Smith.
	March	28.	Martha daughter of John & Susan Green.
	May	23.	Thomas son of Thomas & Alice Steed.
	May	23.	John son of John & Elizabeth Brown.
	Dec.	30.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Plumb.
1780.	Jan.	2.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Palmer.
	May	28.	Charlotte daughter of William & Sarah Frost.
	July	2.	Elizabeth daughter of George & Elizabeth Macro.
	July	30.	Ann daughter of Robert & Sarah Nunn.
	Sept.	3.	Elizabeth daughter of Francis & Mary Bruce.
	Oct.	8.	Joseph son of Thomas & Frances Graves.
	Oct.	8.	Joseph son of Thomas & Frances Graves.
1781.	Feb.	7.	Luce daughter of Frances & Mary Bruce.
	Feb.	25.	Elizabeth daughter of William & Elizabeth Smith.
	Sept.	2.	Ann daughter of Jonathan & Mary Graygoose.
	Oct.	14.	William son of Robert & Ann Palmer.
	Nov.	17.	John son of Thomas & Alice Steed.
	Dec.	16.	Mary daughter of John & Susanna Green.
	Dec.	25.	Bet daughter of John & Nice Crown.

1782.	Jan.	6.	William son of Thomas & Mary Palmer.	
	Feb.	10.	Joseph son of Joseph & Ann Barrow.	
	May	5.	Fanny daughter of Thomas & Fanny Graves.	
	May	19.	Sarah daughter of John & Alice Livett.	
	June	2.	Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Brown.	
	Sept.	8.	John son of George & Elizabeth Macro.	
	Nov.	2.	John son of William & Elizabeth Smith.	
1783.	June	15.	Joseph son of Jonathan & Mary Graygoose.	
	Sept.	14.	Joseph son of Edward & Mary Lofts.	
	Sept.	21.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Jane Billeman.	
1784.	May	23.	Charlotte d. of John & Alice (Scot) Livett.	* April 30.
	May	23.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Alice (King) Steed.	May 13.
	July	4.	Sarah d. of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock.	July 2.
	July	18.	John son of Thomas & Mary (Willingham) Palmer.	June 22.
	Sept.	12.	Fanny daughter of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves.	Sept. 9.
	Dec.	25.	Robert son of Robert & Ann (Isling) Palmer.	Nov. 25.
	Dec.	25.	Robert son of Robert & Ann (Isling) Palmer.	Nov. 25.
1785.	April	17.	Robert son of John & Susan (Ottley) Green.	April 2.
	May	1.	William son of Edward & Mary (Ager) Lofts.	March 27.
	July	24.	Elizabeth d. of John & Elizabeth (Shorter) Brown.	July 5.
	Oct.	23.	Ann daughter (b.) of Mary Bruce.	Oct. 14.
	Nov.	6.	Mary d. of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves.	Oct. 24.
	Nov.	6.	Mary d. of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves.	Oct. 24.
	Nov.	6.	Mary d. of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves.	Oct. 24.
1786.	Jan.	1.	Maria daughter of William & Sarah (Nunn) Frost.	Dec. 7.
	April	9.	Sarah daughter of Jonathan & Mary (Pledger) Graygoose.	
			Dec. 23, 1781.	
	June	18.	George son of James & Ann (Aylmer) Germain.	June 16.
	Aug.	27.	Mary d. of William & Elizabeth (Shaw) Smith.	Aug. 15.
	Oct.	29.	Ann daughter of William & Mary (Challis) Barrow.	Oct. 8.
	Oct.	29.	Ann daughter of William & Mary (Challis) Barrow.	Oct. 8.
1787.	Jan.	21.	John } sons of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock.	
			James f	Jan. 20.
	Jan.	21.	Sarah daughter of John & Susan (Ottley) Green.	Jan. 7.
	May	6.	William son of Thomas & Mary (Miller) Moyle.	April 24.
	July	1.	Thomas son of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves.	June 19.
	Dec.	2.	John son of John & Alice (Scott) Livett.	Nov. 30.
	Dec.	2.	John son of John & Alice (Scott) Livett.	Nov. 30.

*The name in brackets is the mother's maiden name. The date at the end is the date of birth.

1788.	Jan.	6.	Mary daughter of Robert & Ann (Isling) Palmer.	Dec. 9.
	Feb.	24.	Ann d. of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock.	Jan. 31.
	June	8.	James son of Edward & Mary (Agur) Lofts.	Jan. 14.
	Dec.	28.	George son of George & Mary (Fitch) Atkin.	Nov. 27.
1789.	March	29.	Sally d. of Thomas & Mary (Miller) Moyle.	March 18.
	May	21.	Sarah d. of James & Ann (Aylmer) Germain.	May 8.
	Aug.	14.	Elizabeth daughter of George & Elizabeth (Wilson) Macro.	
			Aug. 10.	
	Sept.	13.	William son of William & Elizabeth (Shaw) Smith.	Sept. 8.
	Sept.	18.	Robert s. of Jonathan & Mary (Pledger) Greygoose.	Sept. 2.
	Nov.	1.	Pamela Graves daughter of Edward & Mary (Graves) Leech.	
			Oct. 27.	
	Dec.	25.	Mary d. of Henry & Isabella (Pearson) Palmer.	Dec. 22.
1790.	April	25.	Molly daughter (b) of Ellen Cornall.	April 22.
	Aug.	22.	James son of John & Susan (Ottley) Green.	Feb. 1.
	Sept.	19.	John son of Robert & Ann (Isling) Palmer.	Aug. 12.
1791.	Jan.	16.	Mary d. of Edward & Mary (Graves) Leech.	Jan. 10.
	Feb.	27.	John s. of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock.	Feb. 24.
	June	5.	Ann daughter (b) of Mary Greygoose.	May 30.
	June	26.	William s. of Jonathan & Mary (Pledger) Greygoose.	June 8.
	Oct.	9.	Ben son of Edward & Mary (Agur) Lofts.	Feb. 16.
1792.	April	8.	James s. of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock.	March 31.
	April	8.	Sarah daughter of John & Sarah (Nunn) Bailey.	Feb. 18.
	June	3.	Mary daughter of George & Mary (Fitch) Atkins.	May 28.
	June	10.	Thomas son of James & Ann (Aylmer) Germain.	April 11.
	June	17.	Sarah daughter of William & Elizabeth (Shaw) Smith.	
	Aug.	12.	Richard son of Thomas & Mary (Miller) Moyle.	July 31.
	Sept.	30.	Maria daughter of James & Ellen (Cornwall) Clift.	Sept 26.
	Nov.	11.	Maria daughter (b) of Dina Lofts.	Nov. 2.
	Dec.	2.	Ann d. of Cristopher & Abigail (Halls) Underwood.	Nov. 7.
1793.	Jan.	27.	Thomas son of Robert & Ann (Isling) Palmer.	Jan. 19.
	Aug.	11.	Joseph Edward son of Edward & Mary (Graves) Leech.	
			July 29.	
	Aug.	25.	Mary daughter of John & Ellen (Scot) Levet.	Aug. 21.
	Oct.	6.	Harriot daughter of Edward & Mary (Agur) Lofts.	Feb. 26.

1793.	Nov.	5.	James son of James & Ellen (Cornwall) Clift.	Sept. 30.
1794.	July	6.	Maria daughter of George & Mary (Fitch) Atkins.	June 14.
1795.	Feb.	25.	Mary daughter of Martha Greygoose.	Feb. 16.
	May	24.	Ambrose son of Ann Turner.	May 20.
	July	19.	John son of Richard & Elizabeth Mortlock.	July 15.
1796.	March	29.	James son of James & Ellen Clift.	March 22.
	May	29.	David son of Edward & Mary Leach.	May 20.
	Aug.		William Cliff.	June 14.
	Aug.	28.	Thomas Evered.	Feb. 22.
	Oct.	9.	Richard son of Thomas & Mary Moyle.	Sept. 24.
1797.	Jan.	1.	Elizabeth d. of Matthew & Elizabeth (Ruffell) Halls.	Jan. 1.
	Feb.	12.	James son of James & Ann (Elmer) German.	Feb. 1.
	Feb.	17.	William Halls.	Aug. 12, 1796.
	Aug.	19.	William son of James & Ellen Clift.	
	Sept.	7.	Emilia Atkins.	
1798.	June	21.	Mary Halls.	June 20. [See 1799.]
	July	3.	Joseph Evered.	June 18.
			Joseph s. of Joseph & Constance (Cornhill) Halls.	March 7.
	July	29.	Lucy d. of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock.	July 4.
	Nov.	25.	Arbor son of Richard & Elizabeth Halls.	
1799.	Jan.	24.	Mary daughter of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.	
	March	10.	Ann daughter of James & Eleanor Clift.	
	June	2.	Joseph son of Edward & Mary Leach.	
	June	2.	Anness daughter of Edward & Mary Leach.	
	June	30.	Richard son (b) of Hannah Greygoose.	
1800.	Jan.	12.	Sarah daughter of Joseph & Constance Halls.	
	Feb.	3.	Charles s. of Jeffery & Elizabeth Derisley of Southwold park.	
	July	6.	Charles son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.	June 25.
	Nov.	16.	Susan daughter of Richard & Elizabeth Halls.	Oct. 29.
	Sept.	20.	James son of Ham & Elizabeth Sparrow.	Aug. 18.
1801.	Jan.	8.	Charles son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.	
	Jan.	8.	John s. of late John & Elizabeth Hale, aged 10, from Hundon.	
	Aug.	16.	Thomas Edward son (b) of Martha Greygoose.	April 10.
	Sept.	6.	William son of Richard & Ann Evered.	April 30, 1800.
	Sept.	13.	Lucy daughter of James & Eleanor Clift.	

1801.	Oct.	18.	Edward son of Joseph & Constance Halls.	Sept. 20.
1802.	Jan.	31.	Arabella d. of Jeffery & Elizabeth Derisley of Southwood park.	May 8, 1801.
	June	6.	Ann daughter of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.	June 3.
	Sept.	5.	James son of Richard & Ann Evered.	Aug. 27.
	Sept.	12.	Eliza daughter of William & Sarah Sargent.	Sept. 8.
	Sept.	19.	Mary daughter of Ham & Elizabeth Sparrow.	May 17.
1803.	April	10.	Richard son of Richard & Elizabeth Mortlock.	
	May	29.	daughter of Joseph & Constance Halls.	
	Sept.	4.	Mary daughter of Lucy Bruce.	
1804.	April	1.	William son of Ham & Elizabeth Sparrow.	
	Oct.	28.	Charles son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.	Oct. 26.
1805.	Jan.	27.	John son of John & Phillis Sparrow.	Jan. 21.
	Feb.	17.	Mary daughter of Joseph & Constance Halls.	Feb. 11.
	March	3.	John son of Richard & Ann Evered.	March 1.
	May	26.	William son of Abraham & Elizabeth Spencer.	May 15.
	Sept.	15.	Joseph son of John & Elizabeth Barrow.	Aug. 26.
1806.	Jan.	19.	John son of John & Charlotte Radforth.	Dec. 22.
	Jan.	19.	Sarah daughter of Matthew & Sarah Halls.	Jan. 12.
	March	9.	Joseph son of Joseph & Constance Halls.	March 5.
	March	16.	Mary daughter of Joseph & Mary Graves.	March 13.
	March	30.	Elizabeth daughter of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.	March 25.
	April	27.	James son of Simon & Sarah Ashman.	
	June	29.	John son of John & Phillis Sparrow.	Jan. 21. 1805.
	Dec.	14.	Mary daughter of Samuel & Sarah Talbot.	
1807.	Jan.	12.	Sarah daughter of Matthew & Sarah Halls.	
	April	26.	Mary Ann daughter of James & Ellen Clift.	
	June	28.	John s. of William & Martha (Foredam) Cornwell.	June 27.
	July	5.	Sarah d. of William & Mary (Springfield) Benton.	June 9.
	July	29.	Sarah d. of Matthew & Elizabeth (Ruffel) Halls.	July 11.
	Aug.	2.	Eliza d. of Joseph & Constance (Cornell) Halls.	July 7.
	Aug.	16.	Robert son of James & Sarah (Greygoose) Crack.	July 9.
	Sept.	6.	Mary daughter of Richard & Ann Evered.	May 31.
1808.	Jan.	31.	Mary d. of William & Harriot (Rutledge) Pattle.	Jan. 31.
	May	13.	Mary Ann d. of Matthew & Sarah (Peacock) Halls.	April 14.

1808.	Sept.	11.	William son of John & Phillis (Ely) Sparrow.	April 7.
	Oct.	16.	Joseph son of Richard & Elizabeth (Halls) Halls.	Oct. 13.
	Nov.	27.	Ann d. of William & Mary (Mortlock) Talbot.	Nov. 23.
1809.	Jan.	22.	John son of William & Martha (Fordham) Cornell.	Jan. 22.
	March	5.	William s. of Matthew & Elizabeth (Ruffell) Halls.	Feb. 27.
	April	23.	Mary d. of Jeffery & Elizabeth (Hale) Derisly.	April 21.
	Sept.	10.	Maria d. of Charles & Sarah (Levett) Macro.	Sept. 9.
	Oct.	8.	George Bridge son of Sarah Green.	Sept. 20.
1810.	Oct.	25.	Charles s. of Joseph & Constance (Cornell) Halls.	Oct. 13.
	Feb.	11.	James s. of William & Harriot (Rutledge) Pattle.	Jan. 26.
	April	8.	Joseph s. of Matthew & Elizabeth (Ruffell) Halls.	April 2.
	April	29.	Robert son of William & Ann (Ship) Plumb.	April 3.
	May	27.	John s. of William & Rosemary (Springfield) Benton.	Nov. 5, 1808.
1811.	Feb.	3.	Mary Myson daughter of Elizabeth Pattle.	Jan. 13.
	Feb.	3.	Ann d. of John & Lettice (Sparrow) Brown.	Jan. 31.
	March	20.	Sophia d. of Joseph & Constance (Cornell) Halls.	March 13.
	June	30.	James son of Matthew & Sarah (Peacock) Halls.	June 17.
	Aug.	14.	William son of William & Martha (Fordham) Cornwel.	Aug. 11.
	Sept	1.	George son of Charles & Ann (Ashman) Macro.	Aug. 2.
	Oct.	13.	Ann daughter of Maria Edwards.	Aug. 8.
	Oct.	20.	John son of William & Mary (Mortlock) Talbot.	Oct. 11.
	Dec.	1.	Ann d. of Ham & Mary (Manning) Sparrow.	March 18.
	Jan.	12.	Maria daughter of Mary Atkin.	Jan. 10.
1812.	Feb.	2.	Sally Radford Levett daughter of John & Charlotte (Levett) Radford.	Jan. 8.
	March	8.	John son of George & Elizabeth (Ely) German.	Feb. 16.
	June	21.	John s. of William & Lucy (Moule) Smith.	Sept. 21, 1811.
	Sept.	20.	Elizabeth d. of William & Ann (Ship) Plumb.	Aug. 13.
	March	23.	William son of William & Martha Cornwell, shoemaker.	
1813.	March	28.	Henry son of Joseph & Constance Halls, farmer.	
	April	25.	Anne daughter of William & Harriet Pattle, labourer.	
	May	2.	Susanna daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.	
	May	30.	Charles son of John & Sarah Walker, of St James, Bury St Edmunds, Carpenter.	

1813.	June	6.	Sally daughter of John & Lettice Brown, labourer.
	Aug.	22.	Louisa daughter of John & Elizabeth Lingley, gamekeeper.
	Oct.	24.	Eliza daughter of Matthew & Sarah Halls, farmer.
	Dec.	5.	William and Peter sons of Mary Palmer.
1814.	April	3.	Sarah daughter of Thomas & Keziah Derisley, farmer.
	April	3.	James son of George & Elizabeth German, labourer.
	July	24.	John Levett son of John & Charlotta (Levett) Radford of Dalham, labourer.
	Aug.	7.	Sarah d. of William & Mary (Mortlock) Talbot, labourer.
	Oct.	16.	Charles son of Charles & Ann (Ashman) Macrow, labourer.
	Nov.	13.	Jane daughter of William & Ann (Ship) Plumb, labourer.
	Nov.	13.	Ann d. of John & Elizabeth (Pattle) Mortlock, labourer.
	Feb.	12.	Jane daughter of Susan Greygoose.
1815.	March	26.	Harriet daughter of John & Elizabeth Lingley, gamekeeper.
	May	28.	George son of Maria Routledge.
	June	4.	Henry son of James & Ann Mortlock, labourer.
	July	7.	Frederick Cornell son of Joseph & Constance Halls, farmer.
	Sept.	17.	John son of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.
1816.	Jan.	21.	William son of Thomas & Keziah Derisley, farmer.
	Feb.	25.	Robert son of Matthew & Sarah Halls, farmer.
	May	19.	Charles son of William & Harriet Pattle, labourer.
	Aug.	18.	Mary Ann d. of George & Elizabeth German, labourer.
1817.	Jan.	12.	Lettice daughter of James & Mary Sparrow, farmer.
	Jan.	12.	Charles son of James & Ann Mortlock, labourer.
	Feb.	2.	Kitty daughter of John & Mary Fitch, labourer.
	Feb.	2.	William son of John Thomas & Mary Hale of South park, farmer.
	Feb.	9.	Margaret daughter of John & Mary Fitch, labourer.
	March	2.	Eliza daughter of Philip & Maria Lyes, labourer.
	March	2.	Joseph son of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.
	March	9.	Margaret Macro daughter of Susan Greygoose.
	June	1.	George son of John & Elizabeth Mortlock, labourer.
	July	20.	Maria daughter of William & Mary Talbot, labourer.
	Aug.	17.	Sally daughter of Charles & Ann Macro, labourer.
	Dec.	2.	William son of William & Ann Halls, farmer.

1817.	Dec.	7.	George Henry s. of John & Elizabeth Lingley, gamekeeper.
1818.	Jan.	21.	Joseph Digby son of Matthew & Sarah Halls, farmer.
	May	27.	James son of Henry & Susan Everett, labourer.
	June	1.	Betsy daughter of Thomas & Mary Peacock, tailor.
	June	28.	Mary Ann daughter of John & Charlotte Radford, labourer.
	June	28.	Maria daughter of John & Hannah Dyson, labourer.
	Nov.	22.	Thomas son of Mary Smith of Dalham.
	Nov.	29.	George son of Joseph & Constance Halls, farmer.
	Dec.	29.	Alice daughter of John Thomas & Mary Hale of South park.
1819.	Jan.	17.	George son of Philip & Maria Lyes, labourer.
	Jan.	24.	Mary daughter of James & Anne Mortlock, labourer.
	March	21.	Joseph son of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	May	30.	Rebecca daughter of William & Anne Plumb, labourer.
	Aug.	22.	Ann daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.
	Aug.	29.	William son of John & Mary Fitch, labourer.
1820.	Feb.	20.	Susannah daughter of John & Elizabeth Mortlock, labourer.
	May	3.	Hannah Silverstone daughter of Thomas & Mary Hale of South park, farmer.
	June	11.	James son of William & Mary Talbott of Dalham, labourer.
	July	9.	Mary Leach d. of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	Aug.	27.	Betsy daughter of Charles & Ann Macro, labourer.
	Oct.	18.	George son of James & Mary Sparrow, farmer.
1821.	Jan.	6.	Susan daughter of Philip & Maria Lyes, labourer.
	Feb.	18.	Eliza daughter of Mary Clarke.
	March	18.	Jeremiah son of William & Anne Plumb, labourer.
	March	18.	Sally daughter of James & Anne Mortlock, labourer.
	April	1.	Emma daughter of John & Elizabeth Lindley, gamekeeper.
	April	22.	Joseph Edwin son of Joseph & Constance Halls, farmer.
	Aug.	14.	George son of Joseph Edward & Fanny Leach, labourer.
	Sept.	23.	Susannah daughter of John & Hannah Dyson, labourer.
	Oct.	28.	William son of Richard & Mary Moule, labourer.
	Nov.	25.	George son of Thomas & Sarah German, labourer.
	Dec.	9.	Henry son of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.
	Dec.	25.	Harriett daughter of John & Elizabeth Mortlock, labourer.
	Dec.	25.	George son of George & Ann Outlaw, labourer.

1822.	Feb.	18.	Mary Ann d. of John Thomas & Mary Hale of Southwood park, farmer.
	March	11.	Charles } children of William & Ann Plumb, labourer. Susannah }
	March	19.	William son of Philip & Maria Lies, labourer.
	March	19.	Susan daughter of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	March	31.	Sally daughter of George & Elizabeth German, labourer.
	Aug.	8.	William son of Thomas & Bett Dearsley, blacksmith.
	Dec.	25.	Joseph son of Charles & Ann Macro, labourer.
1823.	Feb.	23.	William son of William & Mary Talbot of Dalham, labourer.
	June	29.	William son of James & Ann Mortlock, labourer.
	Aug.	3.	Lucy daughter of Joseph & Frances Leach, labourer.
	Oct.	5.	George son of John & Ann Merkin of Dalham, labourer.
	Oct.	12.	Betsy daughter of John Thomas & Mary Hale of Southwood park, farmer.
	Nov.	2.	James son of Thomas & Sarah German, labourer.
	Nov.	23.	Charles son of William & Ann Plumb, labourer.
1824.	Jan.	11.	Marthy d. of William & Susan Pausey of Dalham, labourer.
	Jan.	19.	William son of Lucy Mortlock.
	Feb.	15.	Sophia daughter of Richard & Mary Moule, labourer.
	March	14.	Sarah d. of Benjamin & Sarah Pew of Sandy, basket maker.
	April	18.	Henry son of Henry & Susan Evered, labourer.
	April	25.	William s. of John & Charlotte Radford of Dalham, labourer.
	May	23.	Charles son of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	June	20.	Ellen Ann daughter of William & Jessy King, inhabitant.
	Aug.	30.	Elenor daughter of Richard & Maria Drake, farmer.
	Sept.	26.	Jeremiah son of John & Hannah Dyson, labourer.
	Nov.	7.	Eliza daughter of William & Sally Ely of Dalham, labourer.
	Nov.	28.	Joseph son of Sarah Abbot.
1825.	May	15.	John son of Thomas & Sarah Germin, labourer.
	Oct.	2.	William son of Joseph Edward & Frances Leach, labourer.
	Nov.	6.	Susan daughter of James & Ann Mortlock, labourer.
1826.	Feb.	26.	Eliza d. of William & Susan Pausey of Dalham, labourer.
	March	26.	Harriet daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith
	March	26.	Abraham son of Richard & Mary Moul of Dalham, labourer.

1826.	April	30.	James son of Robert & Maria Harvey of Dalham, farmer.
	July	8.	David son of Jacob & Lucy Wright, labourer.
	July	9.	Lucy daughter of Samuel & Mary Death, labourer.
	July	17.	Eliza d. of John & Mary Hale of Southwood park, farmer.
	July	30.	Eliza daughter of William & Ann Plumb, labourer.
	Aug.	13.	Betsy daughter of James & Mary Evered, labourer.
	Aug.	13.	Harriett daughter of John & Elizabeth Mortlock, labourer.
	Oct.	15.	Robert s. of Francis & Musk Pattie of Soam, labourer, aged 15 years.
	Nov.	19.	Joseph son of Edward & Annass Greygoose, labourer.
	Dec.	24.	Sarah daughter of Francis & Mercy or Musk Pattie of Soham, labourer, aged 14.
	Dec.	25.	William son of William & Sarah Cornell of Dalham, cordwainer.
1827.	March	11.	Edward son of Richard & Maria Drake, farmer.
	July	15.	Edmund son of Henry & Susan Everett, labourer.
	July	22.	Edward son of James & Mary Sparrow, farmer.
	Aug.	26.	William son of Sophy Simonds.
	Sept.	2.	Joseph son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	Oct.	7.	Eliza d. of William & Henry Todd of Dalham, labourer.
1828.	Feb.	17.	Susan daughter of Francis & Amy Robinson, game-keeper.
	June	1.	Robert son of Jacob & Lucy Wright, labourer.
	June	6.	Eliza daughter of Thomas & Sarah Jermin, labourer.
	June	8.	Joseph son of John & Elizabeth Mortlock, labourer.
	June	29.	William son of James & Mary Everett, labourer.
	Aug.	17.	Joseph s. of John & Mary Hale of Southwood park, farmer.
	Dec.	25.	Ann daughter of Richard & Mary Moule of Dunstall Green, labourer.
	Dec.	28.	Edward son of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
1829.	Feb.	8.	Fanny d. of William & Susan Pawsy of Owsden, labourer.
	Feb.	15.	Charles son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	May	3.	Henry son of William & Mary Todd of Dalham, labourer.
	July	12.	James son of Richard & Maria Drake, bailiff.
1830.	May	30.	Eliza daughter of Edward & Annas Graygoose, labourer
	July	25.	Joseph son of Henry & Susan Everett, labourer.

1830.	Aug.	25.	Lucy daughter of John & Betsy Mortlock, labourer.
	Sept.	19.	Emily daughter of James & Mary Everett, labourer.
1831.	Jan.	2.	Susan daughter of Jacob & Lucy Wright, labourer.
	Jan.	16.	Sophia daughter of Thomas & Sarah Jermin. labourer.
	Feb.	13.	Charles son of James & Sophia Plumb, labourer.
	Feb.	27.	Thomas son of Richard & Mary Moule, labourer.
	May	15.	Mary Ann d. of James Moss of Gazeley & Miria Macrow of Denham.
	Oct.	2.	Matthew son of Mark & Mary Myson, labourer.
	Nov.	27.	Thomas & William sons of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
1832.	June	10.	Drusilla daughter of William & Frances Osborne, shepherd.
	June	10.	Thomas son of Becky Harris.
	Aug.	19.	Jonathan son of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	Sept.	21.	Henry } children of John & Mary Hale of Southwood Emma } park, farmer.
	Oct.	14.	Andrew son of James & Maria Pattle, labourer.
1833.	Jan.	20.	George son of James & Sophia Plumb, labourer.
	March	31.	John son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	Sept.	15.	Elizabeth daughter of Thomas & Sarah German, labourer.
	Oct.	13.	Eliza daughter of Mark & Mary Myson, labourer.
	Nov.	24.	Emily daughter of Robert & Anne Osborne, labourer.
	Dec.	1.	William son of Charles & Rebeckah Herbert of Dunstall Green, carrier.
	Dec.	8.	William son of Joseph Edward & Sarah Leech, labourer.
1834.	May	18.	Henry son of William & Fanny Osborne, shepherd.
	May	18.	Sarah daughter of Richard & Mary Moule, labourer.
	July	6.	Emma daughter of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	Sept.	7.	Thomas s. of John & Mary Hale of Southwood park, farmer.
	Sept.	7.	Harriet daughter of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	Sept.	28.	Frederick son of Richard & Maria Drake, bailiff.
	Oct.	26.	Frederick son of Lettice Sparrow.
	Oct.	26.	Sarah daughter of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
1835	June	7.	Harriett daughter of James & Maria Pattle, labourer.
	June	7.	Mary Ann daughter of James & Sarah Ashman, labourer.
	July	15.	James son of William & Jane Sparrow, labourer.

1835.	Oct.	11.	Sarah daughter of Robert & Ann Osborne, labourer.
	Oct.	11.	James s. of Charles & Rebeckah Herbert of Dunstall Green, farrier.
	Oct.	25.	Eliza daughter of George & Lucy Macro, labourer.
	Nov.	15.	Fanny daughter of Mark & Mary Myson, labourer.
1836.	Jan.	17.	David son of Joseph Edward & Sarah Leech, labourer.
	Feb.	14.	Sarah daughter of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	May	22.	Lucy daughter of Richard & Harriett Dyson, labourer.
	July	3	Sarah Ann daughter of John Ransdaile & Susan Todd.
	July	17.	Maria daughter of William & Frances Osborn, labourer.
	July	17.	William son of Jonas & Marianne Osborn, labourer.
	July	17.	James son of Richard & Mary Mole, labourer.
	Sept.	25.	Emma daughter of Daniel & Lettice Watkinson of Dalham, shoe-maker.
	Oct.	9.	William son of Edward & Alice Greygoose, labourer.
	Nov.	6.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	Dec.	18.	Henry son of Thomas & Sarah German, labourer.
	Dec.	18.	Aaron son of James & Maria Pattle, labourer.
1837.	Feb.	26.	Sarah daughter of William & Jane Sparrow, labourer.
	Dec.	3.	Miriam daughter of Robert & Anne Osborne, labourer.
1838.	Feb.	25.	Eliza daughter of William & Louisa Sparrow, labourer.
	March	11.	Keziah daughter of William & Frances Osborne, shepherd.
	April	8.	Francis son of Edward & Sarah Leach, labourer.
	April	22.	William son of William & Anne Pattle, labourer.
	May	13.	Rebecca daughter of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	May	27.	Richard son of James & Sarah Everitt, labourer.
	June	24.	Charlotte d. of George & Susan Turner of Hargrave, labourer.
	July	22.	John son of Richard & Harriet Dyson, labourer.
	Aug.	5.	Maria daughter of Edward & Alice Greygoose, labourer.
	Aug.	12.	Frances daughter of Jonas & Marianne Osborn, labourer.
	Sept.	2.	Thomas son of Mark & Mary Myson, labourer
	Oct.	28.	Arthur son of John & Mary Ann Barrow, blacksmith.
1839.	April	1.	Elizabeth Ann daughter of William & Jane Sparrow of Dalham, labourer.
	July	14.	Eliza daughter of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.

1839.	Sept.	8.	Priscilla d. of James & Maria (Osborn) Pattie, labourer.
	Dec.	29.	Frederick son of Thomas & Sarah Jarman, labourer.
1840.	Jan.	5.	John son of Richard & Mary Mole, labourer.
	Jan.	9.	Emma daughter of Thomas Smith & Betsy Macro.
	Jan.	24.	Emma and Matilda twin daughters of William & Ann Pattie, labourer.
	Feb.	9.	Eliza daughter of Thomas & Susan Smith, labourer.
	May	3.	Keziah daughter of James & Mary Frost, labourer.
	June	21.	Sarah daughter of Charles & Maria Macro, labourer.
	July	19.	Mary daughter of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	Sept.	27.	Marianne daughter of Robert & Anne Osborne, labourer.
			Dec. 10, 1839.
	Sept.	27.	James son of Richard & Harriet Dyson, labourer.
	Oct.	18.	Alfred son of George & Rebeckah Mortlock, labourer.
	Nov.	29.	Emma daughter of Mark & Mary Myson, thatcher.
1841.	Feb.	7.	Henry son of William Mortlock & Sally Jarman.
	May	30.	Henry son of Thomas & Susan Smith, labourer.
	May	30.	Cornelius son of James & Maria Pattie, labourer.
	May	30.	Johanna daughter of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	May	30.	Frederick son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	June	27.	Cornelius son of Joseph Edward & Sarah Leech, labourer.
	July	16.	Silvy son of Henry & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.
	Aug.	15.	James son of Jonas & Marianne Osborne, labourer.
1842.	Feb.	6.	William son of Thomas & Sarah Jarman, labourer.
	March	13.	George son of William & Jane Sparrow, gamekeeper.
	April	17.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Susan Webb, labourer.
	July	29.	Solomon and Arthur sons of William & Anne Pattie, labourer.
	Aug.	14.	Harriet daughter of George & Rebecca Mortlock, labourer.
	Aug.	21.	Emma daughter of Edward & Anness Greygoose, labourer.
	Aug.	28.	Priscilla daughter of Robert & Anne Osborne, labourer.
	Sept.	4.	Harriet daughter of Jacob & Elizabeth Wright, labourer.
	Sept.	11.	Marianne daughter of James & Sarah Evered, labourer.
	Sept.	18.	Richard son of Richard & Mary Mole, labourer.
	Oct.	5.	Richard son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.

1842.	Nov.	5.	Henry James s. of Frederick Cornell & Sarah Halls, farmer.
	Nov.	18.	Henry son of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	Dec.	25.	Anne daughter of Henry & Elizabeth Barrow, blacksmith.
1843.	Feb.	11.	Elizabeth daughter of Mark & Mary Myson, thatcher.
	Sept.	1.	Emily daughter of Thomas & Susan Smith, labourer.
	Sept.	18.	William son of James & Elizabeth Todd, labourer.
	Sept.	29.	Elizabeth daughter of Joseph & Sarah Barrow of Barrow, blacksmith.
	Oct.	6.	Jonas son of James & Maria Pattle, labourer.
1844.	Nov.	22.	Eliza daughter of William & Miriam Lies, labourer.
	Dec.	25.	Emma daughter of Richard & Harriet Dyson, labourer.
	March	10.	Uriah son of Joseph Edward & Sarah Leech, Parish clerk.
	May	26.	Henry James son of Jonas & Mary Anne Osborne, labourer.
	May	26.	Mary Anne d. of George & Rebecca Mortlock, labourer.
	May	26.	Edward son of John & Susan Webb, labourer.
	Sept.	8.	Eliza daughter of James & Sarah Evered, labourer.
	Sept.	8.	John son of George & Sally Sparrow, labourer.
	Oct.	13.	Henry son of Thomas & Betsy Webb of Gazeley, labourer.
	Oct.	20.	Sarah daughter of Henry & Mary Mortlock, labourer.
	Oct.	20.	James son of Robert & Anne Osborne, labourer.
	Oct.	27.	Arthur son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
1845.	Jan.	13.	Ellen d. of William & Sophia Halls of Denham Castle, farmer.
	Jan.	13.	William Ruffell son of do. do. George Halls Off: Min:
	March	21.	Joseph Walter son of James & Sarah Cornwell of Dalham, shoemaker.
	April	20.	John son of George & Susan Turner of Dalham, labourer.
	Sept.	21.	Charles son of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
1846.	Sept.	28.	Charles son of Richard & Harriet Dyson, labourer.
	Dec.	14.	Emily daughter of Thomas & Susan Smith, labourer.
	Jan.	6.	Louisa Mary daughter of Joseph Edwin & Matilda Halls of Denham Hall, farmer; George Halls, curate of St John's, Lewes, Off: Min:
	March	1.	John son of Henry & Eliza Barrow, blacksmith.
	March	15.	Alfred son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	May	3.	George William son of John & Susan Webb, labourer.

1846.	May	31.	Drusilla daughter of James & Maria Pattle, labourer.
	May	31.	Uriah son of Lucy Leech.
	Aug.	17.	Eliza daughter of George & Rebecca Mortlock, labourer.
	Sept.	16.	Cephas son of John & Mary Anne Barrow, labourer.
	Dec.	13.	—— — of James & Sarah Evered, labourer.
1847.	March	3.	Eliza daughter of Mark & Mary Myson, labourer.
	April	27.	George son of Robert & Anne Osborne, labourer.
	May	16.	Robert son of George & Susan Turner of Dalham, labourer.
	May	16.	—— — of Thomas & Susan Smith, labourer.
	July	15.	Joseph Frederick son of Frederick Cornell & Sarah Halls, farmer; George Halls, Rector of St John's sub castro Lewes, Off: Min:
	Aug.	8.	Catherine Matilda d. of Joseph & Matilda Halls, farmer.
	Sept.	5.	Eliza d. of James & Elizabeth Todd of Dalham, labourer.
	Oct.	24.	Fanny daughter of Joseph Edward & Sarah Leech, labourer.
	Oct.	24.	John s. of George & Elizabeth German of Dalham, labourer.
	Dec.	26.	Jonathan son of Richard & Harriet Dyson, labourer.
1848.	April	16.	Cephas son of John & Mary Walker, carpenter.
	May	14.	Maria daughter of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	June	29.	Maria daughter of James & Sarah Everett, labourer.
	Sept.	3.	Elizabeth Mary daughter of Elizabeth Everett.
	Sept.	10.	Henry George son of Harriet Mortlock.
	Oct.	7.	Alfred son of Louisa Sparrow.
	Oct.	15.	James son of Henry & Mary Mortlock, labourer.
	Dec.	10.	Moses son of James & Maria Pattle, labourer.
1849.	May	6.	Ellen Ann d. of Frederick Cornell & Sarah Halls, farmer.
	May	27.	Charles son of Thomas & Susan Smith, labourer.
	Aug.	19.	Louisa daughter of Henry & Eliza Barrow, blacksmith.
	Sept.	16.	George son of Richard & Harriet Dyson, labourer.
	Sept.	23.	Ann Maria d. of George & Rebecca Mortlock, labourer.
1850.	Jan.	6.	Alfred son of William & Jane Sparrow, labourer.

1850.	Feb.	3.	Ann Maria daughter of James & Sarah Everett, labourer.
	June	12.	Henry William son of William & Mary Mortlock, labourer.
	July	21.	Eliza daughter of John & Sarah German of Barrow, labourer.
	Sept.	1.	George Samuel s. of George & Elizabeth German, labourer.
	Oct.	27.	Emily daughter of William & Maria Turner, labourer.
	Nov.	18.	Bertha daughter of William & Sophia Halls of Denham Castle, farmer.



MARRIAGES.

1566.	Oct.	18.	John Bateman & Margaret Mayo.
1569.	June	19.	Robert Beleman & Margert Ashfield.
	Julie	9.	Thomas Basset & Margert diet
1600.	June	24.	Henry Bladewell & Elizabeth Birde.
1601.	Maye	24.	Peter Baxter & Margaret Parman.
	Sept.	2.	Robert Quarles Esquire & Mrs Hester Lewkenor.
1603.	Maye	11.	Timothie Oldmayne alias Pricke & Mary Hull.
	June	29.	Thomas Cross & Rachell Dising.
1604.	Maye	1.	Barnabie Briges & Alice Turner.
	Aprill	15.	Thomas Turner & Martha Halls.
	Maye	17.	Thomas Griffin & Joane Wattes.
	Nov.	14.	Robert Wickes & Susan Oldmayne alias Pricke.
	Nov.	28.	John Firmayne & Martha Avis.
1605.	Jan.	14.	John Firmyn & Joane Sheffield.
	Maie	1.	John Pricke & Mirable Linwood.
1606.	June	8.	John Crowe & Susan Mott.
1607.	Aug.	6.	Thomas Stuard Esquire & Sarah Lewkenor daughter of Edward Lewkenor knight.
1608.	Oct.	22.	John Cave & Elizabeth Machell.
	Jan.	5.	Robert Owers & Anna Hull.
1609.	June	21.	Simon Pittes & Elizabeth Avis.
1610.	Oct.	8.	Thomas Dixon & Marie Glover.
	Dec.	30.	Thomas Trash & Rose Hills.
1611.	June	8.	George Perie & Joane Firmyne.
1622.	June	29.	Edward Osborne & Susan Kempe.
1635.	Oct.	26.	Robert Madis & Alice Bird
1636.	Oct.	21.	Nicholas Lemming & Grisill Pricke.

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| 1639. | June | 6. | William Tetleshall of Cowlinge & Mary Callowe of Barrowe. |
| | Nov. | 28. | Jefferay Ellis of Sudbury & Margret Willet of Barrow. |
| 1640. | Aprill | 23. | Henry Fulcher of Dallam & Rachell Crosse of Denham. |
| | July | 1. | John Mayor & Elizabeth Plummer. |
| 1641. | Aprill | 27. | Thomas Branch & Mary Mason. |
| | Sept. | 23. | John Hunt & Bridget Hammond. |
| | Nov. | 22. | Isaac Playford in ye parish of St Michael in the Plea in ye
citye of Norwich & Susan Howlet of Denham. |
| 1642. | Feb. | 2. | Nathaniel Pentony & Elizabeth Peirce. |
| 1645. | Oct. | 14. | Thomas Paman & Martha Crane. |
| | Nov. | 12. | Timothie Seelie & Susan Bird. |
| | Nov. | 18. | William Placence & Marie Tiler. |
| 1646. | Julie | 9. | William Adams & Alice Moodie. |
| | Nov. | 12. | John Sharp & Marie Allen. |
| 1649. | March | 2. | John Pond & Rebeckah Barret |
| | May | 31. | George Boiden & Elizabeth Balls. |
| | Nov. | 15. | Chorias Limmer & Margret Bird. |
| 1650. | Feb. | 20. | John Crane & Elizabeth Kent. |
| 1651. | Nov. | 6. | Thomas Bird & Sarah Tiler. |
| 1652. | Nov. | 18. | Timothie Balls & Grace Willis. |
| 1653. | May | 26. | Richard Bird & Frances Sergeant. |
| | Sept. | 28. | James Cutmore & Dinah [sic] both of Barrow. |
| | Feb. | 1. | Nicholas Cheswright & Jane Tiler. |
| 1661. | Oct. | 4. | William Hood & Elisabeth Crane, having had their marriage
publist 3 several lords days without contradiction. were
afterwards married. |
| | Oct. | 10. | John Cornell & Elisabeth Crane, having a license. |
| 1662. | Aprill | 10. | Thomas Goshauke & Elisabeth Crane, after 3 severall Lords
dayes of publication. |
| | March | 3. | Thomas Baron & Jane Snell, having a license. |
| 1664. | Feb. | 2. | Edward Simpson & Mary Todde. |
| 1667. | Aprill | 18. | George Miller & Lydia Coulstone. |
| | July | 4. | Timothy Balls & Abigail Bird. |
| | Oct. | 3. | Robert Santy & Margaret Alborn. |
| | Jan. | 23. | Henry Bull & Alice Taylour. |

1668.	Aug.	21.	Thomas Cooke of Sudbury & Mary Gooch of Bury.
1669.	Nov.	24.	Ambrose Evered & Mary Sparrow.
1670.	Sept.	15.	Samuel Partridge & Frances Simpson.
1672.	Oct.	15.	John Plesance & Elizabeth Malyne.
	Feb.	20.	Jon : Tyler & Margaret Cherrit.
1674.	July	12.	William Malyn & Mary Body.
	Oct.	29.	James Coe & Sarah Abbot.
1675.	Aprill	24.	William Byat & Frances Davy.
	Aug.	22.	Richard Hart & Elizabeth Hood.
1676.	June	22.	Richard Scot & Lidia Veale.
1678.	March	6.	Thomas Bentley & Mary Owers.
1680.	May	16.	William Sparrow & Mary Frost.
1681.	April	11.	Edward Malyne & Margaret Asbee. Banns.
	April	20.	Edward Smith & Abigail Thomas.
	Aug.	24.	Thomas Alstone & Anne Bryant.
1682.	April	24.	Thomas Otley & Mary Largent Banns.
1683.	Nov.	1.	Thomas Otley & Susannah Norton.
1684.	June	22.	Samuel Baker & Margaret Bigworth.
1685.	Nov.	12.	John Immans & Mary Deykes.
1686.	Sept.	16.	Daniel Heckford & Anne Thomas.
	Nov.	9.	William Blomfield & Ann Ward.
	Jan.	27.	Thomas Wilden & Jane Cheesewright.
1688.	Dec.	11.	John Betts & Anne Bunnet.
1690.	March	12.	Francis Atkin & Elizabeth Ray.
1692.	Feb.	20.	Henry Norman & Mary Rust
1693.	May	12.	John Bunnet & Elizabeth Bird.
	Jan.	10.	Thomas Clarke & Margaret Ray.
1694.	Aug.	16.	William Gilbert & Mary Mortlock.
	Nov.	12.	James Reinolds & Elizabeth Otley.
1695.	June	25.	John Adken & Elisabeth Mahew..
	Oct.	3.	Rober Suckerman & Hannah Owers.
1696.	Oct.	22.	Gyles Ginne & Mary Smith.
	March	4.	John Helder & Anne Orbel.
1699.	June	25.	Herbert Bayley & Mary Bellam.
1700.	Oct.	11.	Roger Largent & Susan Noble.

1700.	Oct.	14.	George Miller & Elizabeth Farrance.
	Jan.	13.	Edward Brown & Elizabeth Pit.
1701.	July	10.	Thomas Auberey & Sarah Thomas.
	Feb.	1.	Thomas Bayley & Elizabeth Ellum.
1702.	July	7.	William Sparke & Sarah Sparrow.
1705.	Aug.	5.	Mr. Rawlinson of Trinity College & Mrs. Margaret Ray of Cambridge.
1707.	April	21.	Edward Plummer of Dalham & Ann Wiffin of Denham.
1710.	Oct.	24.	John Reeve & Ann Cole.
1711.	Oct.	4.	John Cock of Owsden & Mary Oswell of Denham, both single. B.
1712.	May	29.	William Daines of Wickhambrook & Sarah Seffery of Stradgewell, both single. L.
	Oct.	30.	Robert Loveday & Elizabeth Parker, both single & of Denham. B.
1713.	Oct.	16.	Thomas Culfer of Kennet & Ann Brown of Denham, both single. B.
1716.	Sept.	23.	William Andrews of Ashly & Dinah Dearsly of Denham, both single.
1718.	April	14.	Isaac Harrold widower & Elizabeth Ashby widower, both of this parish.
	Sept	30.	Luke Underwood & Ann Bardwell, both single of this parish.
1720.	Oct.	16.	Joseph Dearsly & Mary Murrells, both single of this parish.
1721.	Oct	2.	Thomas Brown & Hannah Ashby of Saxham Parva, both single.
1722.	April	16.	Adam Fordham of Hargrave widower & Sarah Wright of this parish single.
	Jan.	15.	Edward Lofts of Dalham & Mary Everard.
1723.	Aug.	15.	John Woollard of Westly & Mary Plumb of this parish.
	Oct.	3.	Samuel Marshal of Whepsted & Mary Plummer of this parish.
1727.	Sept.	25.	William Pitches of Worlington & Elizabeth Ashbey of Denham.
	Oct.	19.	Lewis Mortlock & Ann Derisley, both single of Denham.
1729.	Dec.	25.	Samuel Suttell & Barbary Woods.
1731.	July	8.	John Richards & Hannah Sparrow of Dalham.

1732.	Sept.	26	William Folkard & Anne Tolwarthy, both of St Mary's, Bury.
	Oct.	29.	Robert Derisly & Mary Skinner.
1737.	May	10.	John Nune of Chepenham & Martha Rutledg of Denham.
1739.	May	17.	Edmont Pits & Elesebeth Cachbowle. [Catchpoll.]
	Oct.	11.	John Smith & Marey Modlock. [Mortlock.]
	Dec.	11.	John Baret & Elesebeth Lofle. [Lovel.]
1744.	April	15.	George Deal of Hargrave widower & Hannah Largent of Denham.
1746.	Nov.	1.	Robert Eyes of Gaseley & Elesebeth Jarman of Ashley.
1747.	Dec.	17.	John D...ller of Hornger [Horringer] & Ann Frost of Denham.
1748.	May	10.	William Norbruy & Ann Everet.
	Dec.	27.	Edmund Pitt & Barbery Suttel.
1750.	Oct.	2.	Brett Smith* of Emswell & Mary Derisley of Denham.
			*His name really was Smy. Ed.
1752.	Dec.	26.	Edward Lofts & Ann Bunn of Denham.
	Aug.	2.	Joseph Greaves & Mary Hoyer.
	Sept.	24.	Samuel Tanner & Christon Cornwell.
1755.	Nov.	5.	John Rogers & Ann Darisley.
1756.	?		Thomas Simkin & Mary ?
1756.	?		Thomas Challice & ? Petchy.
1757.	Nov.	5.	Francis Smith & Elizabeth Sparrow both of Denham single. John Oliver, Curate.
1758.	March	17.	Joseph Derisley of Denham single & Mary Barns of St Margaret, Westminster, spinster. John Oliver, Curate.
1760.	June	24.	John Bradley of Gazely single & Frances Frost of Denham spinster. John Oliver, Curate.
1761.	Oct.	10.	Jeffery Derisley of Denham widower & Amy Potter of Denham spinster. John Oliver, Curate.
1763.	July	12.	Thomas Simpkin of Denham widower & Elizabeth Turner of Denham spinster. J. Gee, Minister.
1763.	July	19.	George Macro & Mary Frost both of Denham single. William Roberts, Minister.
1764.	Oct.	15.	William Smith & Ann Rutlege both of Denham single. J. Gee, Minister.

1764.	Oct.	25.	William Cheswright of Denham widower & Margaret Boardman of Wickhambrook widow. J. Gee, Minister.
1766.	Jan.	9.	James Lofts of Dalham single & Mary Leonard of Denham single. John Isaacson, Minister.
1766.	Feb.	10.	William Martin & Frances Mising both of Denham single. Rev. Mr. Palmer, R. of Lidgate.
1767.	Jan.	1.	Abraham Orsben widower & Alice Scoot widow both of Denham. Charles Pigott Pritchett, Curate.
1767.	Oct.	12.	Thomas Simpkin of Herringswell single & Mary Sparrow of Denham single. Charles Pigott Pritchett, Curate.
1768.	July	25.	Henry Hammond of Barrow single & Ann Underwood of Denham single. John Warren, Asst. Minister.
1771.	Aug.	1.	Thomas Heath of Denham single & Jesse King of Gazely a minor. John Oliver, Minister.
1771.	Sept.	17.	William Richmond of Rattlesden widower & Elizabeth Potter of Denham spinster. Richard Wayhtrick, Curate.
1772.	Feb.	10.	Edward Sharp & Martha Shaw both of Denham single. Richard Wightrick, Minister.
1772.	June	14.	John Levet & Alice Scot both of Denham single. Simon Pryke, Curate.
1773.	June	2.	George Macro of Denham widower & Mary Suttle of Denham spinster. J. Affleck, Minister.
1774.	Oct.	3.	James Jarman of Denham single & Ann Elmes of Denham spinster. J. Affleck.
1774.	Nov.	17.	William Smith & Elizabeth Shaw both of Denham, single. J. Affleck.
1775.	June	14.	Robert Palmer & Ann Isling both of Denham single. John Affleck.
1776.	Oct.	10.	Joseph Barrow & Ann Blanks both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Minister.
1776.	Oct.	11.	Robert Coben of Little Saxham single & Mary Ling of Denham spinster. John Isaacson, Minister.
1776.	Dec.	14.	Thomas Palmer & Mary Willingham both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Minister.

1778.	June	30.	John Brown & Elizabeth Shorter both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Minister.
1778.	Oct.	15.	Jeffery Hammond of Dalham single & Elizabeth Crown of Denham spinster. W. Nesfield, Minister.
1779.	April	6.	John Crown & Nice Houghton both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1779.	Sept.	13.	George Macro of Denham widower & Elizabeth Wibrow of Denham spinster. John Isaacson, Curate.
1779.	Nov.	16.	Thomas Graves & Frances Nunn both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1780.	Sept.	25.	John Cockerton & Sarah Wiseman both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1782.	April	4.	Edward Clift of Denham single & Hannah Smoothy of Dalham. John Isaacson, Curate.
1784.	Dec.	31.	John Drake of Ousden single & Ann Clift of Denham. John Isaacson, Curate.
1785.	Feb.	10.	William Barrow & Mary Challis both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1785.	March	14.	John Newman & Elizabeth Crack both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1786.	July	25.	Thomas Moyle & Mary Miller both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1787.	June	29.	William Raiment of Dalham single & Keziah Lister of Denham spinster. John Isaacson, Curate.
1788.	April	26.	George Brewster sojourner single & Mary Prick of Denham widow. John Isaacson, Curate.
1788.	Nov.	11.	Edward Leech & Mary Graves both of Denham single. Will: Holden, Curate pro tem :
1789.	Oct.	12.	Henry Palmer & Isabella Pearsons both of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1791.	June	14.	Simon Ashman & Sarah Mallows both of Denham single.
1791.	Oct.	6.	Richard Halls of Hundon single & Elizabeth Halls of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1791.	Dec.	29.	John Brown of Barrow single & Mary Halls of Denham single. John Isaacson jun., Curate.

1792.	June	17.	Christopher Underwood of Barrow single & Abigail Halls of Denham single. John Isaacson, Curate.
1794.	Dec.	8.	William Lidle & Ann Middleditch both of Denham single. George Grigby, Curate.
1795.	March	9.	Thomas Kemball of Dalham single & Sarah Cornell of Denham widow. George Grigby, Curate.
1795.	April	21.	Joseph Halls & Constance Cornell both of Denham single. George Grigby, Curate.
1795.*	Oct.		Mark Last & Amy Bruce both of Denham single.
1795.	Nov.	3.	John Reeve of Ousden widower & Mary Greygoose of Denham spinster. John Isaacson, Minister.
1797.	Aug.	10.	Thomas Seale & Mary Evered both of Denham single. C. Haddock, Curate.
1797.	Sept.	29.	Shadrack Sharpe & Ellen Levett both of Denham single. C. Haddock, Curate.
1799.	May	9.	Benjamin Herbert of Glemsford bachelor & Joanna Halls of Denham spinster. James Weatherhead, Curate.
1800.	May	22.	Ham Sparrow & Elizabeth Manning both of Denham single. James Weatherhead, Curate.
1802.	July	5.	John Wills of Kirtling single & Elizabeth King of Denham single. Daniel Gwilt, Curate.
1802.	Aug.	23.	John Brown & Elizabeth Levett both of Denham single. Daniel Gwilt, Curate.
1802.	Oct.	3.	Thomas Beavis of Rawry, Co. Essex, single, & Martha Greygoose of Denham. Daniel Gwilt, Curate.
1803.	Oct.	25.	John Sparrow of Onehouse, labourer, & Phillis Ely of Denham, a minor, with consent of her father William Ely. John Isaacson, Minister.
1804.	Dec.	5.	John Radford of West Wratting, single, & Charlotte Leveet of Denham, a minor, with consent of her father John Leveet. John Isaacson, R. of Bradley.
1807.	May	19.	William Pattle & Harriot Rutledge both of Denham single. G. Brathwaite, Curate.

*This marriage appears to have taken place after banns, but it is very imperfectly entered. Ed.

1807.	May	26.	Charles Macro & Sarah Levett both of Denham single. G. Brathwaite, Curate.
1808.	Oct.	12.	Thomas King & Lucy Billermore both of Denham single. James Cooper, Minister.
1808.	Oct.	20.	William Talbot & Mary Mortlock both of Denham single. James Cooper, Curate.
1810.	Nov.	13.	John Brown of Denham widower & Lettice Sparrow of Denham spinster. James Cooper, Curate.
1811.	Nov.	12.	George German & Elizabeth Ely both of Denham single. James Cooper, Curate.
1812.	Aug.	31.	John Lingley & Elizabeth Hubbard both of Denham single. James Cooper, Minister.
1813.	Nov.	18.	James Racer & Mary Ashman both of Denham single. George John Skeeles.
1813.	Dec.	23.	Thomas Dearsley & Keziah Hale both of Denham. Anthony Mainwaring, R. of Barrow.
1814.	May	29.	John Mortlock & Elizabeth Pattle both of Denham single. G. J. Skeeles.
1814.	Nov.	7.	Richard Halls & Fanny Graves both of Denham single. John Coldham.
1814.	Nov.	30.	James Mortlock & Ann Rutlege both of Denham single. Anthony Mainwaring.
1816.	June	10.	Joseph Myson & Elizabeth Hagreen both of Denham single. N. Todd.
1817.	Dec.	25.	Joseph Graves of Denham widower & Elizabeth Nunn of Denham spinster. Walter Hovenden, Curate.
1818.	May	14.	William Pattle of Denham widower & Lydia Lofts of Denham spinster. Walter Hovenden, Curate.
1818.	Oct.	19.	Edward Greygoose & Anness Leach both of Denham single. Robert Hales, Minister.
1820.	Jan.	13.	Thomas German & Sarah Mortlock both of Denham single. William T. Goodchild, Curate.
1820.	Oct.	12.	Richard Maule of Dalham bachelor & Mary Hammond of Denham spinster. William T. Goodchild, Curate.

1821.	Jan.	11.	Joseph Edward Leech & Frances Pearsons both of Denham single. William T. Goodchild, Curate.
1821.	June	7.	Thomas Dearsley & Bett Crown both of Denham single. W. T. Goodchild.
1821.	Dec.	24.	William Lofts & Mary Myson both of Denham. Thomas Sewell, Curate.
1822.	Jan.	16.	Richard Drake & Maria Clift spinster both of Denham. Thomas Sewell, Curate.
1823.	Feb.	19.	Henry Paske of Chevington bachelor & Sarah Pryke of Denham spinster. Thomas Sewell, Curate.
1824.	Feb.	12.	Jacob Wright & Lucy Mortlock both of Denham single. Thomas Sewell, Curate.
1825.	Nov.	1.	James Fordham of Barrow widower & Susan Steed of Denham widow. Thomas Sewell, Curate.
1826.	June	19.	Samuel Death & Mary Clerk both of Denham single. Thomas Sewell, Curate.
1826.	July	31.	John Walker & Mary Sparrow both of Denham single. Edward Lindsell, Curate.
1826.	Oct.	11.	Charles Nunn of Hargrave bachelor & Elizabeth Cuttis Death of Denham spinster. Edward Lindsell, Curate.
1829.	Oct.	12.	Mark Myson & Mary Pattle both of Denham single. Edward Lindsell, Curate.
1830.	Feb.	19.	Benjamin Cornell of Barrow widower & Ann Halls of Denham spinster. John Hodgson, Off: Min:
1830.	Oct.	13.	James Pattle & Maria Ostorn both of Denham single. Edward Lindsell, Curate.
1830.	Nov.	21.	James Plumb & Sophia Simons both of Denham single. Henry Beckwith, Curate.
1831.	Oct.	14.	George Ashman of Debden bachelor & Ann Barber of Denham spinster. Henry Beckwith, Curate.
1832.	July	20.	Joseph Edward Leech of Denham widower & Sarah Dyson of Denham spinster. John W. Chambers, Curate.
1832.	Nov.	15.	John Payne of Hargrave bachelor & Mary Ann Halls of Denham spinster. John William Chambers.

1833.	May	28.	Robert Osborne of Denham bachelor & Anne Smith of Higham spinster. J. W. Chambers.
1833.	Dec.	4.	Christopher Evered & Ann Mortlock both of Denham single. J. W. Chambers, Curate.
1834.	April	3.	Benjamin Cornell & Eliza Halls both of Denham single. J. W. Chambers.
1834.	July	15.	John Cross of Chevington bachelor & Ann Clark of Denham spinster. J. W. Chambers.
1834.	July	27.	William Turner & Maria Macro both of Denham single. J. W. Chambers.
1834.	Sept.	8.	James King of Gazeley widower & Mary Halls of Denham spinster. J. W. Chambers.
1834.	Oct.	16.	James Ashman of Denham bachelor & Sarah Todd of Hargrave spinster. J. W. Chambers.
1834.	Dec.	25.	John Chapman of Gazely bachelor & Jane Plumb of Denham spinster. J. W. Chambers.
1835.	Jan.	2.	Daniel Watkinson of Kennet bachelor & Lettice Sparrow of Denham spinster. J. W. Chambers.
1835.			George Macro & Lucy Death both of Denham single. Arthur Carrighan.
1835.	Nov.	7.	William Sparrow of Denham single & Louisa King of Chedburgh single. J. W. Chambers.
1835.	Dec.	24.	Jonas Osborn & Mary Ann German both of Denham single. J. W. Chambers.
1836.	Jan.	7.	William Pattle widower & Ann Clary widow both of Denham. J. W. Chambers.
1836.	March	2.	William Halls & Sophia Halls both of Denham single. John W. Chambers.
1836.	Oct.	1.	James Everett widower & Sarah Macro single. G. A. Webb, Curate.
1837.	Sept.	28.	George Turner (son of John Turner, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Susannah Todd (daughter of James Todd, labourer), spinster, of Denham.

1838. March 23. John Barrow (son of Joseph Barrow, blacksmith), bachelor, of Denham & Marianne Silverstone Robinson (daughter of Francis Robinson, gamekeeper), spinster, of Denham.
1839. July 27. Thomas Smith and Susannah Greygoose (daughter of Edward Greygoose), both minors and of Denham End.
1839. Aug. 22. Charles Macro (son of Charles Macro, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Maria Talbot (daughter of Samuel Talbot, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1839. Nov. 4. Philip James Cornell (son of William Cornell, farmer), bachelor, chemist & Sarah Halls (daughter of Matthew Halls, farmer), spinster.
1839. Nov. 4. William Osborn (son of Thomas Osborn), widower, shepherd, of Denham & Elizabeth Bailey Macro (dau: of John Macro, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1839. Nov. 16. George Sale (son of James Sale, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Maria Dyson (dau: of John Dyson, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1840. Jan. 25. John Plummer (son of Robert Plummer, labourer), widower, of Denham & Susan Mortlock (dau: of John Mortlock, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1840. Feb. 8. James Frost (son of William Frost, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Mary Leach Greygoose (dau: of Edward Greygoose, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1840. Feb. 29. George Mortlock (son of John Mortlock, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Rebecca Plumb (dau: of William Plumb, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1840. March 7. Jacob Wright (son of Jacob Wright, labourer), widower, of Denham & Elizabeth Brown (dau: of Richard Spalding, labourer), widow, of Denham.
1840. April 24. James Halls (son of Matthew Halls, farmer), bachelor, of Denham & Mary Halls (dau: of Joseph Halls, farmer), spinster, of Denham.
1842. Jan. 29. James Evered (son of Henry Evered, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Maria Atkin, schoolmistress, spinster, of Denham.

1843.	Feb.	11.	James Todd (son of James Todd, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Elizabeth Macro (dau: of Charles Macro, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1843.	Oct.	6.	William Lies (son of Philip Lies, labourer), bachelor, of Barrow & Miriam Osborne (dau: of Thomas Osborne, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1843.	Oct.	27.	George Sparrow (son of James Sparrow, farmer), bachelor, of Dalham & Sally Jarman (dau: of George Jarman, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1844.	Jan.	25.	Joseph Drake (son of William Drake, land surveyor), carpenter, bachelor, of Denham & Eleanor Drake (dau: of Richard Drake deceased, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1845.	June	12.	Joseph Barrow (son of Joseph Barrow, blacksmith), widower, of Denham & Tabitha Wright (dau: of William Wright, shepherd), spinster, of Great Saxham.
1850.	May	31.	George Sparrow (son of George Sparrow, labourer), bachelor, of Great Saxham & Sarah Mortlock (dau: of James Mortlock, labourer), spinster, of Denham.
1850.	Oct.	12.	Robert Plumb (son of William Plumb, labourer), bachelor, of Denham & Susan Makins (dau: of Benjamin Makins, labourer), spinster, of Denham.



BURIALS.

Anno regni regis Henrici octavi 30.

[1538.]	Nov.	10.	John Garner.
1550.	Aprill	2.	John Batman.
	Aprill	14.	Anne Pygett.
	Aprill	29.	Isbell Pygett.
	Maye	11.	Robert Ebbes.
1551.	Jan.	26.	Edmund Sharpe.
	Julie	30.	John Rumbeloe.
	Aug.	3.	John Linwod.
1554.	Feb.	15.	Elibeth Souter.
	Feb.	3.	Adam Sharpe.
	Feb.	15.	Clement Heigham.
1558.	Jan.	7.	John Ray.
	Feb.	1.	Alice Tylett.
	Aprill	1.	Robert Bucher.
	June	17.	Elizabeth Elsing.
1560.	June	17.	John Seelie.
	June	20.	Alice Rumbelowe.
1588.	June	17.	Margaret Bateman.
	Jan.	23.	Constance Paman.
1590.	Dec.	16.	Marrian Cooper.
1592.	Maye	24.	Bartholmew Balthropp.
	Julie	23.	Robert Garrard.
	Oct.	22.	Richard Lufkine.
	Oct.	24.	Amise Wincoll, gentlewoman.
1593.	Feb.	25.	Thomas Oldmayne alias Pricke.

1594.	June	25.	Martha Higham gentlewoman.
	Sept.	1.	John Prigge.
	June	11.	John Watson.
1598.	Jan.	25.	Thomas Pitches.
1600.	June	7.	Ellen Garrad.
	Nov.	21.	Edward Kempe.
1601.	Aug.	9.	Margaret wife of Christopher Raghet.
	Nov.	20.	Thomas Raye.
1602.	Jan.	3.	Anne Bird.
	Jan.	15.	Dorothie wife of Robert Castle esquire.
	Jan.	24.	Martha Griffin.
	March	9.	Augustine Paman.
1603.	Feb.	10.	John Baxter.
1605.	Maie	8.	Robert Belyman.
	Julie	1.	Joane Firmyn.
	Oct.	4.	Susan wife of Sir Edward Lewkenor knight.
	Oct.	4.	John Growse. [or Crowse.]
	Oct.	5.	Sir Edward Lewkenor knight.
1606.	Sept.	13.	Margarett Oldmayne alias Pricke.
	Dec.	24.	Agathie Paman.
1607.	Dec.	2.	Robert Oldmayne alias Pricke.
1608.	Nov.	16.	Ann wife of Godfreye Rodes.
	Feb.	5.	Elizabeth Ladiman.
1609.	Dec.	10.	Susan daughter of Edward Lewkenor knight.
1610.	Maye	22.	John Langthon.
	Julye	23.	Sarah Crosse.
	Oct.	14.	Grace Raye.
	Jan.	14.	John Fyrmine.
1611.	June	14.	Ann wife of James Cutmere.
	Oct.	7.	Francis Quarles.
1613.	Julie	25.	Henrie sonne of Edward Lewkenor knight.
	Aug.	12.	Peter sonne of Peter Baxter.
1614.	Oct.	16.	Joane Raye.
1615.	June	20.	Ann Gaye.
	Sept.	27.	Christopher Raggett.

1615.	March	13.	Ann wife of Robert Bird.
1616.	Sept.	16.	Robert Ruggles.
	Sept.	21.	Martine Paman.
	Oct.	20.	Thomas Ladiman.
	Nov.	17.	Marie wife of Francis Ladiman.
1618.	Maye	3.	Edward Lewkenor knight, being high Sheriffe of Suffolk, in the middest of his Shrievaltie dyed & was buried.
	Dec.	25.	Elizabeth Hall wife unto William Hall.
1621.	Julie	12.	Elizabeth wife of Francis Ladiman.
1625.	Jan.	25.	Thomas Aldred.
1632.	June	10.	Margaret Bird.
1634.	Dec.	22.	Edward Lewkenor Esquire.
1636.	March	3.	Edmund Baxter.
1637.	Aug.	6.	Timothy Oldmayne, a dilligent teacher and faithfull pastor of this congregation of Denham, succeeding his reverend father Robert Oldmayne (a man for pietie and godlinesse in heaven here on earth, and a most faithfull dispenser of God's sacred word to this congregation for a long tyme, <i>*being the first pastor of this place that ever received Tithes for above thease 200 yeares together :</i>) both in a godly and heavenly life as alsoe in this living, closed up his yeares in peace after 30 yeares faithfull service in his ministrie to his God and this his congregation ; and was buried the sixt of August, whose soule no doubt is eternally happy in everlasting bliss.
1638.	June	6.	Elizabeth Crosse.
1639.	Aprill	1.	Mary Oldmaine widowe.
	Dec.	6.	Elizabeth daughter of Anthony & Anne Tiler.
1640.	Maye	13.	Dorothy Pament widowe.
	Feb.	14.	Susan Kempe widowe.
1641.	April	20.	George son of George Swathe.
	May	20.	William Smith.
	Nov.	27.	Robert Mayor.

*The words printed in italics were erased apparently soon after they were written. Ed.

1642.	June	12.	Ales daughter of George & Sarah Shelverton of Hargrave.
	May	14.	Robert Crosse.
	Oct.	28.	The Lady Mary Lewknor.
	Jan.	25.	Memorandum that Margaret Belliman, the base daughter of Mary Belliman, who was baptised A.D. 1615, July 13, had a base sonn not baptized buried Jan. 25.
1646.	Jan.	29.	Wife of Robert Bird.
1647.	March	7.	The wife of Mathew Thompson.
1648.	June.		William son of William Pickering.
	Sept.	18.	Anne wife of Thomas Seelie.
	Oct.	2.	Ma* wife of William Kempe.
1649.	Dec.		John son of Thomas & Francis Dercet.
	Feb.	5.	William son of Edward & Marie Smith.
1650.	April	13.	Elizabeth Burrowes mayde.
	May	14.	Elizabeth wife of John Crane.
	Aug.	13.	Wife of Robert Owres.
1651.	Dec.	28.	Thomas Selie.
1652.	June	19.	Thomas Crosse.
	Nov.	12.	Elizabeth Hall widow.
1653.	Sept.	5.	Francis Ladiman.
1654.	Dec.	19.	Joan wife of William Cheswright.
	March	20.	Martha wife of Lewis Mortlock.
1655.	April	25.	William Moore.
	Julie	12.	William Barret son of John & Rebecka Pond.
	Sept.	26.	Wife of William Maylin sen.
	Oct.	18.	William son of Edward & Mary Smith.
	Feb.	11.	William Maylin sen.
1656.	Nov.	19.	Joyce Elsdon widow.
1657.	Aug.	2.	Mrs. Wade.
1658.	Julie	3.	Ann daughter of Nicholas & Jane Cheswright.
	Jan.		Jane daughter of Nicholas Cherit.
1659.	March	29.	William Cheswright.

*In the Baptisms the wife of William Kempe is called alternately Mary and Sarah. Here the name goes no further than Ma.

1659.	April	10.	Clement Crane.
1660.	Sept.	20.	John Crane.
1661.	Oct.	17.	Mrs Anne Thomas widdow, the relict of Mr Thomas Thomas, minister of the Gospell.
	Dec.	22.	Samuel Peake.
1662.	May	13.	Anne Tyler.
	Nov.	13.	Jane Smith widdow.
1663.	Aprill	5.	Edward Cherit.
	June	11.	Carley Robson.
	June	22.	Rachel Fulcher of Dalham.
	Dec.	27.	Dorothy Mortlocke.
	Jan.	27.	Francis Frost.
1664.	Jan.	4.	Dorothy Helder.
	Jan.	9.	Thomas Ottewell.
	Feb.	20.	Isaac Adams.
1665.	Aprill	17.	Mary Bellamin.
	Aprill	18.	William Browne.
	Aprill	30.	Anne Disborow.
	July	4.	Judith Stammers widdow.
	Aug.	12.	Charles Yates.
	Sept.	3.	Jane wife of Nicholas Cherrit.
	Oct.	17.	Mary Otley infant.
1666.	Aug.	29.	Sarah wife of John Sparrow.
	Nov.	2.	Robert Bird.
	Jan.	25.	Thomas Pamen.
	Feb.	25.	William Hood.
1667.	Dec.	18.	William Helder.
1668.	Aprill	4.	William Knight.
	Nov.	19.	William Hood infant.
	Feb.	27.	Thomas Helder.
1669.	May	2.	Timothy Mortlocke.
	Oct.	2.	Anthony Tyler.
	March	20.	John Owers.
1672.	June	4.	Robert Ostler a vagrant.
	Nov.	3.	Edward Sparrow.

1672.	Jan.	28.	Samuel Waad.
	Feb.	20.	Susan Seely.
1673.	Aprill	16.	Ann Crane widdow.
1674.	May	5.	John Sparrow.
1676.	Aprill	2.	Amy Sparrow widdow.
	Jan.	25.	Robert Stammers.
	Feb.	26.	John Crask.
1677.	Aug.	10.	Edward Smith.
1678.	Jan.	28.	Mary Lewkenour, in woollen as appears by the affidavit.
1679.	April	13.	Mary Smith, in woollen as etc.
1680.	July	19.	Samuel Sparrow in woollen as etc.
	July	31.	Timothy Balls in woollen as etc.
	Sept.	23.	Martha Paman widdow in woollen as etc.
	Oct.	29.	Elizabeth Mortlock.
	March	6.	Robert Challice in woollen as etc.
1681.	April	20.	Rebekah Crane in woollen as etc.
	June	23.	John Sandy in woollen as etc.
1682.	Feb.	2.	Samuel Mortlock in woollen as etc.
1683.	Feb.	13.	Mary Sandy in woollen as etc.
1685.	Feb.	12.	Edward Helder in woollen as etc.
1686.	June	4.	William Maline in woollen as etc.
1687.	Sept.	21.	William Brown in woollen as etc.
	Jan.	30.	Anne Brown in woollen as etc.
	April	9.	Elizabeth Maline in woollen as etc.
1689.	April	29.	Elizabeth Jefferyes in woollen.
	June	23.	Mary Sparrow in woollen.
1690.	April	20.	Anne Mortlock in woollen.
	April	26.	Martha Bunnet in woollen.
	May	2.	Richard Dearsley in woollen.
	Oct.	2.	Edward Brown in woollen.
	Oct.	27.	Samuel Mortlock in woollen.
1691.	July	31.	Samuel Bunnet in woollen.
	Jan.	2.	Walter Ray in woollen.
1692.	April	13.	Mary Dearsley in woollen.
	May	16.	Hellen Fenton in woollen.

1692.	Aug.	13.	Thomas Hayward in woollen.
	Nov.	7.	Alice Parker in woollen.
	Jan.	23.	Thomas Bunnet in woollen.
1693.	June	15.	Elizabeth Orbel in woollen.
	July	14.	John Challis in woollen.
	Sept.	26.	Jefferey Dearsley in woollen.
	Feb.	6.	John Otley in woollen.
1694.	Sept.	26.	Anne Brown in woollen.
	Nov.	14.	Elizabeth Thomas in woollen.
	Dec.	16.	Joane Taylour in woollen.
1695.	Aug.	2.	Ambrose Orbel in woollen.
1697.	April	26.	Elizabeth Andrews in woollen.
1698.	Nov.	26.	Edmund Andrews in woollen.
	Dec.	23.	Nicholas Cherrit.
1699.	April	13.	John Orbel infant.
	May	29.	Susan Brown.
	Aug.	13.	Susan Dearsley infant.
	Feb.	7.	Jane Helder.
1700.	June	19.	William Brown infant in woollen.
1701.	May	18.	Esther Dearsley infant.
	Dec.	9.	Henry Parker.
	Feb.	5.	Martha Dearsley.
	March	5.	Alice Challis.
1702.	April	26.	Samuel Abbot.
	June	14.	Elizabeth Sparrow.
	Sept.	21.	Elizabeth Green.
1703.	May	25.	George Bowes.
	Dec.	8.	Elisabeth Walker.
1704.	June	30.	Daniel Frost of Dalham.
	Aug.	21.	Mary Harold.
	Sept.	18.	Richard Ray infant.
	Nov.	2.	John Owers.
	March	9.	Margaret Frost.
1705.	April	7.	James Orbel infant.
	May	10.	Thomas Auberey.

1705.	June	17.	William Bunnet.	
	Nov.	12.	John Largent infant.	
1706.	March	31.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.	
	Dec.	13.	Matha daughter of John & Elizabeth Challis.	
	Jan.	2.	Susan Howers.	
	Sept.	29.	Edward Thomas, Reckter of this parish.	
1707.	July	27.	Elizabeth wife of William Taylor.	
	Sept.	29.	Thomas Mortlock.	
1708.	April	26.	John son of John & Mary Ray of Dalham.	
	May	20.	Andrew son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.	
	Aug.	7.	Benjamin son of Roger & Susan Largent.	
	Sept.	17.	Richard Gills. These certificates I received within ye time prescribed.	
	Feb.	16.	William Taylor. The affidavit that he was buried in no other substance than woollen was not made till Feb. 26. I notified it to Mr Richard Raye churchwarden March 6.	
1709.	Feb.	3.	John Last.	
1710.	April	9.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.	
	Oct.	2.	Elizabeth wife of Edmund Walker.	
	Oct.	25.	Robert son of Roger & Susan Largent.	
	Nov.	11.	John Hammond.	
	Feb.	9.	Ambrose son of William & Martha Orbel.	
1711.	April	22.	Elizabeth daughter of Jeffery & Martha Deersly.	
	Sept.	6.	Mary daughter of John & Mary Ray of Dalham.	
	Nov.	12.	Thomas Smith.	
	Dec.	16.	Mary wife of Isaac Harrold.	
	Dec.	26.	John Redgin.	
	Jan.	20.	Samuel Walledge.	
1712.	Jan.	24.	John infant son of Edmund & Elizabeth Walker.	1712/13.
1714.	April	23.	Grace Ottley widow. Affidavit made in due time.	
	April	13.	Memorandum. Mr Heigham died. Succeeded by G. Peel.	
	June	14.	John Harrold infant. Affidavit in due time.	
	July	29.	Mary daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Osborn. Affidavit etc.	
	Nov.	23.	Edward Brown.	
	Feb.	9.	William Cherrit of Barrow.	

1715.	Nov.	11.	Susen Bonnett.
1716.	April	19.	Mr Richard Raye.
1717.	April	11.	Richard [infant] son of Richard & Mary Mortlock.
	May	20.	Andrew [infant] son of John & Elizabeth Challis.
	Nov.	26.	Elizabeth daughter of Lewis & Martha Mortlock.
	Nov.	26.	Joseph Osbourn.
	March	21.	Henry Bonnet.
1720.	May	17.	Dinah daughter of William & Dinah Andrews of Ashley.
	June	10.	John Challis sen.
	Sept.	3.	Benjamin Parker of Southwood park.
1721.	May	2.	Elizabeth daughter of Luke & Anne Underwood.
	Aug.	20.	Lewis Mortlock sen.
	Oct.	22.	Sarah daughter of Richard & Mary Metcalf.
	Oct.	27.	Elizabeth wife of Edmund Walker.
	March	19.	Thomas son of Luke & Ann Underwood.
1722.	Aug.	17.	Martha wife of Simon Peck.
	Sept.	2.	Martha daughter of Jeffery & Martha Dearsley.
1723.	March	27.	Mrs Elizabeth Raye widow.
	June	18.	Martha wife of Jeffry Derisley
1725.	March	1.	Elizabeth wife of Henry Bulbrooke of Dalham.
1726.	Sept.	29.	Mrs Elizabeth Elliot widow.
1727.	April	1.	Mrs Sarah Aubery widow.
	June	13.	Mary daughter of Mr Devoreux Hustler & Elizabeth his wife.
	Sept.	3.	Anne Challis.
	Sept.	15.	Mary wife of Mr John Ray of Dalham.
	Sept.	20.	Thomas son of William & Anne Derisly.
	Oct.	1.	Susanna wife of Thomas Rand of Dalham.
	Oct.	21.	The Reverend Mr Peel, Rector of Denham.
	Nov.	3.	Henry Bulbrook of Dalham.
	Feb.	25.	Ann wife of John Reeve.
	March	2.	Richard Mortlock.
	March	3.	Robert son of Robert Loveday.
1728.	April	20.	Susan wife of Roger Largent.
	April	28.	Mary wife of Richard Medcalf.
	April	29.	Ann daughter of John Reeve.

1728.	Oct.	16.	Samuel Chenery.
	Oct.	20.	John Meadcalf.
	Jan.	26.	Elizabeth Derisley.
1729.	May	8.	John Underwood.
	May	18.	Elizabeth Chales widdow.
	Sept.	21.	Isaac Harwood.
1730.	April	8.	Robert Loveday.
1731.	July	25.	John Parker.
1732.	April	30.	James Catchpoll.
	Sept.	17.	Samuel Abbot.
	Nov.	22.	Thomas Challis.
	Feb.	15.	Mary widow of Bengeman Parker of Sought park.
1733.	March	30.	Ann wife of William Derisly.
	Dec.	6.	Jeffery Derisley.
1734.	May	3.	Lewis son of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	July	5.	Roger Largent.
	Jan.	14.	Roger Hardy [infant].
	Jan.	26.	Henry Hardy [infant].
1735.	Jan.	19.	Sarah daughter of Samuel & Barbra Subtill. 1735/6.
	Feb.	10.	James son of Lewis & Ann Mortlock. 1735/6.
1736.	Oct.	5.	Robert Bishop.
	Nov.	28.	Jamiah* sune of Samuel & Brabra Suttell,
	Dec.	1.	and ther sun John.
	Dec.	10.	Edmund Walker.
1737.	April	5.	Fanny dauter of Lewis & Ann Mortlock.
	April	28.	Jhams sune of Edward & Alice Sparrow of Dalham,
	May		and ther dauter Mary.
	July	3.	Suonier [?] dauter of Edward & Alice Sparrow of Dalham.
	July	14.	Bengeman sune of Bengeman Barwick of Burey St Edmunds.
	Jan.	9.	John Catchpool.
	Jan.	19.	Mary wife of Robert Bishop.
1738.	Nov.	13.	John Ray of Dalham.

*Probably an attempt at Jeremiah. The registers at this time are written by an extremely illiterate parish clerk.

1738.	March	24.	Samewell Abboot.
1739.	May	22.	Mary daughter of Sary Abott.
	July	8.	Jeames Mordlock.
	July	17.	Ann wife of Lewck Underwood.
	Nov.	19.	Sary Abet widdow.
1740.	April	20.	Ann wife of Luk Hardy.
	May	26.	Widdow Parker.
	June	2.	John son of Robert & Ann Norman.
1741.	June	30	Widow Modlock.
	Aug.	27.	William son of Joseph Daseley.
	Sept.	4.	Mr Thomas Rand of Wickom.
	Sept.	20.	William Dersley.
1742.	April	4.	Mary wife of Abraham Orsbon.
	Feb.	20.	William son of William & Matthea Bishop.
	Sept.	20.	John son of John & Susanna Abart.*
	Oct.	20.	Ann daughter of Luke Hardy.*
	Dec.	24.	Mary daughter of John & Mary Smith.*
1743.	May	9.	William Lowing.
	Jan.	22.	John Lovely.
	Feb.	22.	Mary Made.
	March	11.	Mary wife of Thomas Mortlock.
1744.	May	6.	William Bishop.
1745.	April	7.	Elizabeth Harwell widdow.
1746.	June	24.	Mary wife of John Smith.
	Aug.	22.	Edward son of Edward Sparrow of Dallham.
	Feb.	8.	William son of William & Sary Catspowl. [Catchpoll.]
	Feb.	17.	Thomas Parker.
1747.	Jan.	27.	Mary wife of Joseph Dearsly. 1747/8.
1748.	May	16.	Elizebeth Pitt.
	Sept.	23.	Ann Frost.
	Oct.	1.	John Arnold.
	Jan.	24.	Thomas Shear.
1749.	July	16.	Elizabeth Tommas.

*It is not clear whether these three entries belong to 1741 or 1742.

1749.	Dec.	17.	Edward Sparrow.
	Feb.	1.	Gean Arnold.
	March	9.	Elizabeth Barwick & John Barwick her son.
1750.	May	6.	John Reve.
	Nov.	13.	Arabella wife of Jeffry Derisley
1752.	Jan.	16.*	Ann Halls.
	Sept.	15.	Robart Derisley.
1753.	April	2.	Edmond Frost.
	April	15.	Arabella daughter of Jeffery Dearsly.
	May	3.	Luke Underwood.
	May	19.	Elizabeth wife of Luke Underwood.
1754.	Nov.	24.	Ann daughter of Tomas Simkin.
	Dec.	8.	Joseph son of Joseph Greaves.
1755.	April	7.	John son of John Barwick of Cowledg.
	May	6.	Thomas Loveday of Colledg.
	Aug.	21.	Susan wife of Francis Smith.
	Sept.	8.	The widdow Calgr . . [?]
	Nov.	10.	The wife of Thomas Simkin.
1756.	Jan.	7.	The widdow Walkar.
	Feb.	27.	Elizabeth daughter of Edmunt & Elizabeth Pit.
	July	19.	The widow Regin.
	July	24.	Francis Smith.
1757.	Jan.	15.	The widow Barrel.
1758.	July	23.	William son of Henry & Joudy Miller.
	Oct.	15.	William Rutlege.
1759.	May	20.	Mary Cheswright.
	Sept.	24.	Henry Miller.
1760.	Dec.	21.	Ann daughter of John & Elizabeth Parmor.
1761.	April	9.	John son of Henry & Jude Miller.
	April	24.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Shaw.
	Dec.	18.	Thomas son of John Arnold.
1762.	March	10.	Samuel Abbot.
	May	28.	Jeams son of John & Elizabeth Pammer.

*Here and henceforth the year begins with January instead of March 28. Ed.

1763. Jan. 2. Phillip Wells.
 Jan. 4. Joseph Dearsley widdower.
 Jan. 4. Ann Wells, widdow of Phillip Wells.
 Jan. 30. Charlotte Osbon.
 Feb. 16. Joanne Halls.
 March 3. William Scot.
 March 22. Mary Semken.
 April 7. William Miller.
 May 15. Robert son of Robert & Sarah Nun.
 Oct. 2. Rose daughter of Thomas & Mary Shaw.
 Oct. 10. Ann daughter of William & Mary Challis.
 Dec. 2. Philip son of William Miller.
1764. March 25. Edward son of John & Elizabeth Pammer.
 April 22. The widdow Modlock [Mortlock].
 May 31. William son of Edward Sparrow of Dalham.
 Aug. 19. John son of John & Ann Sparrow of St Georges Parrish in London.
1765. March 11. John son of William & Elizabeth Sparrow.
1766. Jan. 9. Ann wife of Abraham Osbon.
 March 16. Charles Osbon.
1767. March 7. Sarah Major Mortlock, daughter of John & Elizabeth Mortlock.
 Nov. 3. Mary daughter of Thomas & Mary Simpkin.
1768. May 24. Thomas son of Thomas & Hannah Halls.
 May 29. William son of Edward & Ann Lofts.
1769. Oct. 14. Elizabeth daughter of John & Elizabeth Mortlock.
 Dec. 6. Ann wife of Henry Hammond.
 Dec. 10. The widow Lovely.
1770. Jan. 28. Thomas son of Thomas & Hannah Halls.
1771. Jan. 15. John Arnold.
 Dec. 31. Mary Catchpole.
1772. June 8. William Miller.
 Oct. 18. Frances daughter of Thomas Simkin.
1773. March 11. Edmund Pitt.
1774. April 3. John son of Robert Nun.

1774.	July	24.	Thomas Simkin.
	Nov.	7.	William son of William & Mary Challice.
1775.	July	26.	Mary daughter of William & Elizabeth Smith.
	Aug.	6.	Mary daughter of Edward & Martha Sharp.
1776.	Nov.	6.	Alice wife of Abraham Osborn.
	Dec.	28.	Robert son of Robert & Ann Palmer.
1778.	Sept.	15.	Martha Sharp.
	Oct.	17.	Mary daughter of Jeffry & Amy Derisly.
1779.	Jan.	16.	Mary Macro.
	Feb.	3.	Mary wife of Joseph Dearsley.
	May	28.	The widow Barbara Pitt.
	Oct.	26.	Ann wife of Edward Lofts.
1780.	July	3.	Francis Bruce.
	Aug.	20.	Samuel Brown infant.
1781.	May.	20.	Sarah daughter of William & Ann Smith.
	Oct.	14.	Elizabeth Smith.
	Nov.	19.	Elizabeth Abbot.
1782.	March	4.	John Derisley.
	March	28.	George Whiting.
	March	31.	Elizabeth Macro infant.
	May	11.	Jeffery Derisley sen. of Dalham.
	May	22.	Joseph Derisley.
	May	27.	Ann Mole.
	June	5.	William Nawberry.
	July	18.	Fanny daughter of Thomas & Fanny Graves.
	Sept.	8.	John Mole infant.
	Nov.	19.	Mary wife of Thomas Shaw.
1783.	Feb.	10.	Joseph Derisley.
	April	19.	Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth Brown.
1784.	June	17.	Mary (Plumb) wife of Edward Clift aged 58.
	June	29.	Elizabeth daughter of John & Jane (Wibrow) Billyman, aged 33 weeks.
	Aug.	22.	Francis Smith widower aged 62.
	Sept.	12.	Mary daughter of Thomas & Alice (King) Sted, 16 weeks.
	Sept.	19.	John son of Thomas & Mary (Willingham) Palmer, 12 weeks

1784. Oct. 31. Thomas Palmer, a married man, aged 29.
1785. Jan. 17. Alice (King) wife of Thomas Sted, aged 26.
Nov. 1. Mary Bruce widow, aged 36.
1786. Feb. 6. Elizabeth (Sparrow) wife of John Barwick, aged 58.
March 2. Judah (Balls) wife of Henry Miller, aged 56.
March 21. Mary daughter of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves, 20 weeks.
July 7. Elizabeth (Turner) Simpkin widow, 52 years.
1787. Feb. 4. James son of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock, 13 days.
April 12. John son of Richard & Elizabeth Mortlock, 11 weeks.
July 8. Ann daughter of Jonathan & Mary (Pledger) Graygoose,
6 years & 10 months.
July 11. William Cheesewright, a married man, aged 79.
Sept. 17. Thomas son of Thomas & Fanny (Nunn) Graves, 12 weeks.
Sept. 23. William Clift single man, aged 28.
Dec. 11. John Mortlock, married man, aged 59.
1788. Feb. 7. John Palmer, married man, aged 67.
1789. May 21. John son of John & Alice (Scott) Livett, 1½ year.
June 9. Ann (Cockerton) wife of John Blanks, aged 69.
1790. May 15. Ann Norbery widow, aged 74.
July 27. Molly daughter of Ellen Cornell, aged 13 weeks.
Dec. 15. Thomas Shaw widower, aged 82.
1791. March 6. John son of Richard & Elizabeth (Coe) Mortlock, 7 days.
May 8. Sarah daughter of John & Elizabeth (Burling) Palmer,
24 years.
July 30. John Barwick widower, aged 88.
Aug. 22. Robert Andrews widower, aged 83.
Oct. 6. Joseph Greaves, married man, aged 71.
Nov. 1. William Cheesewright, married man, aged 38.
1792. Feb. 16. Mary Smy widow, aged 70.
May 27. William son of Jonathan & Mary (Pledger) Greygoose,
11 months.
June 8. George Macro, married man, aged 55.
Aug. 17. Elizabeth Palmer widow, aged 64.
1793. March 29. Richard son of Thomas & Mary (Miller) Moyle, 8 months.
Nov. 5. Mary daughter of John & Ellen (Scott) Levit. 11 weeks.

1794.	Jan.	24.	James son of James & Ellen (Cornwall) Clift, 4 months.
	Sept.	28.	John son of William & Dinah (Derisley) Warren, 20 years.
1795.	June	1.	John Blanks, aged 84.
	July	19.	Ambrose Turner.
	July	19.	James Clift.
	Aug.	30.	Susan Green.
	Sept.	11.	Mary Halls of Hundon.
	Oct.	11.	Maria Lofts.
1795 or 6.	March	27.	Agnes Moale aged 89. [Both names uncertain.]
	Sept.	25.	William Clift, aged 3 months.
1797.	Sept.	23.	William Frost, aged 59.
	Oct.	26.	William Clift, aged 9 weeks.
1798.	Jan.	14.	Mary Derisley, aged 91.
	March	18.	Edward Clift, aged 73.
	July	3.	Mary Challis, aged 68.
	July	13.	William Challis, aged 76.
	Sept.	11.	John Brown, aged 50.
	Dec.	2.	Arbor Halls, infant.
1800.	Nov.	25.	Thomas Derisley, aged 45.
1801.	Jan.	11.	Joseph Leach, aged 1½ year.
	Nov.	5.	Lucy Clift, aged 2 months.
1802.	Feb.	4.	Johanna wife of Thomas Halls, aged 64.
	April	4.	William Moyle, aged 14.
	Aug.	8.	Susanna Ashman, aged 1 year.
	Oct.	15.	Joseph Halls, aged 6 years.
	Nov.	14.	John Evered, aged 9 years.
	Dec.	6.	Charles son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls, 2 years.
1803.	Jan.	1.	Elizabeth daughter of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls.
	April	12.	Matthew Halls, aged 71.
	Oct.	5.	Mary daughter of Lucy Bruce, aged 1 month.
	Nov.	21.	George son of George & Mary Atkin, aged 15 years.
	Dec.	5.	John son of Robert & Ann Palmer, aged 12 years.
1804.	Dec.	28.	Thomas Halls, aged 69. Died Dec. 22.
1805.	May	31.	Mary Clift, aged 52.
1806.	March	16.	Elizabeth wife of John Brown.

1806.	June	1.	Edward Lofts, aged 77.
	June	2.	Elizabeth Brown widow, aged 54.
	Oct.	19.	Simon Ashman, married man, aged 40.
1807.	July	1.	John infant of William & Martha (Foredam) Cornwell.
	July	14.	Mary (Talbot) wife of Joseph Graves, aged 25.
1808.	Jan.	4.	Nice (Houghton) wife of John Crown, aged 66.
	Jan.	31.	John son of John & Hannah (Rosbrook) Dyson, 9 months.
1809.	Feb.	26.	Joseph infant of Richard & Elizabeth (Halls) Halls.
	Oct.	1.	Sarah wife of Charles Macro, aged 28.
1810.	April	26.	Barnard Hale, aged 17.
	May	10.	Bett Cornell, aged 5 years.
	Aug.	21.	William Palmer, aged 28.
	Nov.	27.	Elizabeth wife of John Plumb, aged 73.
1811.	April	4.	William Palmer, aged 29.
	July	21.	Thomas son of John & Lucy King from Ousden.
	Aug.	18.	William Cornell infant.
	Nov.	4.	Ann Mortlock, aged 23 years.
	Dec.	9.	Joseph Barrow, aged 66.
	Dec.	10.	John Pattle, aged 60.
1812.	May	23.	Elizabeth Halls, aged 6 years.
	June	21.	John Radford, aged 6 years.
	Oct.	4.	Richard Everard, aged 50 years.
1813.	Jan.	30.	Elizabeth Frost, spinster, 64 years.
	Sept.	13.	William Cornwell, 5 months.
1814.	May	30.	Elizabeth Halls, 48 years.
	Aug.	14.	Elizabeth Mortlock, 83 years.
	Dec.	19.	John Crown, 76 years.
	Dec.	25.	Eliza Hall, 1 year.
1815.	March	13.	David Leech, 18 years.
	April	12.	Ann Brown, 4 years.
	May	6.	William Ely, 70 years.
	Aug.	24.	Mary Halls, 75 years.
1816.	March	27.	Lettice Brown, 31 years.
	April	5.	John Plumb, 87 years.
	July	7.	John Levett, 66 years.

1816.	Aug.	1.	Harriet Pattle, 30 years.
	Aug.	16.	Joseph son of Joseph & Constance Halls, 10 years.
	Sept.	24.	Matthew Halls of Denham Castle, 56 years.
1817.	May	7.	Kezia Dearsley, 27 years.
	June	18.	Deborah Pattle, 63 years.
	Aug.	29.	Mary Graves, 87 years.
	Aug.	29.	William son of Thomas Dearsley, 18 months.
1818.	Feb.	5.	Martha Cornwell of Dalham, 36 years.
	March	5.	William Cornwell of Dalham, 14 weeks.
	June	19.	Edward Leech, 56 years.
1819.	April	15.	Joseph Greygoose, 4 weeks.
	July	6.	Henry Miller of Dalham, 85 years.
	Aug.		Kitty Fitch, 2½ years.
	Dec.	30.	Ann widow of Joseph Barrow, 66 years.
1820.	March	9.	Louisa daughter of John & Elizabeth Lingley, 7 years.
	March	12.	Ellen widow of John Levet, 70 years.
	Oct.	18.	John Steed, 40 years.
	Nov.	8.	Ann daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, 15 months.
1821.	Jan.	26.	Sarah Walker of London, 44 years.
	Feb.	1.	Susan daughter of Philip & Maria Lyes, 5 weeks.
	March	21.	Jeremiah son of William & Ann Plumb, 3 days.
	Oct.	26.	Charles son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls of Denham Castle, 17 years.
	Nov.	4.	William Smith son of Sarah Ashman of Dalham, 11 months.
1822.	March	19.	Charles son of William & Ann Plumb, 5 days.
	Dec.	15.	Susan daughter of William & Ann Plumb, 9 months.
1823.	Feb.	16.	Frances wife of Thomas Graves, 80 years.
	March	2.	William son of Thomas & Bett Dearsley, 7 months.
	Dec.	7.	Maria daughter of John & Mary Reeve, 27 years.
1824.	Jan.	24.	William Plumb, 89 years.
	May	19.	John Crown Derisley of Barrow, 11 weeks.
	Nov.	7.	Harriet Mortlock, 3 years.
1825.	Oct.	15.	Frances Leach, 32 years.
	Nov.	23.	Elizabeth Barrow, 40 years.
1826.	Jan.	16.	William Halls of Cooling, 29 years.

1826.	Feb.	19.	William son of Joseph Edward & Frances Leach, 22 weeks.
	April	9.	Susan daughter of Joseph & Elizabeth Barrow, 13 years.
	Aug.	16.	Maria daughter of William & Ann Plumb, 20 years.
1827.	June	2.	James Cliff, 65 years.
	Nov.	29.	Ann Mortlock, 38 years.
1828.	March	18.	John Brown, 48 years.
	April	13.	James Jermin, 75 years.
	May	26.	Elisabeth Macro, 79 years.
	June	29.	Ann wife of Robert Palmer, 76 years.
	Nov.	15.	Elizabeth daughter of William & Ann Plumb, 16 years.
1829.	Jan.	6.	Charles Plumb, 5 years.
	April	13.	Edward son of Edward & Annas Greygoose, 18 weeks.
	May	21.	Eliza daughter of William & Ann Plumb, 3 years.
	May	28.	Sarah widow of William Frost of Hargrave, 86 years.
	May	29.	Mary wife of John Mortlock of Flempton, 69 years.
	July	27.	Joseph son of Edward & Annas Greygoose, 3 years.
1830.	Jan.	6.	John Mortlock of Barrow, 70 years.
	Feb.	15.	Mary Lofts widow, 80 years.
	Feb.	24.	Derisley Smy, 70 years.
	May	30.	Richard Mortlock, 78 years.
1831.	Feb.	8.	John Dyson of Gazeley, 23 years.
	Feb.	14.	Joseph Everet, 9 months.
	Feb.	24.	Susan Everet, 16 years.
	March	20.	Mary Greygoose, 85 years.
	March	23.	Charles son of James & Sophia Plumb, 12 weeks.
	April	4.	Eliza daughter of Edward & Anness Greygoose, 11 months.
	June	2.	Mary Moule of Dalham, 66 years.
	June	16.	William Moule, 10 years. Killed by lightning.
	June	21.	Mary Evered of Saxham, 24 years.
	July	19.	Ann Smy, 65 years.
1832.	Jan.	29.	Jonathan Greygoose, 82 years.
	March	2.	Thomas Stead, 75 years.
	March	24.	Bet Derisley of Barrow, 50 years.
	March	29.	Mary Brown of Barrow, 71 years.
	July	29.	William Clary of Hargrave, 40 years.

1832.	Aug.	22.	Ann Pattle, 19 years.
	Sept.	20.	Mary Palmer, about 80 years.
	Dec.	2.	Mary Fitch, 50 years.
1833.	Jan.	28.	Henry son of Joseph & Constance Halls of Huntingdon, 19 years.
	Feb.	13.	Ann Turner, 72 years.
	Aug.	9.	Lucy Wright, 29 years.
	Nov.	16.	John Green, 81 years.
	Dec.	20.	Mary Ann Clift, 26 years.
1834.	March	30.	James Plumb, 26 years.
	April	23.	Thomas Graves, parish clerk, 81 years.
	May	4.	Mary Lofts, 60 years.
1835.	Feb.	4.	Mary Everett, 38 years.
	Feb.	7.	Sarah Walker, 7 months.
	May	10.	Richard Drake of Dalham, 48 years.
	June	11.	Henry Hale, 6 years.
	July	4.	Eliza Jermyn, 7 years.
	July	11.	Lydia Pattle, 50 years.
	Oct.	21.	Emma Greygoose, 15 months.
	Nov.	16.	Sophia Plumb, 26 years.
	Dec.	22.	Susannah Dyson, 14 years.
1836.	March	1.	John Brown of Barrow, 82 years.
	Sept.	1.	Abigail Underwood of Barrow, 65 years.
1837.	Feb.	6.	Joannah Herbert of Dunstal Green, 74 years.
	Feb.	13.	Marianne Paine of Hargrave, 28 years.
	April	2.	Jane Billamore, 98 years.
	July	21.	Matthew Halls, 62 years.
1838.	March	15.	Robert Palmer of Barrow, 85 years.
	June	12.	Sarah Everett, 20 years.
	July	15.	Richard Everett, infant.
	July	22.	Frances Osborne, 36 years.
	Sept.	16.	James Jermyn alias German of Dalham, 42 years.
1839.	Jan.	7.	Joseph Halls of Denham Hall, 71 years.
	April	27.	Joseph Halls of Norwich, 29 years.
	Sept.	30.	Priscilla Pattle, infant.

1839.	Dec.	22.	Robert Macro, 15 weeks.
1840.	March	5.	William Sparrow, 34 years.
	April	27.	William Plumb, parish clerk, 58 years.
	May	25.	George Atkins, 77 years.
	Sept.	6.	Sarah Macro, 15 weeks.
1841.	July	22.	Ellen Clift, 72 years.
1842.	Jan.	6.	Ann Jarman, 91 years.
	Feb.	14.	James Macro of Barrow, 5 months.
	Feb.	19.	Frederick Drake, 7 years.
	March	31.	Emma Myson, 1½ year.
	April	5.	Sydney Halls of Barrow, 9 days.
	April	15.	John Dyson, 66 years.
	April	27.	James Osborne, 11 months.
	May	21.	Fanny Osborne, 4 years.
	June	15.	John Billimore, 91 years.
	June	16.	Robert Sparrow, 28 years.
	June	29.	Anne Evered, 74 years.
	Sept.	9.	Susan Barrow of Barrow, 14 weeks.
	Sept.	13.	Solomon Pattle, 7 weeks.
	Sept.	24.	Cornelius Pattle, 17 months.
	Sept.	27.	Elizabeth Mortlock, 87 years.
	Dec.	24.	William Halls of Cheveley, 18 weeks.
1843.	Sept.	29.	Sarah Barrow of Barrow, 28 years.
	Oct.	9.	Elizabeth Barrow of Barrow, infant.
	Oct.	27.	Elizabeth Hammond of Barrow, 23 years.
	Nov.	22.	Miriam Lies, 24 years.
	Dec.	13.	Emily Smith, infant.
1844.	May	4.	Maria Drake, 52 years.
	Aug.	17.	Benjamin Lofts of Barrow, 53 years.
	Aug.	30.	Mary Palmer, 64 years.
	Oct.	12.	James Dyson, 4½ years.
	Oct.	20.	Arthur Barrow, 6 years.
	Oct.	21.	Emma Dyson, 1½ year.
	Oct.	27.	John Dyson, 6 years.
	Dec.	8.	Richard Halls, 84 years.

1844.	Dec.	17.	Henry Edwin Cornell Halls, 8 years.
	Dec.	22.	George Macro of Barrow, 33 years.
1845.	Jan.	6.	Sarah Ashman, 81 years.
	Jan.	23.	Uriah Leech, 11 months.
	Feb.	14.	Eliza Myson, 11 years.
	April	23.	Sarah Mortlock, 6 months.
	July	28.	Eliza Lyes, 1 year & 9 months.
	Dec.	15.	Frederick Halls of Cheveley, 1 year & 8 months.
	Dec.	18.	Mary Atkins, 78 years.
	Dec.	31.	Charlotte Anne Halls of Cheveley, 15 weeks.
1846.	Nov.	9.	Emily Smith, 1 year.
	Dec.	23.	Mary Sparrow.
1847.	March	13.	Eliza Myson, 1 month.
	April	27.	Robert Osborne, 39 years.
1848.	Jan.	21.	Sarah Halls of Barrow, late of Denham end, 67 years.
	Feb.	5.	Thomas Diersley of Barrow, 62 years.
	April	6.	Fanny Leech, 6 months.
	Oct.	6.	William Cornwell of Ousden, 71 years.
	Dec.	18.	Uriah Leech, 2 years.
1849.	Jan.	1.	Arthur Walker, 4 years.
	Jan.	9.	Maria Everett, 7 months.
	Feb.	21.	Henry Everett, 66 years.
	April	9.	Charlotte Halls of Cheveley, 32 years.
	Oct.	19.	James Halls, 38 years.
1850.	April	23.	Edward Greygoose, 69 years.
	May	4.	Benjamin Herbert of Mildenhall, 81 years.
	Nov.	2.	James Mortlock, 60 years.



MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN DENHAM CHURCH.

1. *A flat stone in the chancel.*

Here lyeth ye body of Mr Edward Thomas, who was minister of this parish church 45 years, and he departed this life ye 26th day of Sept. anno dom. 1707, aged 83 years.

2. *A flat stone in the chancel.*

Here lyeth ye body of ye Reverend Mr. Garrard Peele, Rector of this parish and Icklingham All Saints, who dyed Oct. 19, an : Do : 1727, ætatis sue 55.

3. *This is a very large monument standing on the floor of the Lewkenor mortuary chapel. Ten figures are kneeling two and two on a table of stone, their hands clasped, their faces toward the east : viz. Sir Edward Lewkenor and Susan his wife, who both died in October, 1605 ; then their two sons, then their six daughters. Over the figures is a heavy canopy of stone, supported by six pillars. On the south side above the canopy is a large heraldic shield, viz. Lewkenor, of 12 coats. This is the explanation of it as given by Dr J. J. Howard in his Visitation of Suffolk.*

1. Lewkenor, azure, 3 chevronels argent, a mullet for difference.
2. Bardolphe, azure, 3 cinquefoils or.
3. Tregose, azure, 2 bars gemelles or, in chief a lion passant of the second.
4. Dalingridge alias Delahache, or, a cross engrailed gules.
5. Broos alias Bruce, gules, 3 bars vairée argent and azure.
6. Echingham, azure, a fret argent.
7. Camoys, or, on a chief gules, 3 bezants.
8. Radmylde, barry of 6, ermine and gules.
9. D'Oyley, gules, 3 bucks' heads caboshed or, 2 and 1.

10. Noell, 3 pales gules in a field or.
11. Halsham, argent, a chevron gules between 3 torteaux.
12. Lewkenor, as above.

On the frieze, on the south side of the canopy, are 4 shields.

1. Blank, impaling Lewkenor.
2. Quarles, or, a fess dauncettée ermine between 3 birds vert, impaling Lewkenor.
3. Rhodes, argent, a lion passant gardant, in bend gules, between 2 cotises ermine, impaling Lewkenor.
4. Gournay alias Gurney, argent, a cross engrailed gules, impaling Lewkenor.

At the west end of the canopy on the frieze are these two shields.

1. Blank, impaling Lewkenor.
2. Steward, argent, a lion rampant gules, debruised by a bend raguled or, impaling Lewkenor.

Above the frieze is a large shield with Heigham of 8 coats, viz.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Heigham. | 2. Francis. | 3. Terringham. | 4. Pabenham. |
| 5. Lucy. | 6. Chamberlain. | 7. Tolthorpe. | 8. Heigham. |

At the east end of the canopy, on the frieze, are these two shields.

1. Lewkenor, impaling Blank.
2. Lewkenor, of 12 coats, (the same quarterings as above, except that the 12th coat is Heigham,) impaling Blank.

Above the frieze is a large shield, viz. Lewkenor of 12 coats impaling Heigham of 8 coats.

For this description of the shields I am entirely indebted to Dr. Howard's Visitation of Suffolk.

On the south side, below the kneeling figures, is the following inscription. Towards the end a few words are illegible. I will give a translation of it further on when we reach Sir Edward himself.

In hoc sacello nuper koimeteriou ergo exstructo, conditi jacent in suis distinctis & separatis tumulis clarissimus ille vir Edovardus Lewkenor eques auratus et selecta domina Susanna ipsius uxor, ambo & parentum & familiarum splendore illustres, ambo pietate et omnium virtutum choro insignes et perornati: quorum illa immaturâ morte extincta est, quum quinquaginta trium annorum curriculum vix confecisset, die viz. Octobris 2, anno salutis 1605: ille

vero postridie occubuit quum sexaginta tres annos ætate complevisset. Antequam naturæ cessit vir egregius, multis præclaris muneribus perfunctus est in aula regia, in parlamento, in republica, idque fideliter et cum summa laude atque bonorum omnium approbatione. Inter cæteras autem justi præconii causas, hæc maxime duxit & sempiterna memoria digna quod ejus operâ in perexiguam hanc villam obscuramque evangelii prædicatio est introducta, cujus luce & beneficio ad extremum vitæ terminum fruebatur. Fæmina vero præcellentissima a sincera evangelicæ veritatis professione nunquam defecit, sed eam multis christianis virtutibus, modestiâ, castitate, storgia, in pauperes misericordia, in omnes munificentia, commendavit, atque in tam fælici statu tandem expiravit. Non dubium igitur est, quin in perenni gloria ambo triumphant, ultimam resurrectionem ardentibus votis expectantes, quum plena ipsorum redemptio perficietur. Reliquerunt superstites filios binos, filias vero sex, præclaram sane sobolem parentum vestigiis insistentem, atque omnes virtutes talium parentum liberi exprimentem, cujus luculentum specimen habes quod viz filius natu maximus præclarum hoc non exiguis suis sumptibus excidendum, & artificiosa manu..... hoc fano locandum curavit in perpetua parentum Reliquerunt etiam multos amicos et familiares tristes

4. *This is a very beautiful marble monument to the memory of the third and last Edward Lewkenor of Denham, whose grandparents, father, uncle and six aunts are kneeling hard by. He died in December, 1634, not yet 21 years of age, leaving one infant daughter. I will give a translation of the inscription further on, when we reach him in the biographical part of this volume. The date 1635 is cut plainly enough, but certainly ought to be 1634. The day of the month also is wrong, if the register is right.*

EDWARDUS LEWKENOR, nomine suo genereque dignissimus, paternæ pietatis & virtutis hæres, indolis ingenuæ, generosæ, eximiæ, qualem tibi tuis-ve optare (lector) audeas : bonis omnibus, quæ vitam hanc mortalibus optabilem solent reddere, cumulatus ; elegantiori insuper literatura cultus : cum annos nondum 21 numerasset cælo maturus.

Piam matrem, lectissimam conjugem, cum filiola (unico castissimi brevissimique amoris pignore), mortales denique omnes amplissimam sibi virtutum messem pollicentes, tristissimo fato, gentis antiquæ periodus, familiæque in hoc agro Suffolciensi laudatissimæ novissimus, deseruit anno 1635, Decemb : 27.

Mortalitatis vero exuvias pulchram olim pulchrioris animæ vestem, sub hoc marmore in spem promissæ per Christum immortalitatis condi jussit conjux Elizabetha, non privati magis affectus quam publici boni monumento: quod quum desideras (Lector) tui (hoc est) pulveris mortisque memor æternitati sine mora studeas. Vale.

5. *This is a flat stone in the Lewkenor chapel. The organ has been dumped down on the top of it, so that not a word can be read. Probably it was to the memory of Mary, wife of the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham. She died in October, 1642.*
6. *This is a flat stone partly covered by the organ, which is good enough to allow us to read a few words here and there. I put in square brackets what I imagine to be the hidden part of the inscription. Mary Lewkenor was a posthumous daughter of the first Sir Edward of Denham.*

[Here lie]th the body of [Mary] Lewkenor [youngest] daughter of [Sir Edwar]d Lewkenor, [who] died on the day of [Janu]ary 1678 [in the] 60th yeare [of] her age.



DENHAM TOMBSTONES.

I have begun at the east end of the church, proceeding thence to the south side, west end and north side in succession, and so back to the starting point. No stone is left out, and no part of any inscription, except sometimes the words that precede the name, viz:—In memory of. Any date in square brackets has been supplied from the register. It is impossible always to be certain of the figures, and when one is certain of them they do not always agree with the register.

1. In memory of Ann ye wife of Edward Sparrow, who died May 27, 1711, aged 32 years.
2. In memory of Edward Sparrow, who died Dec. 13, 1749, aged 71 years.
3. In memory of William Sparrow, who died May 27, 1764, aged 39 years.
Also John the son of William & Elizabeth Sparrow, who died March, 8, 1765, aged 6 months.

This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
May truly say, Here lies an honest man ;
A safe companion and an hearty friend,
Unblam'd through life, lamented in his end.

4. Joanna the wife of Thomas Halls, who died Jan. 29, 1802, aged 64 years.
Thomas Halls who died Dec. 22, 1801 [1804,] aged 69 years.

Their sorrows in this world are past,
Who had the greatest care ;
But hope them gone to joys that last,
Where heavenly mansions are.

5. James Halls who died Oct. 13, 1849, aged 38 years.
Also Mary relict of James Halls, who died April 27, 1863, aged 57 years.

6. Mary-Ann Payne died at Hargrave in this county Feb. 5, 1837, aged 28 years.
7. Matthew Halls who died July 15, 1837, aged 62 years.
8. Sarah wife of Matthew Halls, who died Jan. 17, 1848, aged 67 years.
9. William Halls who died Jan. 5, 1863, aged 54 years.
 Sophia his wife, who died Aug. 5, 1894, aged 83 years.
 Sydney, son of William & Sophia Halls, who died April 2, 1842, aged 9 days.
 Henry Edwin Cornell Halls, who died Dec. 10, 1844, aged 8 years & 7 months.
10. Joseph the son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls, who died April 17, 1839, aged 29 years.
11. Elizabeth widow of Matthew Halls, who died July 29, 1854, aged 87 years.
12. Matthew Halls who died Sept. 20, 1816, aged 55 years.
 Farewell, dear friend, thy loss to us is great,
 Left here behind to mourn thy last retreat ;
 A tender husband and a father dear,
 We daily whilst living here :
 Worn out with Pain, the debt to nature paid,
 Trusting in Christ and here in dust was laid.
13. Elizabeth the daughter of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls, who died May 17, 1812, aged 6 years.
 Why do we mourn departed friends?
 Or shake at death's alarms?
 Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
 To call them to his arms.
14. Elizabeth the daughter of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls, who died [Dec. . . 1802] aged 6 years.
 Charles the son of Matthew & Elizabeth Halls, who died Dec. 1, [1802, aged 2 years.]
 [Here follow four lines which have scaled off.]
15. Joseph the son of Joseph & Constance Halls, who died Oct. 10, 1802, aged 5 years.
 Short was my time, the longer is my rest :
 God call'd me hence because he thought it best ;
 Therefore, dear friends, lament for me no more ;
 I am not lost, but gone awhile before.

16. Matthew Halls who died April 5, 1803, aged 71 years.
 Prepare to die—make ready all.
 For you know not when the Lord will call.
17. Mary the wife of Matthew Halls of Dalham, who died 18 Aug. 1815, aged 75 years.
 The lines are illegible.
18. Joseph the son of Joseph & Constance Halls, who died Aug. 10, 1816, aged 10 years.
 Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see the Lord.
19. Joseph Halls who died 30 Dec. 1838, aged 72 years.
 Constance his wife died May 29, 1856, aged 81 years.
 Sarah, daughter of Joseph & Constance Halls, died Nov. 13, 1882, aged 82 years.
 Ann Halls died July 7, 1891, aged 90 years.
20. William Halls died at Cowlinge Jan. 8, 1826, aged 29 years.
 Ann wife of William Halls, who died at Cheveley Sept. 3, 1852, aged 60 years.
 Charlotte wife of William Halls died April 2, 1849, aged 32 years.
 Frederick Halls died Dec. 9, 1845, aged 20 months.
 Charlotte Ann Halls died Dec. 26, 1845, aged 19 weeks.
 William son of William & Charlotte Halls died Dec. 18, 1842, aged 18 weeks.
21. Clara Helen daughter of Frederick Cornell & Sarah Halls, who died Jan. 26, 1862, aged 20 weeks.
 Constance Mary, daughter of Frederick Cornell & Sarah Halls, who died March 18, 1864, aged 17 weeks.
22. Henry son of Joseph & Constance Halls, who died in London Jan. 19, 1833, aged 19 years.
23. Robert second son of Edward and A. P. Halls, who died July 11, 1857, aged 23 years.
 Remember me as you pass by;
 As you are now so once was I;
 As I am now so must you be;
 Therefore prepare to follow me.
24. Edward Halls who died May 8, 1877, aged 75 years.

25. Joseph Edwin Halls who died Jan. 28, 1858, in the 37th year of his age.
Matilda, relict of Joseph Edwin Halls, who died Feb. 5, 1867, aged 41 years.
Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee.
26. Keziah the wife of Thomas Dearsley, who died May 2, 1817, aged 27 years.
Near this spot lie William their son, who died Aug. 25, 1817, aged 1 year and 6 months.
27. William Sparrow, who died Nov. 28, 1886, aged 83 years.
My flesh and my heart faileth : but God is the strength of my heart and my portion for ever. Ps. lxxiii. 26.
Jane Sparrow who died Oct. 21, 1896, aged 82 years.
We all do fade as a leaf. Is. lxiv. 6.
28. Elizabeth daughter of John & Mary Hale, who died June 7, 1851, in her 26th year.
Eliza daughter of John & Mary Hale, who died Sept. 8, 1855, aged 27 years.
Also Henry their son aged 5 years.
29. Louisa daughter of John & Elizabeth Lingley, who died March 4, 1820, aged 7 years.
The Lord he gave and sure he may
Whener he please to take away.
30. In memory of Eliz : wife of John Barwick, who died March . . , 1749, aged . 0 years.
Also of John their son, who* aged 7 years.
All you that here [?] our grave do see
As we are now so may you be ;
Therefore repent, make no delay,
.....
31. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.
In memory of Mary the wife of William Cheswright, who died May 21, 1759, in ye 38th year of her age.
And also Mary their daughter aged 15 weeks.

*The 10 or 12 words here illegible probably say that he was buried on the same day as his mother.

32. In memory of Edmund Frost who died March 31, 1753, aged 57 years.
Also of Ann his wife, who died Sept. 21, 1748, aged 63 years.

33. William Osborne who died May 23, 1872, aged 68 years.
Frances Osborne who died July 20, 1839, aged 36 years.

The Lord knoweth the days of the upright, and their inheritance shall be for ever.

34. Maria wife of James Pattle fell asleep Feb. 14, 1882, aged 72 years.
James husband of Maria Pattle fell asleep Feb. 5, 1887, aged 80 years.
Them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

35. In memory of William Frost, who died Sept. 18, 1797, aged 59 years.
Also of Sarah his wife, who died May 23, 1829, aged 86 years.

Dear Friends, for death in time prepare,
For that demands your greatest care ;
Perhaps.....
And.....

36. Mary Ann the daughter of James & Elenor Clift, who died Dec. 13, 1833, in the 27 year of her age.

Ah ! the memory of a dutiful daughter, affectionate sister, and sincere friend (who possess'd in an eminent degree the social virtues), claims the tribute of a tear : here bestow it. — The chilling blast of death kills not the buds of virtue : No, they blossom in immortal glory.

37. James Clift who died May 29, 1827, in the 66th year of his age.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till Christ was pleas'd to give me ease,
And rid me of my pain.

Eleanor his wife who died July 17, 1841, in the 73rd year of her age.

She was with pain so much oppress'd,
It wore her strength away,
And made her pray for heavenly rest,
Which never will decay.

Also of seven of his children who died in their infancy.

38. In memory of William son of Edward and Mary Clift, [who died Sept. ... 1787, aged 28 years.]

.....
 Prepare with speed, make no delay ;
 My time was short, my grief the less ;
 Blame not my hast to happiness.

39. Edward Clift, who died March . [1798] aged 71 years.
 [5 lines illegible.]

40. In memory of Mary the wife of Edward Clift, who died June . 1784 [aged 58 years].

[I was with pain so much opprest,]
 Which wore my strength away,
 Which made me long for heavenly rest,
 That never will decay.

41. In memory of Mary Clift who died 28 May, 1805, aged 52 years.

A lingering illness seiz'd her frame,
 And medicine had no power to save ;
 At length a friendly message came,
 That she must hasten to the grave.

42. John Warren son of W. and Dinah Warren, and grandson of Robert and Mary Derisley, who died Sept. 25, 1791 [1794] in his 20th year.

43. Mary Derisley, wife of Robert Derisley, formerly of Denham Castle, who died Jan. 10, 1797 [1798] in her 92nd year.

44. John Dearsely jun. who died March 1, 1782, in the 38th year of his age.

I was with pain so sore opprest,
 It wore my strength away ;
 And made me long for heaven's rest,
 That never will decay.

45. In memory of Jane ye wife of John Arnold, who died Feb. 1, 1749, aged 51 years.

A loving wife a mother dear,
 A faithful friend lies buried here ;
 I hope her soul is gone to rest ;
 In Jesus Christ we all are blest.

46. [Thomas] son of John and Jane Arnold, who died Dec. 18, 1761, aged 39 years.

Christ is to me as life on earth,
And death to me is gain,
Because I trust through him alone
Salvation to obtain.

47. In memory of John Arnold, late of Denham Castle, farmer, who died Jan. 13, 1771, aged 74 years.

48. Joseph Derisley, who died May 22, 1782, aged 57 years.

Also Joseph the son of Joseph & Mary Derisley, who died Feb. 20, 1783, aged 19 years.

49. Mary the wife of Joseph Derisley, who died Jan. 30, 1779, aged 53 years.

Farewell vain world, I've had enough of thee,
And now am careless what thou sayst of me ;
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my head lies quiet here ;
What faults you've seen in me take care to shun,
And look at home, enough there's to be done.

50. Thomas Derisley who died Nov. 20, 1800, aged 44 years.

51. Mary the wife of Joseph Derisley, who died Feb. 7, 1748, aged 53 years.

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain,
Till Christ did please to give me ease,
And rid me of my pain.

52. Arabelle the wife of Jeffery Derisley, who died Nov. 9, 1751, aged 31 years.

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths.

53. Arabelle the daughter of Jeffery and Arabelle Derisley, who died April 12 1753, aged 14 years, six months.

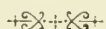
But now she is dead wherefore should I fast ? Can I bring her back again ?
I shall go to her, but she shall not return to me.

54. Jeffery Derisley sen. who died May 8, 1782, aged 79 years.

Also Mary daughter of Jeffery & Amy Derisley, who died Sept. 27, 1778, aged 3 weeks.

55. Mary wife of Brett Smy, who died Feb. 12, 1792, aged 70 years.
How lov'd, how valu'd once, avails thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot ;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee ;
Tis all thou art and all the proud shall be.
56. Here rest the mortal remains of Derisley Smy, who joyfully exchanged a state of great pain and suffering for the presence of his Maker on Feb. 19, 1830, in his 70th year.
By grace he hoped to be saved through faith, not of himself but the free gift of God in Christ Jesus.
57. Ann the wife of Derisley Smy, who departed this life July 14, 1831, in her 66th year.
She possessed the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit,.....tender hearted, forgiving [others even as] she hoped for Christ's [sake to be] forgiven of God.
58. In memory of Joseph Derisley who died [Jan. 1763] aged 68 years.
O mortals all, remember death [so nigh ?] ;
All you that live eer long must surely die ;
Death took me hence, this grave doth me contain,
Who lived to die and died to live again.
59. Arthur son of John & Mary-Ann Barrow, who died Oct. 15, 1844, aged 6 years.
Weep not for me but be content ;
I was not yours but only lent ;
Wipe off those tears and weep no more ;
I am not lost but gone before.
60. Cephas Barrow, who died April 16, 1869, aged 23 years.
From earthly troubles now my soul is freed,
For whose redemption my dear Lord did bleed ;
My wearied limbs no more with fever burn ;
From dust I came, to dust I do return.
61. Frederick Charles Mortlock, who died Aug. 29, 1903, aged 30 years.
Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on his gentle breast,
There by his love o'ershaded,
Sweetly my soul shall rest.

62. William Frost of Barrow, who died Aug. 5, 1882, aged 81 years.
So he giveth his beloved sleep.
63. Henry Holmes. Born at Little Whelnetham. Died at Denham Dec. 21, 1901, aged 84 years,
The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away : blessed be the name of the Lord. Job 1, 21.
64. Sidney Harold Tompson. Died April 15, 1867, aged 2 days.
65. Frances Mary Tompson. March 6, 1875, aged 18.
Asleep in Jesus. Jesu, mercy.
66. Edith Constance Halls. Oct. 12, 1877, aged 18.
To be with Christ which is far better.
67. Frederick Cornell Halls. Jan. 28, 1892, aged 76 years.
68. Thomas Derisley, formerly of Barrow, who died Jan. 30, 1848, in the 63 year of his age.
69. Bett wife of Thomas Derisley, who died March 17, 1832, aged 50 years.
Also of two of their sons : William, who died Feb. 24, 1823, aged 26 weeks ; and John George who died May 14, 1824, aged 11 weeks.
70. Isaac Spinks, for 29 years a resident of Denham. Born at Hilborough Oct. 3, 1820. Died at Barrow Sept. 18, 1895.
Also of Ann Spinks his beloved wife. Born at Litcham. Died at Barrow May 7, 1899, aged 80 years.
In hope of eternal life.
71. William Brand died Dec. 16, 1888, aged 61 years.
The Lord is my strength, in whom I will trust.
72. Nice Crown, who died Dec. 31, 1807, aged 66 years.
73. John Crown, who died Dec. 15, 1814, aged 76 years.
74. Here lieth the body of Richard [Ray] who died Sept. . 1704, [aged 11 months.]
75. Here lieth the body of Elizabeth the wife of Richard Ray, who departed this life March 25, 1723.
76. Here lyeth the body of Richard Ray, who departed this life April 16, 1716.
77. Here lieth the body of [Walter] Ray, who departed this life ye 30 day of Dec. 1691/2. [The footstone has W. R. 1691/2.]



LEWKENOR WILLS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I. Edward Lewkenor, 1522. | IV. Edward Lewkenor, 1611. |
| II. Edward Lewkenor, 1528. | V. Edward Lewkenor, 1618. |
| III. Martha Heigham, 1593. | VI. Mary Lewkenor, 1642. |
| VII. Mary Lewkenor, 1678. | |

I. *This is the will of Edward Lewkenor of Kingston Bowsey, Co. Sussex, great grandfather to the first Edward Lewkenor of Denham. He died in 1522.*

The XX daye of December in the yere of our lorde god 1522 I Edward Lewkenour of Kyngeston Bowcy in the Co. of Sussex Esquier, beinge of hole mynde and perfitte memory, neverless secke and feble in my body, make this my last wille and testament.

In primis I will my soule to our lord Jesu Crist, Creator of this unstable worlde, and to his blessed mother saint Mary and to all the holy company of hevyn. And my body to be buried in the parishe church of Kyngeston Bowcy.

I bequeth to the moder church of Chichester —. I bequethe to the high autler of Kyngeston for my tithes forgottyn XXd. I bequethe to the Prior of Heryngham and his convent to pray for my soule XLs.

I bequeth to Anne my wife in redy money and convenyent penyworthes CC markes. To Edward my sonne in money, stuffe and catell other CC markes. To Richard my sonne one hundred marces. To Elynor my doughter one other C markes. To Elizabethe my doughter one other C markes. To Dorathe my doughter one other C markes.

I bequethe to everyche of my olde servantes, Henry Wheler, Henry Marynere and Richard Michell thelder XXs. To everyche of my man servantes that shalbe in my service at the tyme of my dethe VIIs. VIIIId. To Jone Prudde my servant

XLs. in recompence of suche money and stuffe as her father Richard Prudde gave her. I bequeth to Morryce my poore bedman one convenyent coote for hym after the discrecion of myn executours. I wille to fourty of my poor neighbours havynge moost nede after the discrecion of myn executours XL busshelles of whete. I wille in lykewise to other XL of my poore neyghbours havynge most nede after the discrecion of myn executors XL busshelles of malte.

I will that incontynent after my decesse, without delaye, as shortly as it may be convenyent, and charge my executours that they doo cause thre Trentalles of masses to be saide for my soule and my frendis in the chapell of Scala Celi in thabbey of Westmynster where the famous and excellent Princesse Margaret Countesse of Richemond and Derby, mother to the redoubted Kyng Henry VII, is buried; and everiche preiste ther saying masses to have for his labour XIIId. I wille that myn executours doo kepe dirige and masses at the day of my buryng convenyent after their discrecions.

The residue of alle my goodes not gevyn ne bequethed I geve and bequethe to Sir Thomas West knyght, son and heire apparaunt to the lord Lawar [Delaware], William Everard Esquyer and Edward Lewkenor my sonne, to order and dispose it for the welthe [weale?] of my soule after ther discrecons and the discrecion of the right noble and my especiall good lord the lord Lawar, whom I make myn overseer, Besechinge hym in the wey of Pytie to see this my poore wille and testament executed in every thinge.

This ys the last wille of me the said Edward Lewkenor of Kyngeston Bowcy of all my lands and tenementes in the Co. of Sussex as hereafter is declared.

In Primis where [as] Sir Thomas West knyght, Lord Lawar, and other are and do stonde seased of my manour of Bukkyngham and all other my manors within the Borough townes, villages, hamlettes and parysshes of Bramber, Ferryng, Worthing, Olde Shoreham, New Shoreham, Kyngeston Bowcy, Southwyke, Est Southwyke, Porteslade and Blechington Wayfeld, within said countie, to thuse and profytte of me and myn heires and to the declaracion of my wille, Knowe ye me the said Edward to have made and declared my last wille of all said manors [etc.] in forme folowyng: that is to saye, I wille that the said Sir Thomas West, Lord Lawar and other his cofeoffees, their heires and assignes, shall stonde and be seased of alle the said manors [etc.] to thuse of me and Anne my wiffe and the heires males of my body by her. And for defaulte of such yssue to thuse of Edward my sonne and the heires male of his body. [With remainder successively to] Thomas Lewkenor

Esquyer my brother and the heires male of his body: Humfrey Lewkenor and the heires male of his body: Edward Lewkenor, son and heire apparant of said Edward Lewkenor my son, and his heires for ever.

Item I will that my feoffees of my manor of Ham and of all my londes [etc.] in the townes [etc.] of Ham, Bargham, Estangmeryng and Westangmeryng in Co. of Sussex shall stande and be seased thereof to thuse of Anne my wiffe for terme of an hole yere next after my decesse. And after that I give said manor to Edward my son and to the heirs male of his bodye. And for defaulte of such yssue to [successively] Richard my son and the heires male of his body, said Thomas Lewkenor and the heires male of his body, John Lewkenor clerke and the heires male of his body. And for defaulte of such issue to thuse of Sir Roger Lewkenor knyght for ever, according to the last will of Sir Thomas Lewkenor of Bradherst knyght decessed.

Also I will that my feoffees, their heires and assignes, being seased of my manor of Goryng, and also of all my londes [etc.] in Gorynge and Ferryng in Co. of Sussex, shall stond and be seased therof to thuse and entent folowyng: that is to saye, That the said Edward my sonne duryng his lyffe naturall shall fynde an honest preste to pray for me in such place or places as my said sonne shall appoynte. And the said preste to have convenyent wages therefore.

And further the said feoffees, their heires and assignes shalbe seased of said manor of Goryng and londes in Goryng and Ferryng to thuse of Edward my sonne and the heires males of his body. And for defaulte of such yssue to thuse of the heires males of my body. And for defaulte of such issue to thuse [successively] of said Humfrey and the heires male of his body, and of said Edward, son and heire apparant to Edward Lewkenor my son, and of his heires for ever.

Proved at Lamhith [Lambeth] Oct. 31, 1522. Administration of goods of deceased granted to Edward Lewkenor his son.

P.C.C. 28. Mainwaryng.

11. *This is the will of Edward Lewkenor of Kingston Bowsey, grandfather to the first Edward Lewkenor of Denham. He died in 1528.*

The first day of Octobre in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCXXVII, and in the XX yere of King Henry VIII, I Edward Lewkenor of Kyngyston Bowcy in the Co. of Sussex esquier, make, ordeyne and declare my last wille and testament of

all my goodes moveable and unmoveable in forme folowing, that is to say First I bequeth my soule to God creatour of hevyn and erthe, my body to be buried in the churche where my wife semeth most necessary, before the image of Saint Mighell yf any shall happen to be in the same church.

Item I bequeth to the mother churche of Chichestre XLd.

Item I bequeth to maister parson of Kyngyston for the tyme being for my tithes forgotten VI^s. VIII^d.

Item I will that Margaret my wife have during hir lyfe the occupacion of my ferme of Kyngiston Bowcey and of all my ferme londes in Kyngiston Bowcey, Southwyke and old Shoreham or elles where in the Co. of Sussex, she fynding therwith all her children and myn.

Item I will that after the death of my said wife Robert Norwiche the kinges serjaunt at the lawe, Robert Wrothe esquier, and Edward Markewyke, have the occupacion of all my said ferme of Kyngiston Bowcey and of all my said ferme landes in Kyngiston Bowcey, Southwyke and Olde Shoreham, with all the stockes theruppon, untill Antony my sonne doo come to the full age of XXI yere. And then I will that the said Antony have them during the terme of the yeres that then shalbe to come in every of them. Provided alwey and my full mynde is that if the said Antony doo dye without issue, that then my sonne Edward shal have theym and every of them sufficiently stored with come, catall and other thinges necessary for husbandry.

Item I will that Edward my sonne after the death of my said wife shal have all my other fermes sufficiently storyd with come, catall, shepe and other necessities for the husbanding of them.

Item I will that my wife during her lyfe have the occupacion and gaynes of all my goodes, catall and utensiles and to dispose them at hir pleasure, except the necessary store for the said fermes, which my full mynde is that they be left to my said sonnes Edward and Antony after her death.

Item I make executours of this my last will George Gifford and Edward Markwyke, but my mynde is that my said wife doo sooly admynistre during her life ; and after her deathe then the said Robert [Norwich], Robert [Wroth], George [Gifford], and Edward Markwyke to admynystre, and not the executours of my said wife.

I Edward Lewkenor Esquier, some and heire of Edward Lewkenor of Kyngiston Bowcey in Co. of Sussex esquier decessed, doo begynne to make my

last wille of all my manours, londes [etc.], with their appurtenances within the Co. of Sussex or elles where within the realme of Englonde.

And first where[as] my said father longe before his death infeoffed the right honorable and my right singuler good lorde Thomas West knyght, nowe lord la Warre, and others in fee by sondry his dedes and at sondry seasons signed with his owne handes and signe manuell and sealed with his seale at armes, right well knownen to meny of the nobles and gentilmen and other inhabitantes within the said Co. of Sussex, of and in the manor of Goryng and all those his londes etc. sett, lying and being in the parishes or villages of Goryng aforesaid, Ferryng, Clopham, Pacchyng, Billinghamurst, and in Hamme in the parish of Bargham within the said countie, to thuse of him and of his heires and to thentent with the same to have his last will of them fulfilled and performed; and whereas further my said father amonges other thinges after the said estates thereof made, declared and made his last wille, and by the same willed that the said nowe lorde Lawarre and others his cofeoffees and their heires shulde stande and be seised of the said manor of Goring and londes etc. in Goryng, Ferryng, Clopham, Pacching and Billinghamurst, to thuse of me the said Edward and the heires male of my body lawfully begotten. [with remainder successively to Richard Lewkenor my brother, Thomas Lewkenor esquier myne uncle, Humfrey Lewkenor esquier, and the heires male of their bodies, Edward Lewkenor my sonne, and his heires for ever]; and willed further that I the said Edward shulde have all his said londes etc. in the parisshe of Bargham to me and to theires males of my body lawfully begotten, and for lack of such issue to thuse of my brother Richard etc., my uncle Thomas etc., myne uncle John Lewkenor clerk parson of Brodewater and of theires males of his body coming, the remainder to the right heires of Sir Thomas Lewkenor of Bradehurst knight deceased for ever, made therof astates substancially accordingly to me and to theires males of my body comyng, with like sundre remaynders as is before rehersed; and after whiche said estates so to me made and executed, Sir Richard Broke knyght, now chief barne of the Kinges Exchequer, Robert Norwiche oon of the Kinges Serjauntes at the lawe, John Spilman oon other of the Kinges Serjauntes, Richard Lyster esquier, Robert Wrothe esquier, Thomas Polsted and Edward Markewyke gent., in the terme of Ester in the XV and XVI yere of King Henry VIII, by the sufferance of me the said Edward and to myn use in fee simple and to have therwith my last wille performed and fulfilled, recovered agaynst me the said manor of Goryng and also the manor of Hamm and twenty messuages, oon mill, oon dovehouse, oon

thousand acres of lande, two hundred acres of medowe, fyve hundred acres of pasture, oon hundred acres of fyirse and hethe, fyfty shillinges of rent with thappurtenances in Goryng, Ferryng, Byllingherst, Pacchyng, Clopham, Bargham and Hamm in Co. of Sussex by the kinges writte of entre in the post, as by the tenor of the same recorde playnly apperith. And according to the same recorde entred by vertue of habere facias seisman [?], as my loving frende and councellor Robert Joyner gent. can right well declare and Courtes kept in the said recorders names at everich of the said manors, I the said Edward having perfite helth and hole of remembrance, calling to my remembrance thimstabilitie and sodeyn chaunce of this transitory and caduke worlde, for the weale of my soule, discharge of conscience, payment of my dettes, the profite and advancement of my pour wife and children, and the comfort of my olde servantes as I am bounden unto, make, ordeyn and declare my last wille of the same manours [etc] underwritten in maner and fourme following.

First I will that Margaret my wyf shal have my manor of Hamm and all my londes etc. in Bargham and Hamm, and all my manours of Hamsaye and Perham in Co. of Sussex, and all my londes and tenementes in Ham, Wougham, Chiltington, Barcombe, Parham and Newtymber in the said countye: To have and to holde to the said Margaret during hir lyfe natural in full recompence of all joyntures and dowers that she may clayme by reason of entremariage had betweene us.

Item I will that my said wife have full auctoritie and power by force of this my last will to make a lease of my ferme of Hamsaye to any person for terme of XXI yeres next after my deceas, so that she doo reserve to her and her heires of my body begotten suche rent or more as ben accustomed to be paid for the same: And that my said recorders or feoffees and their heires at the request of my said wife doo ratifie and confirme the same, and that they also at her request doo make a sufficient and reasonable lease unto any such person as my said wife shall name: always reserved the auncient or more rentes for the same to thuse of my said wife during her life, and after hir decease to thuse of myne heires: and that lease to be good and available to the lessees therof.

Item I will that my said wife, Sir Roger Copley, knight, the said Robert Norwiche, Robert Wroth, George Gifford and Edward Markewyke and thouer [the over] lyvers of them shall take the revenues and issues of my said manor of Goryng and of all my londes etc. in Goryng, Ferryng, Clopham, Pacching and Billingham from the tyme of my death unto the thirde day of October which shalbe in the yere of our Lord God 1542, and the same to be putt to such uses as hereafter doo ensue;

that is to say, I will that first of all my dettes be paid if any shall happen to be owing, and injuries and wronges, if any may be duely proved which my said father or I have committed or doon to any person whatsoever, may be hastily redressed, and the parties so greved satisfied and recompensed according to their losse and hurte. That the residue of the same issues to be employed for the preferment, mariage and advauncement of my children and the performaunce of my legacies in this my will declared: that is to say, I will that everich of my doughters, Eleanor, Mary and Barbara, and every of my other doughters that I shall happen hereafter to have, shall perceyve and have towardes their mariage or their advauncement two hundred marces stirling to be paid at the tyme of their mariage or before by the discrecion of the said Margaret, Sir Roger, Robert, Robert and Edward Marwyke.

Item I will that with thissues of said manor of Goring [etc.] my wife, Sir Roger, Robert, Robert, George and Edward Markewyke and the overlivers of them doo bye 1500 shepe, that is to say 500 ewes and 1000 younge wethers, which I wille that they be delivered to my sonne Antony incontynent after my said wife's death, and with the same to store the ferme of Kyngiston Bowecy, which said ferme and my fermes in Southwicke and olde Shoreham I bequeth unto the said Margaret during hir lyfe; and after hir deceas to remayn to my said sonne Antony during the yeres that I have to come in any of them.

Item I will that if it happen my said wife to dye before that Edward Lewkenor my sonne and heire apparant to come unto thage of XXI yeres, then I wille that the said Sir Roger, Robert Norwich, Robert Wrothe, George Gifford and Edward Markewyke and over lyvers of them doo perceyve and take thissues of said manour of Ham, Parham, and Hamsaye and of all said londes etc. in Bargham, Ham, Hamsaye, Wougham, Chylington, Barcombe, Parham and Nytymber, unto said thirde day of October MCCCCXLII.

Item I wille that as well the money comyng of thissues of the said manor of Goryng and premisses in Goryng, Ferryng, Clopham, Pacching and Billinghamst incontynent after my deceas, as also the money comyng of the revenues of all said manors etc. bequethed in this my will unto my wife for hir lyfe, immediately after the death of my wife be put in saufe keypyng under dyverse lockes and sondry keyes, either in the Cathedrall church of Chichestre, or elles in the monastery of Lewes, or elles in some like place after the discrecion of my wife, Sir Roger, Robert, Robert, George and Edward Markewike or the moost parte of them. And they to recompence themselves for their paynes after their discrecions.

Per me Edwardum Lewkenor manu propria factum primo die Octobris anno regni regis Henrici octavi decimo nono. [1527.]

Proved in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, Nov. 7, 1528, on the oath of Margaret, relict and executrix, in the person of Richard Felde her proctor, and administration of the goods of the deceased was committed to her on the second day after the feast of St Edmund the King.

P.C.C. 39 Porch.

III. *This is the will of Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke, widow of Thomas Heigham of Higham, mother of Dame Susan Lewkenor of Denham. She died in 1593.*

I Martha Heigham of Denham in Co. of Suffolk, widowe, late the wyfe of Thomas Heigham of Denham, being of sound understanding and having mine affections quietly settled and disposed, doe make this my last will and testament in manner following.

First I commend my sowle to Almighty God by the mediacon and meritts of Jesus Christ, by whome, without any other meanes, I am assuredly perswaded of my salvation. My bodye I desyre may be buried after the lawdable and usuall custome of Christians, being undoubtedly perswaded of the Resurrection thereof unto eternall lyfe.

Also I give and bequeathe to Charles Clere, eldest son of Thomas Clere of Stokesby in Co. of Norfolk esquier and of Anne his wyfe, my daughter, foure hundred pounds of lawfull money of England, to be paid and bestowed in manner following: that is to saye, fourescore pounds thereof in convenient time after my decease, so soone as it maye arise of the profittes of my landes and sale of my goodes. The residue of the said somme I will shalbe paide by forty poundes yearely during the contynuance of eight yeares next following after my deathe. But my full meaning and intent is that myne executors shall laye oute all the said foure hundred poundes at the tymes before mencioned uppon a purchase of lands, and shall cause the same to be assured to the saide Charles Clere and his heires, so that he may take the proffitts thereof untill his age of 21 years.

Also I give to Martha Clere, daughter of saide Anne Clere, my daughter, 200 markes. And to Suzan Clere, second daughter of saide Anne Clere £100 of lyke money, and to Marie Clere and Fraunces Clere, two other of the daughters of

saide Anne Clere, 200 markes of like money to be devided between them. And my full meaning, entent and will is that the saide sommes of money shall be paid unto them at their severall ages of 21 yeares, or at their severall daies of marriage, uppon reasonable notice thereof given, which of the saide times shall first happen to any of the saide daughters. And my mynde is that if any one or moe of the saide daughters happen to dye before the severall dayes of payment, that then the somme or sommes of money bequeathed to her or them that so shall dye, shalbe equally paide to them that shall live at the ages and times before mencioned.

Also I give and bequeathe to Dorothy Lewkenor, the eldest daughter of Suzan Lewkenor my daughter, the somme of 200 markes. And to Martha Lewkenor, the second daughter of saide Suzan, £100. And to Anne Lewkenor, her third daughter, £100. And to Hester Lewkenor, her fourth daughter, 100 markes. And to Suzan Lewkenor, her fifth daughter, £100. And to Sara Lewkenor her sixth daughter, 100 markes. And to Elizabeth Lewkenor, her seventh daughter, £100. All the said sommes to be paid to the daughters of Suzan my daughter at their ages of 21 yeares or at their severall dayes of marriage, which of the saide times shall happen first; and if one or moe happen to dye before the said dayes of payment, then the somme bequeathed to her shall be paid equally to them that live.

Also I give to the saide Dorothy Lewkenor and Martha Clere two fetherbedds, so manye bouldsters, so many paire of blanketts and so many paire of sheetes to either of them. Also I bequeathe all my plate and householdstufte and all my hogge sheepe at Elveden, and five hundred of my ewes at Downham to the said Anne Clere and Susan Lewkenor to be equally parted betwene them.

Also I give and bequeathe to the Master and Fellowes of Emanuell Colledge in Cambridge £100. Soe that the said Master and Fellowes doe therewith make, erecte, founde, and ordayne a perpetuall scholershipp or a stipende living or maintenance perpetuall for a Scholer, and doe bestowe the same, or one other of lyke value according to the proportion of my gifts, according to the order and custom of the saide Howse, upon Timothy Pricke the sonne of Robert Pricke, preacher of the word of God at Denham, when the saide Timothy shalbe in some good measure fitt and able for such a place.

I give to Mr. Knewstube, preacher at Cockefeilde, Mr. Warde, preacher at Haverill, Mr. Pigge, preacher at [Rougham], Mr. Sefferey, preacher at Depden, Mr. Pricke, preacher at Denham, Mr. Whitefeilde, preacher at Barowe, Mr. Warein, preacher at Tymworthe, Mr. Holington, preacher at Chetbergh, Mr. Grandishe,

preacher at —, Mr. Moodye, preacher at —, Mr. Atkinson, preacher at Downham, to every of them forty shillings to be payde in reasonable time after my deathe according to the proportion and necessity of other legacies.

Also I bequeathe to the poore of the parrishes of Burye St. Edmunds £10. And to the poore of Lavenham £5. And to the poore of the towne of Sudbury £4. And to the poore of Gayesley £3, to be bestowed uppon the poore of the hamlett of Heigham onely and none other. And to the poore of Owsden, Dalham, Multon, Downeham and Barrowe forty shillings for every parishe. And to the poore of the parrishe of Denham £10, to be payde by forty shillings every year for the space of five yeares next after my death. And to the poore of Wickhambrooke £3. All which parrishes lye and be in Suffolk. My purpose is that all the money given to the poore of the townes before mencioned shalbe imployed and bestowed by the discrecion and order of mine executors.

I give to Timothye Pricke before mencioned twenty shillings to be yearly paid ymmediately after my death untill he be admitted to a scholershipp in Emanuel Colledge aforesaid.

Also I give to Sir John Higham of Barowe knight a golde ring that was Mr Heighams my husbandes, having the Heighams armes uppon it. And to my sister Copinger one other golde ring that hathe in it the armes of the Jermyns, and when she dyeth I desyre that she would give it to her sonne Robert. And I will a goulde ringe to be made by mine executor of twenty shillings, and to be given to my sister Plater. And to my nephewe Edmund Ashfeilde gent five poundes.

And I give to my godchildren hereafter named these severall sommes: To Ursula Randolphe widowe my neice, daughter of my said sister Copinger, 5 markes. To Judith Heigham, daughter of Sir John Heigham before mencioned, 5 markes. To Martha Jermyn, daughter of my nephew Thomas Jermyn, and to my godchild the sonne of my cosen Thomas Burlz, to each of them 5 markes. To my neice Martha De La Piende, and her daughter Martha, to every of them 5 markes. To George Burro, the sonne of Thomas Burro my brother in lawe, £5. To my nephew Henry Copinger, the sonne of my said sister Copinger, 5 markes.

Also I give to my sister in lawe Bridgett Burro, to make herself thereof a kirtle, a peice of tuffed taffita aboute three yardes, which I lately bought. And to Clement Paman of Chevington 5 markes. Also I give to William Avis, the sonne of William Avis of Denham, forty shillings. To Martha Avis, daughter of said William, twenty shillings. To Richard Chapman, sonne of John Chapman late of Barowe deceased,

twenty shillings. To Martha Cooke, daughter of William Chapman deceased, twenty shillings. To Anne Whitfeilde, daughter of Mr Whitfeilde before mencioned, five nobles.

Also I give to the servauntes as followeth :

To Christopher Raghett fowre markes : To Thomas Wiborough forty shillings : To father Fordeham five shillings and eight pence, and to Adam Fordeham his sonne three shillings and four pence : To William Jaggard forty shillings : To Dorothye Chapman six shillings and eight pence : To Luce Pleasance my servaunt so much money as amounteth to a quarters wage after the rate she nowe hathe—to be paid to the saide Dorothy and Luce at their severall dayes of marriage. And my gowne, kirtle and peticoate that I weare ordinarily I give to the said Luce. And mine old black cloth gowne I give to the mother of the said Luce. Also I give to Joane Disboroughe, Edward Kempe and Lawrence the shepharde at Denham, to every of them tenn shillings.

Also I give to the Churchwardens of Denham and to their successors my greate English Bible of the Geneva translation for the use of the parishioners in the church there.

And whereas by an indenture dated November 5, in the year of the reigne of the Quene's Majestie that nowe is the three and thirteth, made betwene me, the said Martha Heigham of the one parte, and Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrooke knight and others of the other parte, I have declared certain uses of all my mannors, lands etc within the realm of England whereof I was seized of any estate of enheritaunce in fee simple (except in said indenture excepted), I doe also by this my last will give all the said manners, lands etc. to the uses mentioned in the said indenture as there declared. And also whereas by said indenture amongst other uses I have appointed all the profitts of said mannors etc. to the use of me and my executor for the performing of my last will during the space of tenne yeares next after my decease, nowe I do by this my last will bequeath them unto mine executor for the term of six yeares only and no more. And all my goodes unbequeathed towards the paying of all my debts and legacies. And my meaning is that all my debts and legacies bequeathed in this my last will shall be paid and satisfied with the profitts of the said mannors etc. and with my goods and chattells as soon as they do yelde sufficient money for that purpose. And in payment of my debts and legacies this order shall be observed—to paye those first which shalbe first due. And touching those legacies whereof no time of payment is limited I leave the times of them to the wise and upright discreacion of mine executor.

Finally I doe by this my last will ordayne Edward Lewkenor of Denham esquire my sonne in law my sole and onely executor. And the residue of all my goods etc and the profitts of all my lands etc that shall remain after my debts and legacies paid I give and bequeath freely to him for ever. And of this my last will I doe make supervisor my brother John Jermyn of Depden esquire ; and doe give unto him for his paynes therein twenty pounds of lawfull money of England.

In wittnesse whereof I have caused this my will to be published and have sett my seale thereto and subscribed my name this eighte daye of November in the yeare of the reigne of our soverayne ladye Elizabeth the three and thirtieth [1591]. M.H.

Memorandum that uppon Nov. viii, anno regni Elizabeth Regine 33, annoque Domini 1591, the within named Mrs Martha Heigham did affirme that this writing conteyned in five sheetes of paper which she had heard readd, and to every of which sheets she had sett her hande in subscribing the first letters of either of her names, was thus her last will and testament. In wittnesse whereof wee whose names be here under written have hereunto subscribed our names.

Steven Pyend. Robert Lilly. Thomas Atkinson. Clement Paman.

And Memorandum that then also the same writing was redd in the hearing of the said Mrs Martha Heigham, and by her subscribed as is before mencioned in the presence of us, Steven Pyend, Clement Paman.

Whereas by one indenture bearing date 5 Nov. in 33 yeare of the reyne of the Quene's Majestye that nowe is, betwene me, the saide Martha Heigham, of the one party, and Sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbrooke and Sir John Heigham of Barowe knights, John Jermyn of Depden esquier, and Stephen De La Piende of Haverhill in Co. of Essex esquire, of the other party, I have amongst other things conveyed all that the mannor of Southehall in Co. Hertf: and all lands and tenements in the parrishes of Muche or greate Gaddesden and Hempsted within the said Co. Hertf: which I purchased to me and mine heires for ever of Thomas Clere esquier and Anne his wyffe and Edward Lewkenor esquire and Suzan his wyfe to the use of me the said Martha during my naturall lyfe ; and immediately after my decease to the use of me the same Martha and my executors for the terme of tenne years next ensewing my decease towards the performance of my last will ; and ynnmediately after my decease and the expiration of the said terme of tenne years then to the use of saide Anne Clere, one of my daughters, for her naturall life ; and after her

decease then to the use of Thomas Clere, second sonne of said Thomas and Anne, and of the heires of his body, with divers remainders over in taylor; and after these limitations in taylor being ended, then to the use of my right heires for ever: Provided that if saide Anne should dye leaving her saide husband and any of their sonnes mencioned in said indenture within the age of 21 yeares, that then during the minority of such sonne the said Thomas Clere the father should have to his use all the profits: And where[as] also by saide indenture it was provided that it should be lawful for me at all times during my naturall life to alter all the said uses; and whereas one sufficient feoffment was made by me of all the said mannors etc, to said Sir Robert Jermyn and others and their heires to the uses in said indenture expressed; Nowe therefore I according to the liberty given me do not only by this my last will change all the said uses concerning the premisses in the Co. of Hertf.; but also doe hereby newly lymitt and declare them henceforth to remaine to said Edward Lewkenor and to one Christofer Raghett of Denham yeoman and to their heires and assignes.

Memorandum that uppon June 21, 1593, Martha Heigham did add that which is conteyned in this sheete of paper and in the sheete next before written unto her will and testament, and with her seale did then annexe them together, declaring the matters conteyned in these sheetes so annexed together to be her last will and testament in the presence of these witnesses who have subscribed their names:

John Temple. Thomas Hull. Clement Paman.

Memorandum that upon Thursday June 21, 1593, Mrs. Martha Heigham of Denham widowe, being then sicke but yet of perfect memorye and understanding, did by her speeches, then unwritten but before her death putt into writing by me whose name is underwritten, make further addicion to her last will, and to such effects as hereafter followeth: viz. Furst, whereas upon my late alteracion of certain uses (limited in a certain indenture made by me to Sir Robert Jermyn and Sir John Heigham and others) in my mannor of Southehall and other lands etc. in Co. Hertf: I have limited the use of said mannors etc. to Edward Lewkenor esquier and Christofer Raghett yeoman and their heires with intent that they shall sell the premisses, upon sale whereof I thincke there wilbe received the some of £1550, according to such communication as is already had with others concerning the sale thereof; Now therefore my mynde and will is that the said £1550, together with £50 more to be added thereunto by said Edward Lewkenor, viz. £1600 in all,

shalbe laide oute and bestowed by said Edward Lewkenor upon the purchase of some mannor, lands or tenements, and the same to be conveyed in lyke manner as the premisses in the Co. of Hertf: were conveyed in said indenture. Saving that oute of suche mannor etc. to be purchased, so muche as shalbe worth £5 by the yeare shalbe conveyed to Edward Clere my grandchilde, the third sonne of Thomas Clere esquier, and to the heires of his bodye, in lyke sort and with lyke provisions and remainder over as my mannor of Downham and other lands in Co. Suffolk which I purchased of Elizabeth Codington, widowe, are conveyed in said indenture. And that also oute of such mannor etc. to be purchased, so much more as for the time being shalbe worthe £5 by the yeare shalbe conveyed to Heigham Clere my grandchilde, the fourth sonne of said Thomas Clere, and to the heires of his bodye, in like sorte as my mannor of Wolfe Hall and other lands in Barowe and other townes adjoining in Co. Suffolk, which I late purchased of Thomas Pleasance and John Pleasance and their wyves, are limited by said indenture.

Item my will is that said Edward Lewkenor shall in some convenient tyme after my decease assure to Susan his wyfe and to his twoe sonnes nowe borne some mannor, landes or tenementes as good in valewe as the mannor of Cheshull and other landes in Co. Essex are, whiche I lately sould to William Cooke gent, and the same to be so assured as that the said Susan and his twoe sonnes may have like estates etc. out of such mannor etc. to be purchased as they have had by said indenture out of said mannor of Chishull and other landes sould by me to William Cooke.

My will is that forty shillings by yeare given by me in my last will to the poore of Denham for certein yeares shalbe enlarged to contynue for ever; and that the said yearly some of forty shillings shalbe assured oute of the house and grounds in Denham which late were John Smiths, or ells oute of some other groundes of said Edward Lewkenor sufficient to beare and yealde that yearly charge for ever for the purpose aforesaide.

Item I give to Luce Pleasaunce my maide servant twenty shillings.

Item whereas I have formerly made a graunte unto Mr. Pricke, minister and preacher of Gods worde at Denham, of an annuity of forty shillings during his lyfe, my will is that Mr Prick shall yealde upp and cancell the said graunte; and that forty pounds which Thomas Pleasaunce doth owe unto me shall be paid to Mr Prick to thend that it may be laide oute for the purchase of some house and ground for him.

Witnesse that these things be truly sett downe in writing according to the effect of that which the same Mrs Heigham did then speake. Clement Paman.

Proved July 30, 1593, on the oath of the procurator of Edward Lewknor, executor.

P.C.C. 55 Nevill.

IV. This Edward Lewkenor is not one of the six Edward Lewkenors whom I annalize presently, and has no particular business in this volume. But having got his will by a mistake I may as well put it in. He was a cousin of the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, and died unmarried in 1611.

The thirteenth daye of June, in the nynthe yere of our soveraigne lord James Kyng of England [1611], I Edward Lewkenor of Buckinghams in Co. of Sussex esquire, calling to mynde the uncertentie of man's life, and knowing howe agreeable yt is to Christian profession for every one to prepare hymselfe and set his worldlie buisynes in order, do therefore make and publishe this my last will and testament.

First I bequeathe my soule to Almighty God, trusting by the onlie mediation of my Lord and Savyoure Jesus Christ, and by the meritts of his passion, to be saved: And my bodie to be buryed without pompe or ceremonye, yet fitting and agreeable to my degree.

And as touching my freehold landes and tenementes within the Co. of Sussex, I do dispose them as hereafter foloweth: that is to say that yf my selfe shall happen to dye without heires of my owne body, that then they shall come unto my loving sister Jane, the wife of William Baylie, for terme of her life, and after hei decease to the heires of her own bodye. And for defaulte of suche yssue to my very loving cosin Sir Edward Lewknor of Denham hall in Co. of Suffolke knight and the heires of his bodye. And for defaulte of such yssue unto my cosin Sir Robert Lewknor of Kingston Bowsey in Co. of Sussex knight, and the heires of his bodye. And for defaulte of such yssue unto the righte heires of the said Sir Edward Lewkenor for ever.

And whereas I am possessed of one lease of the parsonage of Beddingham and other tythes in the Co. of Sussex, I do hereby bequeathe the same lease, yf my selfe have no yssue, unto my loving sister Jane Baylie, and the heires of her bodye. [With remainder to Sir Edward and Sir Robert as above.]

Item I will unto my lovinge mother Mrs Jane Fowler £100.

I appoynte my very lovinge cosin and freund, Sir Thomas Bishopp of Parham in Co. of Sussex knight, my sole executor, and do desire hym to see this my last will fullfilled according to the true intent and meaninge thereof, as a sure freund and faithfull executor should doe.

In witnesse whereof I have to each leafe of this will set my hande and seale the daye and yere first above written. A.D. 1611.

Signed, sealed and published in the presence of

Richard Weston. George Bamford. Ma: Monti.

Mem: that said Edward Lewknor after the making of his will did further bequeathe as foloweth: viz. To the Ladye Bishopp to buy her a bason and ewer £30. To Mr. Edgar, M.A. £40. To Jane Gardiner 10 shillings. To those that watched with hym in his sickness twoe shillings sixe pence a peece: viz. to Briget Braye, Elye Gruffield, Mary Tanner, Alice Gruffield. To Mathewe Mountney his servaunte his guelding he rydeth on and in money tenne poundes. To Mrs. Elizabeth Bishopp to buy her a jewell £5. To Mrs. Francis Bishopp to buy her a jewell £5. To William Gardiner to make hym a silver Boll £3. His keys, his money, and all the rest of his goodes he did will unto his executor, Sir Thomas Bishopp.

Proved Nov. 7, 1611, by Sir Thomas Bishop.

P.C.C. 88 Wood.

V. This is the will of the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbere, and died in 1618.

I Edward Lewkenor of Denham in Co. of Suffolk, knight, being in perfect health and memorie, but desireinge to avoyd the trouble and distraction which diverse are fayne to undergoe in the extremitie of their sicknes for setlinge of their estates when yt were fitter to be preparinge their soules for God, as alsoe the manifold inconveniences which doe happen to the wives and children of such persons as by suddaine death are prevented before they can take order for disposinge their estates, do make and declare this my last will.

First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God my mercifull father, intreatinge him for the meritts of his sonne, my onely Saviour, to pardon all my sinnes, and soe longe as I shall continue in this wicked worlde soe to purge and sanctifie, guide and direct me, that I may live in his feare and to his glorie. My bodie to be buried after the ordinarie and usuall manner of Christians in certaine assurance of the resurrection of yt unto eternall life at the greate and terrible daye of Judgement.

I commend my desolate wife and poore fatherlesse children to the mercifull protection of their God and myne, desiringe him to be a lovinge father unto them, as I have alwayes found him to myselfe, and soe to comfort her, blesse them and to direct them through the temptations of this wicked worlde, that we may all one day meete together in his heavenlie kingdom.

My will is that duringe my wife's life myne eldest sonne Edward, or such other as shalbe myne heire, shall have for maintenance during his minoritie a full third parte of all my landes and tenementes, the farme of Deseninge in Gasely in the Co. of Suffolk, nowe or late in the possession of William Heigham gent, the farme of Deseninge warren in the same towne, all my landes and tenementes in Cavenham (excepting the sheep courses, roialties, and free and coppye rentes) nowe or late in the occupacion of Clement Heigham gen.; William Sorrell, William Ringland, Edward Sowter or any others, and all that fearme in Heigham commonlie called Popes or Warners, and nowe or late in the tenure of William Sorrell aforesaid. Provided alwayes that if my wife shall dye before myne heire shall have accomplished his age of 21 yeares, by which meanes other landes and tenementes in Denham and Heigham to as good or better valewe shall descend unto him, then my faithfull freindes and lovinge brothers Sir Robert Lewkenor of Acris in Co. of Kente knight, Sir Henry Nevill of Pelingbeare [Billingbere] in Co. of Berks knight, Thomas Steward the younger of Denham gen.: and Thomas Catelyne of Bloefeld in Co. of Norfolk gen.: shalbe seised of all those landes and tenements before recited during the minoritie of myne heire to the intentes and purposes followinge.

Item I give and bequeath to Marie my loving wife during her life, and after her death to Sir Robert Lewkenor, Sir Henry Nevill, Thomas Steward and Thomas Catelyn aforesaid, their executors and assignes, all other my mannors, lands etc. (not heretofore by deed conveyed or otherwise by this will disposed) to be employed for the payments of my debts and legacies and my sister Catelyne's portion, and for the better education, maintenance and providinge of porcions for my daughters and

younger sonnes (if God shall send me any), to be equallie divided and payd to my younger sonnes at their age of 21 years, and to my daughters at their dayes of marriage or age of 21 yeares, which shall first happen.

I give to my second sonne (if God shall send me any), over and above such portion as may be raised out of my lands, all my mannors, lands [etc.] in the Co. of Sussex, now or late in the tenures of Sir Henry Mallory, Anselme Fowler, Thomas Fisher or any other persons, to have and to hold all the said mannors etc. in Sussex (from myne eldest sonnes age of 21 yeares) to my second sonne and his heires for ever. And for defaulte of such yssue to my brother Sir Robert Lewkenor and his heires male of his bodie : and for default of such issue to the right heires of my selfe for ever.

I give to my eldest sonne, or suche other childe as shalbe myne heire, all my stocke of sheepe in Nedeham, Cavenham and Elveden, now left with my sheepes courses there. But my meaninge is that my wife duringe her life, and after her death my friends aforesaid, shall receive the profitts of the said stocke during the minoritie of myne heire to the intentes aforesaid.

Item I bequeath to Sir R. Lewkenor, Sir H. Nevill, Thomas Steward and Thomas Catelyn aforesaid, as a testimonie of my love and thankfullnes for their paynes and care which I doe expect to be employed in the orderinge of my estate and education of my children, to each of them a peice of plate of the value of £20, to be payed out of the profitts of my landes after the decease of my wife.

Item I give to Marye, my decre, lovinge and faithfull wife, all my jewells, plate, howsehould stuff, stocke of corne, cattell and goods. And her I ordayne sole executor of this my will, desireinge her of all love that hath bene betweene us to be carefull of bringing up of my children in the feare of God and good nurture ; and when she dies to deale kindlie with myne heire.

In witness whereof I have written this my last will and testament with myne owne hand and subscribed yt with my name the three and twentieth daye of Julie, 1617. Edw : Lewkenor.

Proved May 5, 1618, by Dame Marie Lewkenor, relict and executor of deceased.

P.C.C. 42 Meade.

VI. *This is the will of Dame Mary Lewkenor, daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbear, and widow of the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham. She died in 1642.*

In the Name of God Amen. I Mary Lewkenor of Denham widdow being of perfect memory and understandinge at this time (I praise ye Lord for it) though weake in body, now considering ye uncertainty of my life by reason of this my sicknes and infirmity, and desiringe to avoid all worldly cares and trobles that might any wayes disturbe my mynde at ye hower of my death, or be any hinderance to me for ye fittinge and preparing my selfe for my departure out of this life, doe here make and declare this my last will and testament.

First I bequeath my soule into ye hands of Almighty God my most mercifull and lovinge father, most humbly beseeching him, although I be most unworthy of myselfe that he should heare me or except of me, yet for Jesus Christ his sake my only Saviour and Redeemer to take pittie upon me, and to be mercifull unto me in ye pardon and forgiveness of all my sinnes, and to clothe me with ye precious robes of his righteousnes, that soe throug him I may be accepted as holy and righteous, and so to sanctify, guide and direct me by his holy spiritt soe long as it shall please him I shall continue in this world, that I may live in his fear and to his glory, and whensoever it shalbe his good will and pleasure to call me out of this world I most humbly beseech him of his mercyes sake to show mercye upon my poore sinfull soule, and to receive it amongst ye rest of his elect into his most blessed and everlasting kingdome.

My body I committ to ye earth to be buried in Christian manner in ye chappell of Denham Church as neere ye body of my deere and lovinge husband as conveniently it may be, but without any greate solemnity, but only accompanied with some freinds according to ye discretion of my executors.

Wheras there is due unto me £249 to ye rent fearme of my joynture lands due at St Michaell, 1642, last past, my will and meaninge is that after my funerall charges and debts shall be discharged out of ye said summe, ye remainder shalbe disposed in manner and forme as followeth :

Imprimis I give unto John-le-Strange (my deare grandchild) £100 to be paied out of ye surplusage of said rents if soe much shall happen to remaine unexpended, and if not then so much as shall remaine, but the legacye shall not exceed £100 and shall be paied by my executors within twelve months after my decease unto Sir

Nicholas le-Strange, desireing him of all love to improve it to ye best advantage for him untill he shall attaine unto ye age of 21 yeares, and then ye said sum together with ye improvement to be payed to him by Sir Nicholas.

Next I give unto my eldest daughter ye Lady Ann le-Strange my coach and fower coach horses with all to them belonging. All my other goods, plate, jewells, houshold stufte (of what kind soever) with all my debts now due unto me or hereafter shalbe due unto me, I give unto my three daughters to be equally divided betweene them.

And I ordaine them my executors of this my last will and testament, viz. Lady Ann le-Strange, wife unto Sir Nicholas le-Strange of Hunston, Barronett, Katherin Calthorpe, wife unto James Calthorpe of East Barsham Esquire, and Mary Lewkenor, my youngest daughter.

In wittness whereof I have sett my hand and seale ye seaventeenth day of October, 1642.

Sealed and subscribed in ye presence of Thomas Catelyn sen: Mary Lewkenor: Thomas Catelyn jun:

Proved at Norwich Nov. 2, 1642, by the executors named.

VII. This is the will of Mary Lewkenor, daughter of the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham. She died unmarried in 1678.

In the name of God Amen. I Mary Lewkenor single woman, nowe at Gressenhall in Co. of Norfolk, beinge in reasonable health and perfect memory prayed be God therefore, butt considering the frailty and uncertainty of this mortall life, and desireinge to avoid all cares and troubles that might any way disturbe my minde att the houre of my death or be any hindrance to me for the fitting and prepareing myselfe for my departure out of this life, doe make, ordaine and declare this my last will and testament in forme followinge: viz. First I bequeath my soule to Almighty God my mercifull father, humbly beseechinge him (although I be most unworthy of myselfe that he should hear or accept of mee yet) for Jesus Christ his sake my onely Saviour and Redeemer to take pittie upon mee and to be merciful unto mee in the pardon and forgiveness of all my manifold sinnes and trangressions, and to cloath me with the precious robes of his Rightiousnesse, that through him I may be accepted as holy and righteous, and soe to sanctify, guid and direct mee

by his holy spiritt soe longe as I shall continue in this vale of misery, that I may live in his feare and to his glory. And whensoever he shall please to call mee out of this sinfull world, I humbly beseech him for his mercies sake and for the merits of my blessed Saviour to have mercy upon my poore sinfull soule, and to receive it amongst the rest of his elect and chosen children into his heavenly and everlastinge kingdome.

My body I commit to the care and discretion of my executor and freinds to bee decently buried after the order and usuall way of Christians (with as little pompe as may be), in hope of the resurrection of it unto life eternall at the greate and terrible day of judgement.

Next I give and bequeath unto my deare nephewe Christopher Callthorpe one hundred pounds in money. Item I give unto my lovinge nephewe James Callthorpe two hundred pounds. Item I give unto my nephewe William Lestrangle two hundred pounds. Item I give unto my nephewe Roger Lestrangle one hundred pounds. Item I give unto my nephewe Edward Lestrangle, my nephewe Charles Lestrangle, and to my nephewe Thomas Lestrangle, twenty pounds apiece. Item I give unto my goddaughter Mary Lestrangle (daughter to my nephewe John Lestrangle) fiftie pounds. Item I give unto my godson Edward Lestrangle and to my goddaughter Mary Lestrangle (son and daughter to my nephewe Edward Lestrangle) fiftie pounds apiece. Item I give unto my goddaughter Elenor Lestrangle (daughter to my nephewe Roger Lestrangle) fifty pounds, as a poore remembrance to them all that they had a freinde that prayed heartily that they may continue in their duty towards God, that soe they may be blessed.

Item I give and bequeath to my deare and lovinge nephewe John Lestrangle esquire and to his heires for ever all my lands and tenements in Bodham and in West and East Beckham, and all other my lands and tenements whatsoever both bond and free in the Co. of Norfolk (purchased of Mr. Richard Houghton and his wife), together with all my obligations, money bills, plate, jewells, householde stuffe and all other my goods whatsoever, with all my debts nowe due or which shall be due hereafter unto mee not already disposed of in this will or shall be disposed of in a note herewith inclosed.

And him I ordaine the onely and sole executor of this my last will and testament, desiringe him of all love and affection to see this last will performed soe farre as hee shall be able, and that theise my legacies may be paid within one yeares tyme after my decease. And in case any of theise legatees before mencioned should

be deceased before myselfe, that then those legacies so given shall be void and of noe force to be challenged by any other.

In witnes whereof I have written this my last will and testament with my owne hand, and subscribed it with my name, and sealed it with my seale the one and twentieth day of November, 1677.

Mary Lewkenor.

Signed, sealed and published by the said Mary Lewkenor as her last will and testament in the presence of us, John Knight, Tho : Markant, William Johnson.

My desire is (though not expressed in my will) that my Lady Calthorpe (wife to Sir Christopher Calthorpe) may have my jewell with the late King's picture in it ; and that her daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Calthorpe may have the ringe with the ruby and diamonds that my Lady Towneshend gave mee ; and that Mrs. Catherine Callthorpe may have the lockett her grandmother gave mee ; and that my neice Dorothy Lestrangle (your wife) may have my enameld heart with the haire in it and my emerald ring, if she please to accept of them. And that my neice Elizabeth Lestrangle, wife to my nephewe Edward Lestrangle, may have my wearinge linnen and apparrell. Onely I desire my maide may have two suites of my ordinary wearing linen and everie day apparrell, and one of my worst gownes besides, and one silke petticoate and two pounds in money. And I desire Mr Knight may have five pounds, his wife two pounds, and my godson John Knight five pounds. I desire you alsoe to give to the poore of Gressenhall three pounds, and that it may be given to such as have most need, and none to have less than 3 shillings.

And if I should be buried at Denham (as my desire is to bee if I may) I desire two pounds may be given to the poore there.

Nov. 21, 1677.

Mary Lewkenor.

Proved at Norwich Feb. 10., stilo Angliæ 1678.



DENHAM WILLS.

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| VIII. Richard Ballard, 1538. | XI. Thomas Evered, 1572. |
| IX. Thomas Seeley, 1548. | XII. Amy Wincoll, 1592. |
| X. Thomas Seeley, 1560. | XIII. Robert Pricke, 1607. |
| XIV. Ann Thomas, 1661. | |
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These next seven wills represent different sorts and conditions of men. The two Seeleys were substantial yeomen, Ballard was an husbandman, Evered a serving man at the hall, Robert Pricke was the curate, Mistress Wincoll an unmarried lady, and Ann Thomas a clergyman's widow. Robert Pricke's will is at Norwich. The others are at Bury St. Edmund's.

VIII. *This is the will of Richard Ballard, of Denham, husbandman. He died in 1538. No Ballards come into the registers, nor into the subsidy lists.*

In dei nomine Amen. In the yeare of our Lorde MCCCCXXXVIII, and in the raigne of our Soveraigne lorde Kynge Henry the eight, ye XXX year of his Raigne, ye XXI daye of the monyt of July, Be it knowen that I Richard Ballarde of Denham, husbandman, beinge in good mynde make this my last will.

Fyrst I bequethe my soule unto Almightye God, to our ladye Seynt Marye, and to all the holye companye of heaven: my bodye to be buried within the churchye yearde of Denham.

Alsoe I give unto ye highe altour of Denham for my tythes forgotten and not trulye payde XLId. Also I gyve unto the mother churchye of Norwiche IIIId.

Alsoe I gyve my cople called Revys with all lands and pastures longinge thereto unto Maude my wyfe tearme of her lyfe. And after her decease I wyll that Thomas Ballard my sonne shall have it.

Alsoe I gyve my crophe of the ground unto Thomas Ballarde my sonne and to Margerye my daughter, to be devyded betwene them too in evyn porcion.

Alsoe all other goods as horse and bestes [and] other goods I gyve Maude my wyfe tearme of her lyfe, and after her decease I wille that Thomas Ballarde my sonne have my horse and all my catyll that is at home.

Alsoe I gyve unto eny chylde of John Elsynghe eche of them a kowe; if it chaunce that any of them dye, eche of them to be others here.

Alsoe I gyve unto Thomas Rumbelowe my godsonne XXd.

Alsoe I gyve unto Thomas Ballarde my son a fether bed with all thinges that longe thereto. Alsoe other ymplements of my house I will that yt be devyded betwene Thomas my sonne and Margerye my daughter.

Alsoe I will that my fearme called Purpulls shalbe occupyede betwene Thomas Ballarde my sonne and Johannes Elsynghe my sonne in lawe for the term of my denter.

Alsoe I will that after ye decease of me and my wyfe all my goods not desposyde shalbe at the disposytion of myne executors, whome I make Thomas Ballarde my sonne and John Elsynghe my sonne in law.

Witnes of this my last will Sir Robert Chekkley, parson of Hargrave, Johannes Norman, Johannes Ballarde, with others moe.

Proved at Fornham XVI September, 1538.

IX. *This is the will of Thomas Seeley or Celey, who died in 1548.*

In the name of God Amen. The IIII daye of August in the yere of our Lord God MCCCCXLVII, and in the yere of the reigne of Edward VI by the grace of God King of England, Fraunce and Ireland, Defender of the faythe and in earthe the supreme hed of the church of England and Ireland, the first, I Thomas Selye of Denham being in good mynde and perfighte remembraunce, thanks be unto allmightie God, ordeine and make thys my last wyll and testament, all other wylls before thys daye made sett aparte and made voyed, in manner and forme folowing.

Fyrst I bequeth my sowle to Allnightrie God, my maker, redemor and Savior, yt to be received into hys mercifull hands by thintercession of our blessed ladye

Sainte Marye and all the hoolie companye of heven. And my bodye to be buried in hoolie sepulture in the churchyard of Denham.

Also I give to the highe auter of the same churche for tythes and oblacions necligently forgotten XIIId. Also I give to the highe alter of Dalham churche for lyke manner XIIId. Also I give to the highe alter of Ousden for lyke manner XIIId.

Also I give and bequeth unto Agnes myne wyfe VI mylche kene, one wenell caulf, one acre of whete, one acre of barlie, and one acre of bullymong of the best, so that she have hyr choise as well of the kene as of the corne next and ymedyatlle after my dethe.

Also I wyll that Thomas and James Celye my sonnes do yerelie give and deliver unto the sayd Agnes myne wyff so longe as my yere indure in my ferme of Denham, if she so long doo lyve, one acre of whete, one acre of barlie and one acre of bullmong of the best growing uppon the sayd ferme, and also the pasturage and feding of IIII mylche kene during the sayd terme in and uppon the sayd ferme, and mete and drinke unto my wyff so longe as my sayd yere endure in the sayd ferme, if she be disposed to tarye and dwell so long there. And if she be disposed to departe from thence and dwell noo longer there, then I wyll the said Thomas and James do paye and deliver yerlie during the sayd yere in the sayd ferme one quarter of whete and V combes maulte in recompence of hyr sayd meate and drinke.

Also I give and bequeth unto Agnes myne wyff II fetherbeds with all that belong to them.

Also I wyll that all my brasse, pewter, latten and other utensyls of houshold be indifferently devided in III partes, and said Agnes to have her choyse of said III partes, and my sayd sonnes the other II partes.

Also I give to Agnes myne wyff XXX wether shepe and tenne ewes.

Also I give and bequeth unto Johan my daughter £VI : XIIIs : IIIId. And if thys £VI : XIIIs : IIIId and such other stock as she have in her custodie the daye of my dethe be not to the valewe of £X, than I will my executors to make hyr stocke worth tenn poundes; and the sayd £VI : XIIIs : IIIId to be accompted as parcell of hyr stock over and beside one fetherbed with thappurtenances, which I give also to sayd Johan.

Also I give and bequeth unto sayd Thomas and James Celye my sonnes my interest and terme of yeares which I have and dwellin [sic] in Denham with all and singular my stock as well quick as ded, in this present testament not geven nor bequethed.

Also I give unto Margaret Mayhewe one bullok.

The residue of all my goods and cattallis I give and bequeth unto Thomas and James Celye my sonnes, and I ordeine, constitute and make [them] executors of this my present testament and last will. And I desire my loving freend John Croppeley of Dalham to be Supervisor of it, and he to have for hys labor one bullock.

In witnes whereof to this my present testament I have putte my sele in the presence of John Clarke, John Mott, John Lynwood and Thomas Croppeley and other.

Proved at Wickhambrooke June 7. 1548.

X. This is the will of Thomas Seeley or Celey, probably son of the preceding Thomas Seeley. An error in the original transcript gives Sept. 1560, as the date of its making and August, 1560, as the date of its proving. This of course cannot be. Probably the date of proving is right, and the other wrong. The register of burials has a John Seelie buried in June 1560. Probably that is the testator, John being an error for Thomas.

In the name of God Amen. The VIII daie of September, A.D. 1560, I Thomas Celie of Denham make this my laste will and testament in maner and forme followinge.

First I give and bequeath my soule unto allmightie God, my maker and redemor and my bodie to be buried within the churche yarde of Denham.

Also I bequeath to everie poor housholder inhabiting within the towne of Denham the daie of my buriall to be delivered one peck of wheate.

Also I give and bequeath to Margerie my wife my joyned bedde scaled over and the trundle bedde to it belonginge, two of my best feather beddes, two boulsters, IIII pellowes, two of my best coverings, two paire of shetes with blainkettes and other necessities to them belonginge, and VI of my beste mylche beasts.

And also I will that said Margerie have all my tenement and coppie ground in Owesdenne holdenne of the manor of Lidgate, as also all my coppie ground holden of Ladie Jermynne in Owesdenne in the tenure of James Celie with there

apputenances, to her and her assignes for tearme of life, paienge the lordes yearlyrente and also kepinge the reparacions, and also to kepe my childrenne and bringe them upp in goodlines and vertue. And after her decease I will all the saide tenemente and coppie grounde in Owesdenne and Lidgate shall hollie remaine to Thomas Celie my sonne and to his heires for ever.

Also I give and bequeath to said Margerie and her assignes my tenemente with thappertennances called Aves in Denham, kepinge the reparacions and paienge the Lordes yearly rent, and also she to kepe my childrenne, as above is rehearsed, untill suche tyme William Celye my sonne shall accomplish and come to thage of XVI yeares, and then he to enter in to the saide tenement called Aves and have it to him and his heires for ever.

Also I give and bequeath unto John my sonne and to his heirs my two free tenements with thappertennances called Pepers and Rombylows, and all my coppie grounde lying in Denham and Tunstall called Cote crofte and Mathers Pytle: provided alwaies and my mind is that Margerie my wife shall tak the yearly profitts of the premises, paieng the Lordes rente, kepinge the reparacions, and also kepinge my childrenne untill said John shall accomplish and come to thage of XVI yeares, and then I will he shall enter into his said landes and tenements.

Also I will that my debts be well and truly paid by my executors as farre as my goods and cattalles will extend, and then the residue of all my goods and cattalles moveable and unmovéable of what so ever kinde they be, my debts being paid, I will shalbe divided into fyve partes by my executors, and then I will my said wife shall have two partes, and Agnes my daughter to have one other parte, and Jane my daughter to have one other parte. And I will the residue of saide goods to be equally divided amongst my saide sonnes Thomas, William and John Celie. And if it fortune any of the saide childrenne to depart this transitorie worlde before the receipte of there saide partes, then I will the part of him or them so departed to be equally divided by myne executors amongst my childrenne then lyvinge.

And I ordeine and mak executors of this my laste will Margerie my wife, George Tailor of Lidgate and William Chapman of Barrough, these beinge witnesses, John Motte of Dunstall grenne, James Celie, John Bateman, John Turrell and Edmund Busshe with other.

Proved at Bury St. Edmunds XIX Auguste, 1560.

XI. *This is the will of Thomas Evered, a servingman at Denham hall. He died in 1572.*

This is the Testament nuncupatyve publyshed and declared by Thomas Evered of Denham servingman, being sycke in bodye but of good remembrance, the VIII daye of August, XIIIII yeare of the reyne of our Soveraigne Ladye Quene Elizabeth [1572], in the presence of worshipfull and credible wittnesse in such manner as hereafter ensueth; that is to say, First he gave and bequeathed unto Richard Evered his father, whom he constituted to be his executor of this his testament, all such goodes and cattles as he had [after] the legacyes and bequests hereafter mencioned payde and discharged, which he declared in this manner or effect following.

He did give to John Evered his brother fyve markes.—To Margaret his syster IIII markes.—To his mistress Mrs Martha Higham of Denham widow, the late wyfe of Thomas Heygham esquire deceased, £IIII.—To everye of the gentlewomen in the same house IIIs : IIIId.—To everye of the gentlemen in the same house XXd.—To everye servingman in the same house VIId.—To everye ploughman in the same house IIIId.—To seaven poore people inhabytinge in seaven poore houses in Denham IIIs : IIIId, that is to saye to everye such poore inhabitant IIIId.—Amongst the poore people of Barrow IIIs.

His request and desyre was that it would please his mistress Mrs Heygham, whom he constituted the supervisor of this his testament nuncupatyve, to call upon his father to se this his will performed and executed, to whom, as is aforesayed, he comytted the wholl residue of his goodes.

Wittnesses beinge and hearinge the premisses spoken and willed by the Testator in effect above specified, Mrs Martha Heygham of Denham and Mrs Maryon Cooper of Denham.

Proved at Bury XXIX September, 1572.

Value found to be £XXXVIII : Vs.

XII. *This is the will of Amy Wincoll, spinster, sister in law to Thomas Hull of Denham. In the register of burials she is called Amise, which is probably right. She was buried at Denham in October, 1592. She appears to have belonged to a clothier's family of Little Waldingfield.*

In the name of God Amen. The tenth day of Februarie, A.D. 1591, I Amye Wincoll of Denham in Co. of Suffolk, gentlewoman, beinge sounde of minde and in perfecte and good memorye, doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme followinge.

First I resigne up and willinglye yeelde my soule into the hands of Allmightie God, belevinge and assuredlye hopinge that by his free mercye without anye deserte of men or Angells, by the onlye bloude and righteousnes of the Lorde Jesus apprehended by a true faith, I have and shall have life everlastinge in heaven. And my bodye I committe by an honest and comlye buriall to be bestowed in the earth from whence it was taken.

Item I geve and bequeath to Amye Hull, the fourth daughter in birthe of Thomas Hull of Denham gentleman, £40 of lawfull money of Englande to be paid unto her at her full age of XVIII years ; and if it happen she doe decease before then, then I will that the £40 be distributed by equall and even porcions amongst all the children of said Thomas Hull which shalbe livinge at her decease.

Item I will and bequeath to the children of said Thomas Hull, that is to wite to Thomas Hull, to Robert, to John, to Marye, to Amye, and to Janne, to everye of them the somme of fower pounds of lawfull Englishe money, to be paide to said Thomas Hull for there use within one yeare after my decease ; and the money soe remayninge in his hands shalbe paide or delivered by him againe to his forenamed children in this sorte—to the sonnes at the age of 22 yeres, to the daughters at the age of 20 yeres ; and if anye of them decease before other, I then will that his or her parte be equallye distributed among the rest.

Item I geve and bequeath unto my sister Janne Holborough, the wife of Richarde Holborough of Middleton in Co. of Essex gent., the somme of fower pounds to be paide unto her imediatlye after my decease.

Item to Robert Rogers, the sonne of Thomas Rogers of Horringer in Co. of

Suffolk, minister of the worde of God, the somme of fower pounds presently after my decease.

Item to my sister Anne Huggine, wife of Richard Huggine, £10 to be paide unto her within one quarter of a yeare after my decease.

Item to Robert Pricke, Pastor to the congregation of Denham, £5 to be paide presentlye after my decease.

Item I geve and bequeath to the repayinge of the stooles in Denham church twenty shillings to be paid unto Robert Birde and Christopher Raghett immediatlye after my decease, by them to be forthwith bestowed in all godlye discrecion.

Item to Joane Daie, servant to said Thomas Hull my brother, thirtie shillings of lawfull money of England to be paid unto her presentlye after my decease.

Item to Catherine Newton, servant to said Thomas Hull, tenne shillings to be paide [likewise].

Item to my brother John Wincoll fower pounds of lawfull money of Englande to be paide within one yere after my decease.

Item unto fower of my brother Mr Isacke Wincoll his daughters fower pounds of lawfull Englishe money to be paide within one yeare after my decease.

Item to the poore in Litle Waldingfield 10 shillings to be paide immediatlye after my decease.

Item to Mrs Brigge of Moulton in Co. of Suffolk widow 10 shillings to be paide immediatlye [etc.].

Item to the poore people in Denham 5 shillings to be paide immediatlye [etc.].

Item to the poore people in Wickhambrooke 5 shillings immediatlye [etc.].

Item to the poore people in Owsden 5 shillings immediatlye [etc.].

Item I doe make and ordaine for my executors of all my bequeathes in this my last will and testament my two brothers in lawe Thomas Hull and Richard Holborowghe aforesaide.

In wnesse whereof I have setto my hande in the presence of Roberte Pricke, William Hall and Christofer Raghett.

The marke of Mistris Amye Wincoll.

Proved at Bury St Edmunds XIII November, 1592.

XIII. *This is the will of Robert Oldmayne alias Pricke, curate of Denham, where he was buried in December, 1607. His curious family history will be found further on in this volume.*

In the name of God Amen. The 24th daye November, 1607, and in the yere of the raigne of our soveraigne lord James, king of England, the fyfth and of Scotland the 41st, I Robert Pricke of Denham, minister and preacher of the holie word of God, beinge of good memory (thanks be to Almighty God) doe make this my last will and testament, wherein first of all I bequeath and commend my sowle into the hands of Almighty God with full assurance that I am and shalbe everlastingly saved and justified only and altogether by the precious blood, death and merytts of my lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, utterly rejecting and abhorring all humane merytts as causes of true Justification and salvacion eyther in parte or in whole, falsely and injuriously to the death and merytts of Jesus Christ brought in by the Romysh Antechrist, whose reign and uter overthrowe I hartely wyshe, and will not cease while breath remayne to crave most humbly at his hand, whoe hath promysed to confound the purple whore of Babilon and to burne her with fyre.

Secondlie I desire beinge dead to be comytted to the earth from whence I came in a decent and Christian manner in hope of riserrection unto eternall lyfe.

Thirdly I protest that since the first tyme of myne entrance into the pastorall chardge of Denham which I nowe enjoy, I never taught or maynteyned any error or heresey to my knowledg in the fundamental poynts of Chrystian religion, but have alwayes taught and propounded and defended such orthodoxe, sound and true doctryn touching faith and repentance and the holy Sacraments as is agreable with the holy Scriptures conteyned in the books of the ould and new testament.

And as concerninge the disposicion of my mesuage or tenemente, houses, grounds and other small porcion of temporall goods which it hath pleased God in his mercy to bestow uppon me, First I gyve to the poore people of the parish of Denham forty shillings to be payde and distrubited to and amongst them by myne executors within one quarter of a yere next after my decease.

Item I gyve and bequeath all my mesuage or tenement and all my grounds therto belongyng or therewith used, conteynyng together by estimacion tenn acres more or less, now or late in the fearme or occupacion of John Turnor, with all appurtenances scituate in Wyckhambrooke, to Timothie Prick myne onely sonne, and to his heyers and assignes for ever.

Item I will and devise myne other grounds lyeing in Wyckhambrooke, conteynge by estimacion yve acres more or lesse, called Malkyns crofte and Maryons croft (or by whatsoever other name or names the same are or hath bene called or knowne), now or late in the fearme or occupacion of Robert Turnor, to myne executors of this my last will to be by them, or the survivors of them, within the space of one whole year next after my decease sold for such price as in good and indifferent dealing wilbe gyven for the same.

And I will that myne executors, or the survivor of them, shall well and truly paye the one halfe of the said price to Sara my daughter, her executors or assignes; And the other halfe to Susan my daughter, her executors or assignes; soe soone as the said pryce may be convenientlie obteyned.

Item I gyve more to said Sara soe much in value as beinge added to her half of the price shall make upp the said half [to] forty pounds of good and lawfull money of England. And I doe gyve more to said Susan soe much in value as beinge added to her half of the price shall make upp the said half [to] thirtie and eight pounds. Which addicions I will shalbe taken oute of such of my goods and chattells as shall be appoynted for that purpose by myne executors. And the same soe appoynted I will to be valued and prysed (viz. those which shalbe for said Sara by themselves, and those which shalbe for said Susan by themselves,) by fower indifferent persons to be chosen by myne executors, accordinge to which valuacions and pryces I wyll that the said additions shalbe delyvered and accepted out of soe many of the saide goods and chattells as shall make up the severall somes aforesaied, thone of fortye pounds and the other of £XXXVIII.

Item I gyve to Susan Blakerby my grandchild fyfteene pounds of lawfull money of England, and to Margaret and Martha Blakerby (twoe other of my grandchilderen) to eyther of them fyve pounds of lyke money. And to Susan Prycke my grandchild tenn pounds of lyke money. The saide legacies gyven to my said fower grandchilderen to be payed to them severallie at their severall ages of XXI yeares or within a convenient tyme after their severall marriages, which soever shall first come; and in the meanetymes to be in the custodie and use of the father of every of them or his assignes, soe that the fathers respectively become bound by their obligacions to myne executors (uppon receipt of the said porcions for their childeren) to paye the same over accordinge to the truth of myne intent and meaning. And I will that yf any of my saide three grandchildren of the Blackerbyes shall departe this lyfe before the tyme appoynted for the payment of

her porcion, then the overlyvers of them shall have the porcion of the deceased. And yf the said Susan Prycke shall departe this lyfe before the tyme wherein her porcion ought to be payed, then I wyll that her father, his executors or assignes, shall have and injoye her porcion. And yf myne executors shall within twentie monethes next after my decease delyver those porcions over to the fathers of my grandchilderen, and shall thereuppon take obligacions as before mencioned, then I wyll that myne executors or eyther of them or the executors of eyther of them shall not be molested or sued by anye of my said grandchilderen or by any other person for any of saide legacies. But yet my wyll and meaning is that those obligacions shalbe used as lawfull means to recover said legacies respectively for any of them to whom they ought to be payd, yf without sute in the lawe they cannot be obteyned.

Item I gyve to the sonne and eldest daughter of Robert Walker to eyther of them forty shillings, to be delyvered within one yere next after my decease into the hands of one or more trusty frind or frinds (to be chosen by myne executors), and by the said frind or frinds to be ymployed for the good and benefyte of said sonne and daughter untill their severall ages of 21 yeares, and then to be well and truly payd to them severallie, or to the survivor of them.

Item I wyll that one cupbord in the hall, one featherbed and one coverlet in the parlor, and one payer of sheets of Holland and three silver spoones, all which were gyven longe tyme since to Sara my daughter, shalbe delyvered unto her when she will at her pleasure as her owne goods and none of myne. And that in like manner one cupbord in the parlor, the table in the hall and three other silver spoones, which were likewyse gyven long since to Susan my daughter, shalbe also delyvered unto her when she will at her pleasure as those which be hers and none of my goods.

And the like to be done to said Susan Blakerby with twoe bullocks and one weather sheepe now uppon my grounds, thone of which bullocks was gyven to her by her grandfather Blakerby, and thother by her grandmother my late wyf deceased, to which gyfte I then consented, and which weather before this tyme was absolutlie gyven to her by myselfe.

The residue of all my goods and chattells (if any there shalbe) after my debts payde, the chardges of my buriall and of the probate of this my testament and other necessary chardges, I gyve to my sonne and twoe daughters to be equallie divided amongst them by myne executors.

And I make and ordeyne my Christian and trustie frinds, Christopher Raghet

and William Halls of Denham, myne executors of this my testament, earnestly desiring them well and truly to performe the same accordinge to my true meaning. And I gyve to eyther of them for their paynes to be taken aboute the same XXs, and reasonable allowance oute of my saide goods and chattells for all chardges which by them shalbe necessarilie susteyned about their said executorshipp.

And further I wyll that Tymothie my sonne, in consideration of the gift of the mesuage or tenement and other the premysses in this my wyll gyven unto him, shall uppon reasonable request secure against him and his heyres by release sufficient in the lawe (or otherwyse) to the purchaser and his heyres or to the purchasers and their heyres those grounds which I have willed to be soulde.

In witnes whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and published the same to be my last will and testament the daye and yere first abovewritten in the presence of the witnesses whose names be hereunder written.

George Newton. William Withers. Josias Faweather.

[There is no record of probate owing to a dispute between Timothy and the executors. But the sentence, long and latin, pronounced by Doctor Redmayne, the official Principal of the Consistorial Court of Norwich, is appended to the will. He pronounced for the executors. Ed.]

XIV. *This is the will of Ann Thomas, widow of the Rev. Thomas Thomas, and mother of Edward Thomas who was curate of Denham from about 1660 to 1706. She was buried at Denham in October, 1661.*

In the name of God Amen. I Anne Thomas of Denham in Co. of Suffolk widowe, being sicke and weake in body but of good understanding and memorie, doe make my last will and testament in forme and manner followinge.

Imprimis I yield up and humbly commend my soule into the hands of my deare Saviour Jesus Christe, and my body to a decent buriall at the discrecion of my executor in hope of a happie resurrection at the last day.

And for my worldly goods my will and pleasure is, and I doe give and bequeath to my sonne Esau Thomas of Bishopsrosse in the Co. of Salop the summe of twenty pounds, being part of the thirtie pounds lent him, provided that he pay. And I doe command him upon the account of my authoritie of a mother to pay tenn pounds to Mrs Leach of Bury in the Co. of Suffolk for the use of my youngest sonne Zachary Thomas within the space of one yere after my decease, or to her executors.

Item I give and bequeath to my sister Katharine Crudgiton of Bridgnorth in Co. of Salop one paire of sheets and all my wearing clothes, woollen and linen, except what is after excepted ; as also the summe of twenty shillings as a token of my love.

Item I give to my brother Crudgiton 10 shillings.

Item I give to my cosin Joane Fosbrooke, the daughter of John Fosbrooke of Bridgnorth, a gowne-body and a petticoate and handkercheife.

Item to my cosin Rachael Parker, daughter to Thomas Parker of London, one paire of sheets and a paire of pillowbeers.

Item to my daughter Anne Thomas of Evington a paire of upper bodies, one dressing, a handkerchiefe, and a paire of hand cuffes.

Item to my cosin John Thomas a chamber pott.

Item to my sonne Zachary Thomas my best gowne.

Item to my cosin Samuell Thomas £10.

Item all the rest of my goods to my sonne Edward Thomas and to his wife, whom I make executors of this my last will and testament.

In wittness whereof I have setto my hand and seale this 15th day of October A.D. 1661.

Anne Thomas her marke.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Elizabeth Malyn.

Proved at Bury St. Edmund's Dec. 4, 1661.



INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

By the feudal system all land belonged to the king and was held of the king. On the death of a tenant in chief, a tax called a relief was due to the king. It was the death duty of that day. Before the heir of the deceased tenant could take possession he must pay that tax and perform homage. If a minor, the land escheated to the crown till he came to man's estate. In order that the king might receive his due, an officer was appointed in each county called "the escheator." When the tenant died the escheator received a writ commanding him to call a jury. The jury had to enquire

1. Of what lands the deceased tenant was seised or possessed.
2. By what rents or services those lands were held.
3. Who was his next heir and what was the age of that heir.

The findings of the jury were written out on parchment and sent up to London. They are known as Inquisitiones post mortem. Thousands of them, from the 3rd year of Henry III, 1219, to the 20th year of Charles I, 1644, when they ceased, are still among the public records in London.

I give here, translated and shortened, the findings of the jury who were called to enquire as to the lands of the following tenants, who all in their lifetimes owned manors and lands in Denham and round about. The date is the date of their death.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Thomas Heigham. 1557. | III. Sir Edward Lewkenor. 1605. |
| II. Martha Heigham. 1594. | IV. Sir Edward Lewkenor. 1618. |
| V. Edward Lewkenor. 1634. | |
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I. *This is the Inquisition held after the death of Thomas Heigham of Heigham and Denham. He died in August, 1557, but the Inquisition was not held till April, 1560. Possibly the office of escheator for Suffolk was vacant at the time, as the enquiry was held by Commissioners.*

Suffolk. Inquisition taken at Ipswich on April 27, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth [1560], before Ambrose Jermyn knight, John Southwell and Robert Gurdon, commissioners of the Queen by virtue of a commission from the Court of Chancery, after the death of Thomas Higham esquire, son and heir of the late Thomas Higham esquire sen., the said commissioners being guided by the oath of Thomas Covell gent., Thomas Rouse gent., Robert Stanton gent., and others.

Who say on their oath that some time before the death of Thomas Higham jun., Thomas Higham sen. his father was seised in his demesne to himself and the heirs of his body of the manors of Denham, Downham and Elveden in Suffolk: and of 200 messuages, 10 mills, 600 acres of land, 600 acres of mead, 600 acres of pasture, and 300 acres of wood, in Denham, Downham, Gaysley, Hygham, Nedeham, Kenet, Kentford, Barrow, Multon, Daleham, and Elveden.

Which Thomas Higham sen. by his indenture (shown to the jury as evidence at the holding of this inquiry) dated July 5, 2 Edward VI [1548], enfeofed Clement Higham knight, then esquire, John Harvey esquire, Ambrose Jermyn knight, then esquire, and William Higham esquire, and their heirs, to the intent that they should perform all the agreements that were to be performed by Thomas Higham sen. as set out in certain tripartite deeds between him on the one part, Thomas Jermyn knight on the other part, and Thomas Higham jun. on the third part, one part of which sealed with the seals of Thomas Higham sen. and jun. and dated Dec. 23, 1 Edward VI [1547], was shown to the jury at the holding of this inquiry.

Viz. to the intent that said feoffees within ten days of the premisses being assured to them should by deed make over to Thomas Higham sen. and Felicia his wife so much of said manors and lands as were before assured to Felicia for her juncture.

And also to the intent that said feoffees after the death of Thomas and Felicia should be seised of all the premisses that were in the jointure of Felicia to the use of Thomas Higham jun. and the heirs of his body; and for default of such issue to the use of George Higham, second son of Thomas Higham sen. and so from heir to heir to the use of the heirs of the body of Thomas Higham sen. according to the

ancient reckoning of said manors and premisses : and afterwards to the use of the right heirs of Thomas Higham sen. for ever.

And also to the intent that said feoffees within ten days of the feoffment should by deed make over to Thomas Higham jun. and one Martha Jermyn, daughter of said Thomas Jermyn, (whom Thomas Higham jun. afterwards took to wife with complete agreement between him and his father and Thomas Jermyn,) the manor of Denham as jointure of said Martha :

Excepting the Courts Baron of said manor and perficiis ; the rents and services of the tenants of said manor ; a wood called the newe wode ; a wood called the olde wode ; a wood called the Calves wode ; a meadow called Broke medowe ; a tenement called Purpells with all the pastures belonging to it ; 8 acres of arable land lying in Hodges Croft ; one tenement in which John Sharpe then dwelt, with the pasture belonging to it ; one tenement in which Margaret Aves widow then dwelt with the pasture adjacent to it ; one tenement in which John Browne then dwelt with $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land lying in Dowe feld ; one pictell at Brockhold lane ; one tenement in which Thomas Belamy then dwelt with pasture adjacent to it ; one tenement which Henry Maye then had to farm with two pictells adjacent to it ; one pictell called Londone ; one part of a meadow called Stremys medowe next to Ockold ; two pigh tells called Hodges pigh telles ; one close called Ockold ; one other close called Ockold ; one close cum dmnis repleto* next to Crowefeld ; one close called Manselles croft ; one close called Combesfeld which William Pleasance sen. then occupied ; one close of land now occupied by George Pleasance ; and 28 acres lying in Heigham feld :

To have and to hold said manor, excepting said exceptions, to Thomas Higham jun. and Martha and the heirs of his body. And that after the deaths of Thomas and Martha and after his issue, then said feoffees should be seised of the said manor of Denham and premisses, excepting exceptions, to the use of the heirs of the body of Thomas Higham sen. And in default of such issue then the feoffees shall be seised of it to the use of the heirs of the body of Thomas Higham, grandfather of Thomas Higham sen. And in default to the use of the right heirs of Thomas Higham the grandfather for ever.

And also to the intent that said feoffees should be seised of all other messuages, lands etc., the heritage of Thomas Higham sen., lying in Suffolk, which should not

* I can only suggest "*cum damnis repleto*," i.e. full of dams or earthworks, and that it means Denham Castle.

be made over (nullus status fierit) to Thomas sen. and Felicia his then wife, nor to Thomas jun. nor to Martha, to the sole use of Thomas sen. and his assigns during his natural life without impeachment ; and after his death to the use of the heirs of the body of Thomas jun. ; and in default to the use of the heirs of the body of Thomas sen. ; and in default to the use of the right heirs of the body of Thomas sen. for ever, as more fully appears in the tripartite deed.

Moreover the jury say on their oath that before the completion of the tripartite deed the said manors of Downham and Elvedon and 100 messuages, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of mead, 300 acres of pasture, and 150 acres of wood, in Downham, Elvedon, Higham, Kenet and Kentford, were assured to said Felicia for her jointure. And that said feoffees being seised of said manors etc. by virtue of said feoffment, within ten days they conveyed to Thomas Higham sen. and Felicia the said manors of Downham and Elvedon and the above mentioned messuages etc. for their lives and the life of the longest liver, according to the intention expressed in the tripartite deeds. And that Thomas Higham sen. afterwards died, and Felicia survived him, and was seised of the last mentioned premises in her demesne as of free hold. And afterwards Felicia died, after whose death the said premises descended to Anne, Lucy and Susan Heigham, as daughters and co-heirs of the body of Thomas Higham jun.

The jury also say on their oath that said feoffees being seised of the manor of Denham by virtue of the feoffment, by a certain deed of indenture, shown as evidence at the taking of this inquisition and dated July 20, 2 Edward VI [1548], handed over to Thomas Higham jun. and Martha the manor of Denham and all the messuages etc. lying in Denham, Daleham, and Gaysle, to have to him and Martha for her jointure, and to the heirs male of his body. And afterwards Thomas Higham jun. died without heir male of his body. And Martha survived him, and is still in full life, and is still seised of the manor of Denham and other last recited premises in her demesne as of free hold for jointure : with remainder to the heirs of the body of Thomas Higham jun.

The jury say further that by virtue of the statute of uses long ago passed Thomas Higham jun. was at the time of his death seised in his demesne of all the residue of the premisses besides those which were severally assured for their several jointures to Felicia and Martha, ut de feod : talliat ; viz. to himself and the heirs of his body. And he died seised of that residue.

The jury also say that the said manor of Denham and other premisses in Denham, Nedeham, Daleham and Gayseley are held, and were held at the time of the death of Thomas Higham jun., of the Earl of Oxford as of his honour of Hedingham at the castle by the service of two knights' fees. And are worth yearly £30.

And that one messuage with 40 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, lying in Downham, are and were held of the Earl of Oxford as of his honour of Hedingham at the castle by service of one knight's fee. And are worth yearly £16.

And that the capital messuage called Higham hall in Gaysley with all the lands and tenements in Higham, Kenet, Kentford, Barrowe and Multon, are and were held of the Duke of Norfolk in right of Margaret his wife, late wife of Lord Henry Dudley, as of the manor of Desnedg hall in socage by the yearly rent of 3 shillings and four pence. And is worth by the year £20.

And that the manor of Elvedon is and was held of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by what service the jury know not.

And that the said Thomas Higham jun. died on August 9, in the 4th and 5th years of the late king and queen [1557]; and that Anne, Lucy and Susan Higham are his daughters and heirs; and that at the time of holding this inquiry Anne is 10 years old and upwards, Lucy is 8 years old and upwards, and Susan is 7 years old and upwards.

And moreover the jury say on their oath that on the day whereon he died Thomas Higham jun. held no other manors, lands or tenements in Suffolk of the Queen or of any one else in demesne by rent or service.

In witness whereof the said commissioners and said jury have hereto set their seals on the day and at the place named above.

II. *This is the Inquisition held after the death of Martha Heigham, widow of the preceding Thomas Heigham. She died in June, 1593, and the Inquisition was held in March, 1594. In the register of burials at Denham her burial is entered in June, 1594, which must be a mistake of the original transcriber. Dr. J. J. Howard in his Visitation of Suffolk give 1587 as the year of her death, and gives this Inquisition as his authority. But he certainly is wrong. Probably he did not see the original Inquisition.*

Suffolk. Inquisition held at Bury St. Edmunds on March 12, 36th year of Elizabeth [1594], before Gilbert Wakeringe esquire, escheator of the Queen, after

the death of Martha Higham widow, guided by the oath of John Cropley, Milo Mosse and others. Who say on their oath that said Martha Heigham some time before her death was seized of the rectory of the parish church of Downham in Suffolk, lately belonging to the dissolved Priory of Ixworth, and of all the messuages etc. belonging to that rectory.—And of the manor of Downham lately belonging to said dissolved monastery, and all the lands etc. belonging to that manor lying in Downham.—And of the manor of Wolfe hall and divers lands, woods etc. lying in Barrow, Denham, Hargrave and Great Saxham, which said Martha Heigham lately purchased of Thomas Pleasaunce and Margaret his wife and John Pleasaunce and Margaret his wife.—And of one messuage and divers houses, lands etc. lying in Denham and Dalham, which said Martha lately purchased of John Smythe, William Smythe and Elizabeth Smythe widow.—And of one messuage called le Swan and divers lands and tenements in Kentford, Needham and Heigham, which said Martha lately bought of one Thomas Firmyn.

And that said Martha being thus seised did by a certain indenture dated Nov. 5, 33 Elizabeth [1591], between herself on the one part, and Robert Jerymn knight, John Heigham knight, John Jermyn esquire, Stephen de la Pyend, Clement Paman gentleman, on the other part, assure to them all the said manors, messuages etc. to certain uses declared in the said indenture : viz. to the use of said Martha for her life ; and after her death (excepting the messuage called le Swan and the lands bought of Thomas Fyrmyn) to the use of said Martha and her executor for 10 years after her death for the performance of her last will. And after that, then the rectory and manor of Downham to the use of Anne Clere, wife of Thomas Clere esquire, one of the daughters and heirs of said Martha, for her life, and after her death to the use of Edward Clere, third son of said Thomas and Anne Clere, and the heirs of his body ; and in default of such heirs to [successively] Heigham Clere, fourth son, and the heirs of his body, Thomas Clere, second son, and the heirs of his body, Charles Clere, eldest son, and the heirs of his body ; and in default of such heirs to the use of the right heirs of said Martha for ever. And the manor of Wolfeshall and premisses in Barrow, Denham, Hargrave and Great Saxham, after the death of said Martha and the expiration of said term of ten years, to the use of said Anne Clere ; and after her death to the use of said Heigham Clere and the heirs of his body, [with remainder to] Thomas Clere, Edward Clere and Charles Clere ; and in default to the use of the right heirs of said Martha for ever. If it should happen that said Anne Clere should die in the life time of Thomas Clere

her husband, and her son be under 21 years of age, then Thomas Clere the father should enjoy said manors etc. during the minority of that son. And the messuage in Denham and Dalham which said Martha bought of John, William and Elizabeth Smythe, after the expiration of said term of ten years to the use of said Edward Lewkenor and Susan his wife, and to their heirs for ever. And the messuage called le Swan and lands etc. which said Martha bought of Thomas Fermyn, to the use of said Martha and her executors until Henry Jermyn gentleman, younger son of said Jermyn esquire, shall have attained to the full age of 21 years : and after that to the use of Henry Jermyn and his heirs for ever, as appears by the said indenture.

And the jury further say that after the completion of said indenture, said Martha Heigham widow by two several deeds, dated 6 Nov., 33 Elizabeth [1591], granted to said Robert Jermyn knight, and the others all the manors etc. specified in said indenture for certain uses declared in the indenture.

And moreover the jury say on their oath that the said rectory of Downham and manor of Downham and premisses in Downham were by the late king Henry VIII, by his letters patent dated at Westminster July 31 in the thirty ... year of his reign,*, together with other manors etc, which formerly belonged to the Priory of Ixworth ; viz. the manor and rectory of Walsham and lands called Easthouse lands in Walsham, Shakerlondhall, land in Bardwell, the grange or farm of Sapiston, the manors and rectories of Sapiston, Hunterston alias Hunston, Thorpe alias Ixworth Thorpe, Little Ashfield, Great Ashfield alias Badwell, all in Suffolk ; and the rectory and vicarage of Melton parva in Norfolk ; these all formerly belonging to the Priory of Ixworth, and granted to Richard Codyngton and his heirs by said letters patent, are held at the time of Martha Heigham's death of the Queen in chief by military service, viz. by the tenth part of one knight's fee and by the yearly rent of £54.

And the manor and rectory of Downham are of the clear yearly value of £13 .. 6 .. 8.

And the manor of Wolfe Hall at the time of the death of Martha was held of John Heigham knight as of his manor of Barrow by fealty, attendance at the court, and yearly rent of 13s .. 8d, and two plough days : and is of the clear yearly value of £6 .. 13 .. 4.

*Several words are illegible here. They probably said that Henry VIII granted the lands to Richard Codington.

And the messuage, house, lands etc. which said Martha bought of John, William and Elizabeth Smyth were held of Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, and are of the clear yearly value of 20 shillings.

And the messuage called le Swan was held of Edward Lewkenor esquire as of his manor of Deseninge by fealty, attendance at the court, and a yearly rent of 2 shillings; and is of the yearly value of 20 shillings.

Said Martha Heigham died on June 23 last; and Anne wife of Thomas Clere esquire, and Suzan wife of Edward Lewkenor esquire, are her daughters and co-heirs. Said Anne was 40 years old and upwards, and said Suzan was 37 years old and upwards, and they are still alive.

III. *This is the Inquisition taken after the death of the first Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, who died in October, 1605, Susan his wife having died the day before.*

Suffolk. Inquisition held at Bury St Edmunds 22 January, 3 James I, [1606] after the death of Edward Lewkner knight, on the oath of John Trace of Moulton gen. and others.

The jury say on their oath that long before the death of said Edward one Thomas Heigham, formerly of Denham esquire, was seised of the manor of Denham and all the messuages etc. belonging to it in the villages and fields of Denham and Barrow.

And of one croft containing 3 roods in Owesden.

And of a capital messuage called Higham hall in Gaseley, and of all the houses, lands etc. belonging to that messuage, late in the occupation of Hugh Lancaster gentleman, lying in Gaseley, Higham, Denham, Nedeham, Kentford, Moulton, Barrow and Cavenham alias Caneham.

And of one other messuage called Warners alias Popes, late in the tenure of John Parman senior, lying in Gaseley, Heigham, Denham, Barrow, Moulton, Nedeham, Kentford and Cavenham.

And of certain other messuages, lands etc. in Nedeham, Gaseley, Kentford and Moulton in Co. Suffolk, and in Kennett in Co. Cambridge.

And of certain lands, pastures, furze and heath, sheep courses etc. in Elveden.

And that said Thomas Heigham, being seised of all the above some time before the death of said Edward Lewkenor, died at Denham. After whose death all the said messuages etc. descended to Anne and Susan his daughters and coheirs, and they entered into possession and were seised of them as co-partners.

And afterwards Anne took to husband Thomas Clere esquire, and Susan took to husband said Edward Lewkenor, then esquire. In consequence of which Thomas and Anne by right of Anne, and Edward and Susan by right of Susan, were seised of all said manor, messuages etc. And being thus seised a fine was levied in the queen's Court, in the 36th year of the late queen Elizabeth, between Robert Jermyn knight, William Spryng knight, and Robert Ashfyeld esquire, complainants, and said Thomas & Anne and Edward & Susan, deforciant, of the manor and other premisses of the manors of Denham and Newhall alias Shardelowes in Downham, and of 15 messuages, 2 cottages, 8 tofts, 2 pigeon houses, 16 gardens, 1000 acres of land, 18 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood, 1050 acres of furze and heath, and 30 shillings of rent, in Denham, Downham, Gaseley, Nedeham, Barrow, Moulton, Kentford, Owesden, Elvedon in Co. Suffolk, and of 6 acres of meadow in Kennett in Co. Cambridge.

Which fine was levied to the several uses hereafter declared : viz.

As concerns the manor of Denham, (excepting certain parcells of land containing 16 acres lying in different pieces in the common fields in Gaseley extra Janna Warrenne of Denham, reputed to be part of the manor of Denham,) to the use of Edward and Susan Lewkenor for their lives, and after their deaths to the use of Edward Lewkenor gentleman, then son and heir apparent of said Edward and Susan, and to his heirs for ever.

As concerns the said croft containing 3 roods lying in Owesden, and the said messuage in several pieces, and the land, furze, heath etc. in Elvedon, to the use of Edward & Susanna Lewkenor for their lives, and then to Edward Lewkenor the son, and the heirs of Susan for ever.

As concerns the capital messuage called Heigham hall, and the aforesaid parcells of land containing 16 acres of land mentioned above as being excepted, and the messuage called Warners alias Popes, to the use of Thomas and Anne Clere, and of the heirs of Anne for ever, according to certain tripartite indentures dated Oct. 31, 35th year of Elizabeth [1593].

The jury further say on their oath that said Edward and Susan Lewkenor being thus seised, Susan died at Denham on Oct. 3 last past before the holding of this

inquiry, and Edward survived and was seised of the premises alone by himself. And that afterwards, on Oct. 4 last past, he died at Denham: after whose death Edward Lewkenor, son and heir to said Edward and Susan, entered in possession of the said manor etc.

The jury further say on their oath that Thomas and Anne Clere being seised of the capital messuage called Heigham hall with its appertenances, afterwards sold and conveyed it to Sir Edward and Susan Lewkenor and their heirs for ever. And Sir Edward survived Susan his wife and so was seised of it alone, and he died at Denham on Oct. 4 last.

Further the jury say that before the death of said Sir Edward, he and Susan his wife were jointly seised of one other messuage and of certain lands etc. late of John, William and Elizabeth Smyth widow, situate at Dunstall greene in Denham and Dalham: and also of the site of the manor of Abbots in Denham alias Denham Abbots with a mansion house called the manor house of the manor of Abbots, and other buildings built on it late belonging to Martha Heigham widow deceased: and of all the lands etc. which formerly belonged to said Martha Heigham and which lie in Denham, Barrow and Hengrave: also of the advowson of the rectory of Denham. The said Edward survived Susan his wife, and died at Denham seised of these by himself.

Further the jury say that said Sir Edward Lewkenor on the day on which he died was seised of the manors of Desenyng, Shardelowe in Cavenham, Cresseners, Talmages and Passelowe, and of all messuages, granges etc. thereto belonging, in Gaseley, Nedeham, Kentford, Heigham, Cavenham, Moulton, Dalham, Dunstall, Denham, Barrow, Tuddenham, lately bought by him from Lord Thomas Howard, since Earl of Suffolk: excepting nevertheless the lands etc. called Sowthwood park and Comby park, and certain other lands [conveyed] by Lord Thomas Howard to Thomas Stuteville esquire by his indenture enrolled in the Court of Chancery and dated 23 June, 28 Elizabeth [1586], in his demesne as of fee.

And said Edward Lewkenor being seised of the other premises bought of Lord Thomas Howard died at Denham.

And the jury further say on their oath that the manor of Denham was held of [blank] as of the Honor of Henyngham,* and was of the clear yearly value of £10.

*Henyngham must, I think, be an original mistake for Hedingham.

And the croft containing 3 roods in Owesden, was held of Richard Moseley esquire as of his manor of Owesden, and was of the yearly value of 2 shillings.

And the capital messuage called Heigham hall was held of John Heigham knight as of his manor of Barrow, by fealty and yearly rent. And the rest of the said capital messuage was lately held of Lord Thomas Howard, now Earl of Suffolk, as of the manor of Desening by fealty and yearly rent.

And the messuage called Warners alias Popes was lately held of Lord Thomas Howard as of his Manor of Desening, and the rest of the tenements of the king in chief, and are of the clear yearly value of £3.

And the lands, furze and heath etc. in Elvedon were held of Edward Clere knight, and are of the clear value of 20 shillings.

And the site of the manor of Abbots in Denham, together with the advowson of Denham church, was held of the king in free soccage, and is of the clear yearly value of £5

And the manors of Desenyng, Shardelowes, Cresseners, Talmages and Pesselowes and other premisses bought of Lord Thomas Howard, together with lands called Combey parke and Southwood parke, were held of the king in chief, and are of the clear yearly value of £60.

The jury further say that some time before the death of said Edward Lewkenor he was seised of the manor of Kyngston Bowcy in Co. Sussex; and being seised of it he by a certain indenture, dated June 2, 43 Elizabeth [1601], conveyed the whole of it to Thomas Gurney esquire, Godfrey Rodes and Robert Castle and their heirs by a fine to the uses and intentions declared in said indenture: viz. to the use of said Edward Lewkenor and his assigns for his life; and after his death, if Robert his younger son was still alive and of full age, to the use of Robert and his heirs for ever.

Said Edward died at Denham. Robert Lewkenor is at the University of Cambridge, and is still under age.

Said Edward Lewkenor on the day on which he died was seised of one barn (horreo) and a pasture called Newbarnes in Co. of Sussex: and of a messuage called Gaynsfordes in Southweek in Co. of Sussex: and of a messuage called Buckingham in old Shoreham.

And the jury further say that the manor of Kyngston Bowcy was held of Thomas Earl of Arundell as of his barony of Bamber, and is of the clear value of £10. Gaynsfords is of the yearly value of £3, and Buckingham of £4.

Edward Lewkenor died at Denham Oct. 4 last. Edward Lewkenor esquire is his son and heir, and was of the age of 19 years on the Jan. 4 before the death of his father.

IV. *This is the Inquisition taken after the death of the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, who died on May 1, 1618.*

Suffolk. Inquisition held at Ipswich on 4 June, 16th year of king James, [1618], after the death of Edward Lewkenor knight, on the oath of Edward Smyth and others.

Who say that Edward Lewkenor on the day whereon he died was seised of the manor of Denham and the messuages etc. in Denham and Barrow belonging to it.....—And of a tenement called Higham hall in the parishes of Gaseley, Heigham etc.—And of a messuage called Warners alias Popes in Gaseley, Kentford etc.—And of messuages in Nedeham, Kentford, Gaseley and Moulton lately in the farms of William Jaggard and others.—And of lands, furze and heath, commons, sheep folds etc. in Elveden.—And of a messuage at Dunstall greene in Denham and Dalham.—And of the scite of the manor of Abbots in Denham with mansion house etc. Also of the advowson And of all the lands etc. in Denham, Barrow and Hargrave belonging to it.—And of the manors of Desynge, Sharde-lowes in Cavenham, Cressiners, Talmaches, Pashlows etc. in Gasely, Needham, Denham, Barrow, Tunstall etc. bought by his father, Sir Edward Lewkenor, of Thomas Lord Howard, late Earl of Suffolk and lord Treasurer of England.—And of one close of pasture containing 4 acres, formerly belonging to Thomas Pleasance, lately bought of Sir John Heigham and others.—And further he was seised of two tenements called Peppers and Rumbelows in Denham.—And also of one other tenement in Denham, which the same Sir Edward lately bought of Thomas Bellimine, son and heir of Robert Bellymine, and Margaret Bellymine widow.

Being thus seised, by indenture dated 1 May, 8 James [1610], between himself on the one part and Sir Henry Nevill of Pillingebere, Co. Berks, on the other part, in consideration of a marriage between himself and Mary Nevill, he granted to Sir Henry Nevill in these words. [The indenture is recited, whereby he conveys to Sir Maurice Barkley, Sir Robert Killigrew and Sir Henry Savill sen. and their heirs, the manor of Denham, the site of the manor of Abbots in Denham,

other messuages, tithes, advowson etc. in Denham and Barrow, Heigham hall etc., to the behoof of himself and of Mary Nevill for their lives, and then to their eldest son and his heirs male etc.]

And further [a corresponding fine was levied.]

And further the jury say that Edward Lewkenor on the day whereon he died was seised of one barn (horreo) and lands called Newbarnes in Aldrington and Porteslade, Ganisforde and lands in Southwick, all in Sussex. And of a messuage called Buckingham, in Sussex, which he inherited after the death of his father.

And the jury say that one Edward Lewkenor esquire, of Buckinghams in Co. of Sussex, made a will on 3 June, 9th year of king James [1611]. [Here the third paragraph of the will is recited as already printed on p. 100.] And that said testator died at Parham in Sussex without heirs of his body, and that William Baylie and Jane his wife entered into possession of the premisses. Afterwards, on the Jan. 27 before the holding of this inquisition, said Jane died at the city of Oxford without heirs of her body. And the premisses remained to Sir Edward Lewkenor and the heirs of his body.

And further Sir Edward Lewkenor made his will on July 20 last. [Will recited. See p. 101-103.]

The jury say that Sir Edward died at Denham on the May 1 before the holding of this inquiry, and that Mary his wife survived him at Denham.

And that Edward Lewkenor esquire is his son and heir. He was 4 years old on Feb. 11 last, and is still living at Denham.

And the jury say that the Manor of Denham at the time of Sir Edward's death was held of [blank] as of the Honor of Heningham* by the service of two knights fees, and is worth by the year £X.

And the capital messuage called Heigham hall was held of Sir John Heigham as of his manor of Barrow, and that the rest of the capital messuage was held of the king in chief, and was of the clear yearly value of £6.

And that Warners alias Popes was held of the king in chief, and is of the yearly value of XX shillings.

And that the messuage late in the separate farms of William Jaggard and others was held of the king, and is of the clear yearly value of £3.

*I feel sure that this is an original error for Hedingham, both here and elsewhere.

And that the pasture, heath, furze etc. in Elvedon was held of Robert Cocke gentleman as of his manor of Elvedon, and is worth by the year £3.

And that the messuage at Dunstall greene was held of [blank] as of the Honor of Henningham, and is of the clear yearly value of XX shillings.

And that the scite of the manor of Abbots in Denham was held of the king in free soccage, and is worth by the year £5.

And that the manors of Desyninge, Shardelowes, Cresseners etc. were held of the king, and are of the clear value of £25.

And that the close lately bought by said Edward Lewkenor of Sir John Higham, William Heigham gent. and others, is held of [blank] as of the Honor of Henningham, and is of the clear yearly value of 5 shillings.

And that the two tenements called Peppers and Rumbelowes, and another tenement lately bought of Thomas Bellymine, are held of [blank] as of the Honor of Henningham, and are worth by the year 5 shillings.

And that the barn and lands [in Sussex] were held of Edward, Lord Abergavenny, and others as of his barony of Lavis, and are worth by the year £3.—And that the messuage called Gainsford is worth by the year £3.—And the messuage called Buckingham and Court farm is worth by the year XX shillings.

And said Edward Lewkenor held no other manors or tenements of the king.

V. *This is the Inquisition held after the death of the last Edward Lewkenor of Denham, who died in December, 1634.*

Suffolk. Inquisition taken at Ipswich 22 January, 10 Charles 1 [1635], before John Knapp esquire, escheator of the king, on the death of Edward Lewkenor esquire, son and heir of Edward Lewkenor, on the oath of Robert Clyat, John Francke, James Smyth and others, legal men of said county.

They say on their oaths that Edward Lewkenor knight, father of said Edward, some time before his death was seised in his demesne of the manor of Denham and all lands etc. reckoned to be part of it in Denham and Barrow.

And of a chief messuage called Higham hall in Gaseley, lately in the occupation of Hugh Lancaster gent., in Gaseley, Higham, Denham, Needham, Kentford, Moulton, Barrow and Cavenham.

And of a farm called Warners alias Popes, lately in the occupation of John Parman and William Sorrell sen.

And of certain messuage etc. in Needham, Gaseley, Kentford and Moulton, and in Kennett in Co. of Cambridge, lately in the several farms of William Jaggard, William Herder,.....

And of lands, pastures, furze and heath, commons, sheep-courses and rights of foldage in Elveden.

And of a messuage, late of John Smyth, in Dunstall greene in Denham and Dalham.

And of the site of the manor of Abbots in Denham alias Denham Abbots with a mansion house called the manor house of Abbots and other houses, and of the rectory and advowson of Denham church.

And of the manors of Desyning, Shardeloes, in Canham, Cressmers alias Cressiners, Talmaches alias Talmages, and Pashelowes. And of all the messuages, granges, mills etc in the said manors situate in the parishes, hamlets and fields of Gazeley, Needham, Denham etc., purchased of the noble Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, lord Treasurer of England, by Edward Lewkenor knight, grandfather of said Edward Lewkenor.

And of a close of pasture containing 4 acres, formerly of Thomas Pleasance, in Denham

And of two messuages called Peppers and Rumbelowes with adjacent curtilages in Denham, which Edward Lewkenor, father of said Edward, lately purchased to himself and his heirs from William Celey esquire.

And of a messuage which Edward Lewkenor, father of said Edward, purchased of Thomas Bellamy and Margaret Bellamy widow.

And being thus seised, he by a certain indenture dated 1 May, 8 James [1610], and in consideration of a marriage between himself and Mary Nevill, afterwards his wife, and for a juncture for her, he assured to her the said manor of Denham with all lands belonging to it; and the whole site of the manor of Abbots hall in Denham, and the messuages, advowsons, lands etc. that were parcel of it; and the capital messuage called Higham hall; and the lands etc. of his father in Denham; and the houses, lands, rights etc. that usually went with the aforesaid messuage lately leased to Edmund Higham gent. of [Higham by Thomas Clere and] Ann his wife, situate in Higham and Gaseley:

Excepting* a wood and trees growing on woody land called Denham wood; and woody land enclosed called Stubbing in Denham; and Peirsons grove,

*The words which I have translated by "excepting" are "alia quam," which I am told are unusual.

Hackold grove and Coomes wood, with all rights of going in and out and passage with horses and carriages into said woods ; and the rectory, advowson and tythes of Denham :

To the use of said Edward the father and Lady Mary, afterwards his wife ; and after her death to the use of their eldest son and the heirs male of his body.....

And as concerns the [excepted] woods, woody lands, rectory and tithes, To the use of Edward Lewkenor the father for his life, and then to the heirs male of his body, etc.

Edward Lewkenor the father and Mary his wife were respectively seised of the manors etc. mentioned in said indenture.

And further the jury say that Edward Lewkenor the father was seised of a barn and other lands lately in the occupation of Thomas Shirley esquire in Aldrington and Porteslade, and of a messuage and farm called Gainsford, and of another messuage or farm called Buckingham in Old Shoreham, all in Sussex ; and of a moiety of a farm in Shoreham.

And being thus seised, on July [23], 15 James [1617], he made his will in these words : [Here follows the will, already printed at p. 101.]

And further the jury say that Edward Lewkenor the father had by the said lady Mary one only son and three daughters living, and that on 1 May, 16th year of king James [1618], he died. Lady Mary Lewkenor, late his wife, survived him and is still in full life. Said Edward Lewkenor is his only son and next heir, and on the Feb. 11 before his father's death was four years of age. And by reason of his minority so many of his manors, lands etc. now came into the hands of the king and are in the hands of the king as ought to have done according to English crown right and law.

And further the jury say that Lady Mary Lewkenor, mother of said Edward, being thus seised of the premisses mentioned in the indenture as to be conveyed and assured to her, by a tripartite indenture dated 28 Oct., 9th year of King Charles [1633], in consideration of a marriage between said Edward Lewkenor the son and Elizabeth Russell, afterwards his wife, daughter of William Russell knight and baronet, granted to her son Edward that the aforesaid lady Mary* should be seised of the manor of Denham hall and premisses for her juncture as limited to the

*Unless Mary is here an original mistake for Elizabeth (Russell), I can see no sense nor meaning in this.

sole use of said lady Mary and for a term of nine years, and then to the use of Edward the son and his heirs for ever.

And Edward the son was seised of all the premisses as the law requires. And being seised by said indenture, both by himself and with William Russell, Lady Mary Lewkenor and Elizabeth Russell, he assured to Elizabeth so much of said lands for her juncture as should be of the clear yearly value of £50.

And further the jury say that Edward Lewkenor the son, being thus seised, died on December ... last past before the holding of this inquiry; and that Mary Lewkenor is his only daughter and heir, and that at the time of her father's death she was three months and six days old, and no more.

The jury say on their oaths that the manor of Denham and messuages etc. were held of [blank] by the service of two knights fees, and are of the clear yearly value of £10.

And that certain parts of the capital messuage called Higham hall and other premisses late in the occupation of Hugh Lancaster were held of Clement Higham esquire as of his manor of And that the remainder of the said capital messuage and premisses were held of the king in chief, but by what part of a knights fee the jury know not.

And that the said messuage called Warners alias Popes in the occupation of John Parman sen. was held of the king in chief, and is of the clear yearly value of twenty shillings.

And that the said messuages, etc., late in the several occupations of said William Jaggard, William Helder and Lawrence Otley, were held of the king in chief, and are of the clear yearly value of £3.

And that the said lands, furze, heath etc. in Elvedon and other adjacent villages were held of [blank] as of the manor of Elvedon, and are worth £3.

And the messuage at Dunstall grene was held as of the Honour of Heningham, and is worth twenty shillings.

And that the said site of the manor of Abbots in Denham, which formerly belonged to Martha Higham widow, together with the advowson of the church of Denham, is of the clear yearly value of £5.

And that the said manors of Desning, Shardelowes, Cresiners, Talmages and Passelowes and other premisses lately bought of Thomas Earl of Suffolk by Edward Lewkenor knight, the grandfather, were now held of the king in chief by the service of one knight's fee, and they are of the clear yearly value of £5.

And that the said close of pasture lately bought by the said Edward of John Heigham knight was held of [blank] as of the Honour of Heningham, and is of the clear yearly value of five shillings.

And that the said tenements called Peppers and Rumbelowes with curtilages adjacent, which Edward Lewkenor, father of said Edward, bought of William Celey, with adjacent garden were held of and are worth £3.

And that the said messuage called Gainsforde was held of and is worth £3. And that the messuage called Buckingham

[This inquisition has already been illegible in several places as shown by.....
The remaining few lines are hopeless.]



DENHAM TAX PAYERS.

In this section I give occasional lists of the Denham taxpayers between the first year of Edward III, A.D. 1327, and the twelfth year of Queen Anne, A.D. 1713. These lists are all made out from the original returns in the Record Office except the list for the window tax, which I found among some papers in the parish chest. The lists are for these years.

- I. 1st year of Edward III. A.D. 1327. A twentieth on moveables.
- II. 15th year of Henry VIII. A.D. 1523. A subsidy.
- III. 34th, 35th of Henry VIII. A.D. 1542-4. A subsidy.
- IV. 37th year of Henry VIII. A.D. 1545. A subsidy.
- V. 8th year of Elizabeth. A.D. 1566. A subsidy.
- VI. 18th year of Elizabeth. A.D. 1576. A subsidy.
- VII. 39th year of Elizabeth. A.D. 1598. A subsidy.
- VIII. 27th year of Charles II. A.D. 1674. Hearth tax.
- IX. 12th year of Anne. A.D. 1713. Window tax.

To each list of the payers of the subsidy I have prefixed some account of the subsidy taken from the twelve folio volumes containing the Statutes of the Realm, printed in 1810-28. This will make the lists more intelligible. But it may be as well to say a word as to how the king's taxes, or some of them, were raised under the Plantagenet and Tudor sovereigns.

In or about A.D. 1200 grants of fractional parts of the value of moveable goods began to be made. Speaking generally these moveable goods were the cattle and crops of the land owners, and the stock in trade and chattells of others. The grant ranged at first from one fortieth to one tenth, but at last it settled down to one fifteenth for counties and one tenth for towns. So when a grant was made, it was always a fifteenth AND a tenth, a fifteenth for the county, a tenth for the towns.

When this fifteenth and tenth were levied strictly disturbances were inevitable. Consequently in 1334 a certain sum was taken by way of composition for the fifteenth and tenth granted that year. And henceforth that particular sum was collected whenever a fifteenth and tenth were granted, however much the wealth of the country might have increased. Its value did not go up with the wealth of the country, but it became a mere expression for a particular fixed sum. And when they made a larger grant they did not increase the fraction, but they granted two, three or more fifteenths and tenths at a time. One fifteenth and tenth amounted to about £39,000, of which £6000 was generally abated for impoverished towns. This system of nominal fifteenths and tenths continued for about three hundred years. The last were granted to James I in 1623.

But in the meantime another property tax had sprung up to supplement the fifteenth and tenth, viz. the Subsidy. It began in 1382, when the landowners undertook to pay the full amount of a fifteenth and tenth. This tax became more frequent and grew into the Tudor subsidy.

The Tudor subsidy was charged on two classes of payers, viz. the owner of moveables, and the owner of land. The charge for a full subsidy, "an entire subsidy" as the Statutes call it, was 2s. .. 8d. in £ on the value of moveables, and 4s. in £ on the yearly value of land and its accompaniments. No one paid both on moveables and on land, but it was expressly provided that those charged for the one should not be charged for the other. A subsidy once yielded £120,000, but it was carelessly collected, and the average amount was from £70,000 to £80,000.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign, when we had to keep an eye on Spain, two or more subsidies were granted at one time. The subsidy continued to be granted till the time of the civil war, when it was supplanted by another system. After the Restoration, viz. in 1663, it was tried again, but found wanting and let go for ever.

For this general account of subsidies I am mainly indebted to Mr Stephen Dowell's History of Taxation. For the account that follows of particular subsidies I have gone to the Statutes themselves.

And now we may pass from generals to particulars.

I. 1st year of Edward III. 1327. A twentieth.

In January, 1327, Edward II was deposed and Edward III reigned in his stead. Parliament granted the new king a twentieth on moveable goods. This was before they had settled down to granting fifteenths and tenths. I can see no

mention of this grant in the Statutes. The return in the Record Office of those who paid it in the County of Suffolk is a well preserved document, which I hope to edit before long. These are they who paid in Denham.

The Say family I shall refer to presently.—Reginald Porpil, or one of his family, gave his name to a tenement in Denham, which retained it for at least three hundred years.—In the last name on the list we see John who is not merely a Smith by name, but a smith in deed, because he is actually “smiting,” which is what all Smiths and Smyths did once, or else they would never have got the name.—Denham is here described as villata, not villa, but perhaps no difference is meant. Duncange gives one of the meanings of villata to be a group of villas.

I have, in a parallel column, given the return in a modern dress, though it was hardly necessary.

VILLATA DE DENHAM.

		£	s	d
De Margeria de Say	XVIIIs	..	18	.. 0
— Reginaldo Porpil	XIXd ob.		1	.. 7½
— Johanne Valentyn	XIIId		1	.. 0
— Godefrido Willecok	XVIId		1	.. 4
— Richardo Aleyn	IXd ob. qr.		0	.. 9¾
— Matilda Aubry	XVIId ob. qr.		1	.. 4¾
— Radulpho Botoun	VIId		0	.. 6
— Johanne Bond	XIIId		1	.. 0
— Galfrido Pertrich	IIIIs VIId		3	.. 6
— Johanne Boy	XIIId		1	.. 0
— Johanne le Smyt	XIIId		1	.. 0
Summa totius	{ XXXI : II			
XX istius villatæ		I	..	11 .. 2

II. 15th year of Henry VIII. 1523. Stat: III. 230.

In 1522 Henry VIII declared war against France, and having failed to get the necessary funds by “Benevolences” or forced loans, he had to come to Parliament for money. The following quotation from Green’s History of the English People will be enough to show the circumstances under which this subsidy was granted.

“The Cardinal was driven to call the Estates together in April 1523.....

“Wolsey needed the sum of £800000, and proposed to raise it by a property

"tax of 20 p.c. Such a demand was unprecedented, but the Cardinal counted "on his presence to bear down all opposition, and made the demand in person. "He was received with obstinate silence. It was in vain that he called on "member after member to answer; and his appeal to More, who had been "elected to fill the chair of the House of Commons, was met by the Speaker's "falling on his knees and representing his powerlessness to reply till he had "received instructions from the House itself. The effort to overawe the "Commons had in fact failed, and Wolsey was forced to retire. He had no "sooner withdrawn than an angry debate began, and the Cardinal returned to "answer the objections which were raised to the subsidy. But the Commons "again foiled the minister's attempt to influence their deliberations by refusing "to discuss the matter in his presence. The struggle continued for a fortnight; "and though successful in procuring a grant the Court party were forced to "content themselves with less than half of Wolsey's original demand." II. 117.

The Statutes give us no inkling of all this. They merely tell us what was agreed to, and there is the usual long preamble saying why money was wanted. It was wanted on account of the conduct of the French king, who "not oonly made warre upon Themperour the Kinges dere Frende and Aleye," but also "moost unkyndeley reaunswered our Sovereign Lordes kindnes with manyfest injuries and wronges." He also "withheld the dower due to Mary the French Quene Dowagier of Fraunce, the Kynges dere suster."

Accordingly his humble subjects assembled in Parliament, with thassent of the lords spiritual and temporal, "have of their loving myndes gyven and graunted our sovereign lord a yerely subsidye for the space of four yeres nowe next-ensuinge."

It is to be levied thus: During the first two of the four years all natives (born under the King's obeisance) shall pay one shilling in £ on the yearly value of their lands.

They shall pay 1s in £ on personal property of the value of £20, and 6d in £ on property from £2 to £20.

Natives of 16 years of age and upwards having £2 in goods, or receiving daily, weekly or yearly wages of 20s a year, shall pay 4d yearly.

Aliens liable to any of the above charges pay double, or if not liable shall pay 8d yearly.

In the third year lands worth £50 a year and upwards to pay 1s. in £.

In the fourth year personal property of the value of £50 to pay 1s in £.

Of the two classes of payers, viz. natives "born under the king's obeisance," and "aliens and strangers born out of the king's obeisance," the alien always had to pay double.

The expression "personal property" does not occur, but it is described as coin, plate, stock of merchandize, corn and blades severed from the ground, household stuff and other goods and chattells moveable both in the realm and out of it, and all such monies owing to a man whereof he trusteth in his conscience surely to be paid. From this personal property a man may deduct all bodily apparell except jewels of gold, and all such sums of money as he oweth and in his conscience truly intends to pay.

Persons are to be rated where resident, or, if absent, at their last place of abode.—Persons having two places of abode must have a certificate of being assessed in one of them, and that shall be a discharge against being assessed in the other.

No person rated for real property during the first two years shall be rated for personalty, nor vice versa. No person rated for real property in the third year shall be rated for personalty in the fourth, nor vice versa. No one to be rated for real property in the third year under the yearly value of £50. No one to be rated for personal property in the fourth year under £50.

All peers, heads of monasteries, and masters of households shall be charged for what their servants are liable, but what they pay they may deduct from wages. The clergy in Convocation may tax their real and personal possessions, and so this Act does not apply to them.—The collectors shall not refuse certain specified foreign coins; nor shall they refuse English coins of the proper weight, though they be cracked.

Looking at the list itself one sees that it is for the first or second of the four years, and not for the third or fourth. Edward Bardwell is the only one who pays on land or real property. Who he was will appear presently.—There is one alien, apparently from his name a Dutchman, who pays double according to the Act.—The farmers are represented by Thomas Cely or Seeley, who I suppose is he whose will I have printed at p. 109, or possibly that was his son.—All the rest are servants, i.e., I suppose, agricultural labourers, paying a groat on their yearly wages of £1. From the order in which the names come I imagine that the eight who follow Edward Bardwell worked for him, and the two who follow Thomas Cely worked for him.—I imagine also that this list does not include Denham

Abbots, i.e. that part of Denham which belonged to the abbey of St. Osyth, as the clergy in Convocation taxed themselves.

It will be seen that this list gives us the amount that each payer was assessed at as well as the amount that he paid.

DENHAM. RISBRIDGE HUNDRED.

	£ C	£ V
Edward Berdewell	XLs	XIIId
Thomas Avis servant goodes	XXs	IIIIId
William Godard wages	XXs	IIIIId
Nicholaus Tillot wages	XXs	IIIIId
John Calcoot wages	XXs	IIIIId
John Frise servant, an aliaunt	XLs	XIIId
Thomas Lawsall servant	XXs	IIIIId
John Becon servant	XXs	IIIIId
Thomas Story servant	XXs	IIIIId
Thomas Celey goodes	£XVI	VIIIIs
John Tilbrook servant	XXs	IIIIId
Seth Atkyn servant	XXs	IIIIId
	<hr/> [£128]	<hr/> [£5 .. 12 .. 8]

III. 34 & 35 year of Henry VIII. 1542-44. Stat. III. 938.

The preamble makes a long statement about the right of Henry VIII to the crown of Scotland. And it says that considering that it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy "the late pretensed king of Scottes," and considering that now would be an apt time for Henry to recover his right to that crown, and considering what expense he had been at, and must still be at till his title be recovered and the Scots "be reduced to honest and reasonable conditions," considering all these things we "doo by our owne mutuall assent and agreement "with oone hole voyce and hartye good will by auctoryte of this present parliament "give and graunte unto his Majestie oone entier subsidie to continewe by the space "of three yeres."

It was to be levied thus :

Personalty worth from	£1	to	£5	to pay	4d in £.		
”	”	”	£5	to	£10	”	8d in £.
”	”	”	£10	to	£20	”	1 .. 4 in £.
”	”	”	£20	& upwards	”	2 .. 0 in £.	

Realty of yearly value of £1 to £5	to pay	8d in £.
£5 to £10	1s .. 4	in £.
£10 to £20	2 .. 0	in £.
Over £20	3 .. 0	in £.

Aliens were to pay double these rates, or, if not otherwise chargeable, were to pay a poll tax of 4d. One half of the subsidy was to be paid the first year, and the remainder in equal portions in the second and third years. But apparently land paid it in even thirds. This list is for the first year. It will be noticed how many new names have come in since the list of twenty years ago.

DENHAM.

Edward Bardwell gentylman in londe	£XV.	Subs: Xs
Anne Bagott wydow in movables	XXs	— IIId
Thomas Selly in movables	£XIII .. VI .. VIII	— VIIIs .. Xd
Fraunceys Hawkyns in movables	£VI	— IIs
Thomas Avys in movables	XLs	— IIIId
Henry Mayo in movables	XXs	— IIId
John Lynwod in movables	XXs	— IIId
John Elsyng in movables	£III	— VIId
Thomas Selly in movables	XXs	— IIId
John Stele in movables	XXs	— IIId
Sethe Atkyn in movables	XXs	— IIId
		XXIIs .. VIIIId

IV. 37th year of Henry VIII. 1545. Stat. III. 1019.

The preamble stating reasons for the grant is this time as long as ever, and moreover indulges in similes and flowers of rhetoric. The lords spiritual and temporal, and the Commons assembled in this present Parliament, remembering how long they have enjoyed the special grace and blessing of God under so godly and virtuous a prince, and considering how that in spite of wars "wee the people of this "his realme have for the most part of us so lived under his Majesties sure protection "and do yet so live out of all feare and danger as if there were no warre at all, even "as the small fishes of the sea in the most tempestuous and stormie weather doe lie "quietly under the rock or bank side, and are not mooved with the sources of the "water nor stirred out of their quiet place, howsoever the wind bloweth," and although they have nothing worthy to recompence his Majesty's goodness, yet to

show themselves mindful of their bounden duties they have consulted together and determined "to beseech his Majestie most humbly to accept and graciously to "receive at our hands the simple token or gift which we doe herewith present to his "Majestie in writing freely with one assent granting the same, most humbly "beseeching his Majestie to accept the same as a poor token of our true and faithfull "hearts towards him, as it pleased the great Alexander to receive thankfully a cuppe "of water of a poore man by the high way side."

After more of this kind of stuff they at last come to the point. "We with one "whole voyce and heartie good will give and graunt to the King's Highnesse.....two "whole fiftenees and tenths."

They were payable in two years, £6000 being to be deducted from each for impoverished towns. They were to be levied on moveable goods, cattalls and other things usually contributable to fiftenees and tenths. The first fifteenth and tenth were to be paid before the last day of June next, and the other before the last day of June, 1547.

And the Lords and Commons go on to say that perceiving the said two whole fiftenths and tenths to be too little, they also grant one entire subsidy payable in two years : to be levied thus :

Personalty from	£5 to £10	to pay	8d in £
" "	£10 to £20	"	12d in £
" "	£20 and upwards	"	16d in £
Lands of 20s. a year and upwards to pay	2s. in £		

Denisens and aliens are to pay at the same rate.

The list that follows is for the subsidy, and not for the fifteenth and tenth.

Edward Bardwell's subscription does not work out quite right. Francis Hawkins' 4d must be somebody's mistake for 4s.

There is another list exactly the same, which is probably for the second year.

Edwarde Bardwell gent : lands	£CX	Subs :	CXXs
Thomas Selly : goods	£XIII : VI : VIII	Subs :	XIII : IVd
Frauncys Hawkyns : goods	£VI	Subs :	IIIIId.

V. 8th year of Elizabeth. 1566. Stat. IV. 505.

In the preamble Parliament expresses its gratitude for several things, and amongst other things for the promise given to them by her Majesty that she would marry as soon as God gave her an opportunity. They then declare that your Highness shall have one fifteenth and tenth and one entire subsidy.

The fifteenth and tenth are payable in two years, the first payment by Nov. 1, 1567, the second by Nov. 1, 1568. The usual £6000 is to be deducted for impoverished towns.

The subsidy is to be paid at two payments, viz. the first by April 1 next, the other by April 1, 1568. It is to be levied thus :

Personalty of £3 and upwards to pay (1) 1s, (2) 10d, in £

Land of 20s and upwards by year to pay 16d in £ at each payment.

Aliens are again to pay double, and if not otherwise liable they are to pay a poll tax of (1) 4d, (2) 2d.

The list that follows is for the first year's payment of the subsidy.

Martha Heigham vidua in lande	£XII	XVIs
John Spenser in lands	XXs	XVIId
Summa		XVIIIs : IIIId

VI. 18th year of Elizabeth. 1576. Stat : IV. 638.

After a long statement of motives and considerations, considering among other things how the charges her Majesty has been at have grown through the dearness of the time, "a thing which each of us findeth in our private expences," they proceed to beseech your Highness to accept our present of one subsidy and two fifteens and tenths, hoping she will respect not the gift, but the hearts of the givers.

The first fifteenth and tenth, levied on moveable goods and other usual things, is to be paid by June 4 next ; the other by May 10, 1577. The usual £6000 is to be deducted from each for decayed towns.

The subsidy is to be paid at two payments thus :

Personalty over £3 to pay (1) 1s .. 8d, (2) 1s in £.

Land of 20s a year & upwards to pay (1) 2s .. 8d, (2) 1s .. 4d, in £.

Aliens are to pay double, or, if not otherwise liable, a poll tax of 4d each year.

The first payment of the subsidy to be made by Oct. 12 next, and the other by Nov. 20, 1577.

The list that follows is for the first year of the subsidy.

Martha Higham vidua, in Terris	£XII	XXXIIs
Smythe vidua, in Terris	£I	IIs .. VIIId
Gregorye Kirkham in Bonis	£III	Vs
Richard Lufkin in Bonis	£V	VIII .. IIIId

Summa XLVIIIs

VII. 39th year of Elizabeth. 1598. Stat. IV. 937.

After a very long statement of motives for the grant they say: "We therefore
 "do with all duty and humble affections that hart can conceyve or tongue can utter,
 "present to your sacred Majesty three entire subsidies and six fifteenes and tenthes
 "towards your Highnes great charges for our defence."

The six fifteenes and tenths are payable in three years, the usual £6000 for
 impoverished towns to be deducted out of each of the six. The first two are to be
 paid together by June 24 next, 1598; the next two by June 24, 1599, and the last
 two by June 24, 1600.

Each of the three subsidies is to be levied thus:

Personalty over £3 to pay 2s .. 8d in £.

Land of 20s and upwards a year to pay 4s in £.

Aliens are to pay double, or, if not otherwise liable, a poll tax of 8d for each
 subsidy.

The list that follows is for the first of the three subsidies.

Edward Lewkenor esquire lands	£XXV	£V
Thomas Hull gent. lands	£III	XIIIs
William Avys goods	£V	XIIIIs : IIIId
Summa		£VI : V : IIII

VIII. Hearth Tax. 27th year of Charles II. 1674.

In March, 1661, Charles II addressed the House of Commons on the subject
 of his want of money. They accordingly granted him a tax of two shillings on
 every hearth or stove in every dwelling house. This tax was very unpopular, was
 resisted actively as well as passively, was collected with great difficulty and evaded
 as much as possible. It went on through the reign of Charles II, but was repealed
 in the first year of William and Mary, 1689. It was supposed to bring in about
 £200,000 a year. The occupier, not the landlord, was chargeable. They were
 exempt who by reason of poverty were exempt from church rate and poor rate, or
 whose house was not worth more than 20 shillings a year, or who did not occupy
 land of the annual value of 20 shillings, or who did not possess land or goods to
 the value of £10.

I give here the Denham return for 1674. The number after each name is the
 number of hearths in his house. Mr Thomas, with 5 hearths, was the minister or
 curate. Mr Ray occupied the hall. The others I cannot locate. Eight persons

were exempt on the ground of poverty. "Noe distresse" means that they had nothing to distrain upon. This return shows us the exact number of houses in the parish, viz. 11 that paid, and 8 that didn't.

Mr Thomas	5	Nicholas Cherit	4	Poore & noe distresse.	
Mr Ray	11	Ro. Stammers	3	Walton, Ward,	} 4
Jo. Sparrowe	4	Sam. Mortlocke	2	Bennet, Helder,	
Jo. Taylor	3	Thomas Balls	} 3	Sandy, Otly,	} 4
Edmund Smyth	2	Sparke		Reade, Taylor,	
Edward Seely	2		39		

IX. Window Tax, 12th year of Anne. 1713.

But money must be got somehow. So having got rid of the odious hearth tax in 1689, they brought in a window tax in 1696. Having taken off the tax on warmth they put it on light and fresh air.

Every inhabited house, except cottages that were exempt from church and poor rate, was charged thus :

For less than 10 windows it paid 2s

For 10 to 20 windows it paid 2 + 4s = 6s

For 20 or more it paid 2 + 8s = 10s

In 1709 this last line was altered thus :

For 20 to 30 windows it paid 10s

For 30 or more it paid 10 + 20s = 30s

For a short time the new window tax was less odious than the hearth tax had been. One may ask, Why? Each really was a tax on a house, and what difference could it make whether you settled what the house should pay by counting its hearths or by counting its windows? I don't know whether one answer might not be that many people prefer stuffy windowless rooms to cold fireless rooms. But one answer certainly was that windows could be counted from outside, whilst hearths could only be counted by an official walking into every room in your house. In addition to that, the windows were to be counted by parochial assessors, the hearths had been counted by strangers.

But it was not long before the window tax became unpopular also, and was often successfully evaded. However it went on with occasional changes till 1851, when it was repealed. In 1815 it yielded about £200,000 ; in 1850 it only yielded £170,800 (Dowell).

I give here the return for Denham made on March 15, 1713, for the half year ending Lady day next. Richard Ray occupied the hall. The minister was non-resident. The reason why the figure 9 occurs so often is obvious.

	Lights	£ .. s .. d	Additional
Richard Raye	29	5	5 ^s
William Orbell	29	5	5
Sarah Aubury	27	5	5
Jefferey Derisley	19	3	
Lewis Mortlock	19	3	
Edmund Walker	19	3	
Edmund Plum	17	3	
Richard Mortlock	17	3	
John Parker	9	1	

I .. II .. 0

DENHAM

VALUATIONS AND RETURNS.

Under this heading I put these seven returns : viz :

- I. Denham in Domesday book, 1086.
- II. Valuation of Denham church in 1292.
- III. Valuation of the ninth in 1340.
- IV. What Denham paid the king in 1453.
- V. Return of able men in 1539.
- VI. Ecclesiastical return in 1603.
- VII. Bacon's Liber Regis, 1754.

I. A.D. 1086. In this year William the Conqueror ordered the survey of England to be made which we call Domesday book. Denham there appears amongst the numerous manors and townships of Richard son of Earl Gislebert or Gilbert. Who he was will appear when we get to the feudal lords. This is a rough translation of the account of it.

In Denham were 2 sockmen with 3 carucates of land.

There were always 5 villeins, 13 cottagers (bordarii) and 1 serf.

Then 4 ploughs on the demesne, now 3.

Always 4 ploughs belonging to the men.

6 acres of meadow. Wood for 20 hogs.

A church without land. W. Hurant occupies these.

Then 1 horse, now 2. Now 4 beasts.

Then 15 hogs, now 33. 72 sheep. 38 goats.

Then worth £3, now £4 .. 10 .. 0.

I am not going to venture into all the dark and doubtful matters connected with Domesday book, but will just note one or two things.

1. Sockmen, villeins, bordarii and serfs represents four classes of men then engaged in agriculture. The changes of 800 years have clean swept away two of them, and modified the other two.

2. A carucate is taken to mean as much land as one plough could manage, and that would vary according to whether the land were heavy or light.

3. "Then" means in the time of Edward the Confessor just before the Conquest. "Now" means just after the Conquest. "Always" means both "then" and "now." So that a comparison of the figures as they were "then" with the figures as they are "now" will show whether a place was made richer or poorer by the Conquest. The 3 ploughs "now" compared with the 4 ploughs "then," and the apparent increase of animals, seem to point to more grass and less arable now than there was then. The last line shows the value to be half as much again.

4. A church without land, *ecclesia absque terra*. *Ecclesia* cannot always mean a church in the sense of a building in Domesday book, as sometimes a place is returned as having half a church. It must mean the endowment of a church or church land. But as here the church is said to be without land, I suppose it must mean that there was a building. That must be remembered further on when we reach the church.

5. Of W. Hurant who held Denham under Richard Fitz Gilbert, as Richard held under the king, I can say nothing, except that his name as written has a horribly modern look. If W. stands for William, Hurant should be a then living word to which one ought to be able to give a meaning, as there were no surnames then in the sense of unmeaning names.

II. A.D. 1292. This year a valuation of all the churches in England was made. It is known as the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV, and was printed by the Record Commissioners in 1802. Its object was to guide the collector of taxes when the clergy were taxed. It continued to guide him till the reign of Henry VIII, when (in or near 1534) another valuation was made, which is known as *Valor Ecclesiasticus* or the King's Books. Denham does not appear at all in this new valuation, in consequence, I suppose, of its having become a proprietary chapel.

Denham is thus entered under Deanery of Clare :

Taxatio £10. Decima £1.

So when the clergy granted the king a tenth, the owner of Denham church would pay £1.

III. A.D. 1340. This year Parliament granted to Edward III a ninth of the value of corn, wool and lambs, for the support of his wars in Scotland and France. Thus saith the Statute :

“The Prelates, Earls, Barons and all the Commons of the realm willingly
 “of one assent and good will, having regard to the will that the king their liege
 “lord hath to them, and to the great travels that he hath made and sustained
 “as well in his wars of Scotland as against the parts of France and other places,
 “and to the good will which he hath to travail to keep his realm and maintain
 “his wars and purchase his rights, They have granted to him the IX lamb,
 “the IX fleece and the IX sheaf, to be taken by two years then next to come.
 “And of cities and boroughs the very IX part of all their goods and chattels to
 “be taken and levied by lawful and reasonable tax in the same two years.
 “And in right of merchants foreign which dwell not in the cities nor boroughs,
 “and also of other people that dwell in forests and wastes, and also of other
 “people that live not of their tillage nor store of sheep, by the good advice of
 “them which shall be deputed taxers, they shall be set lawfully at the value to

“the fifteen, without being unreasonably charged. And it is not the intent of the King, nor of other great men, nor of the Commons, that by this grant made to the king of the fifteen the poor borail people nor other that live of their bodily travel shall be comprised within the tax of the said fifteens, but shall be discharged by the advice of them which be deputed taxers and of the great men which be deputed surveyors ” Statutes. I. 288.

Borrel or borel folk mean (1) the laity, (2) unlearned or rude people. H.E.D.

Commissioners were appointed to assess the value of the ninths, and in every parish certain parishioners had to report on their oath. The results of their reports are known as the Nonarum Inquisitiones, and were printed by the Record Commissioners in 1807.

The Denham parishioners who helped the Commissioners and Inquisitores were Roger Pertrick [Partridge], Richard Hegham [Higham], Galfridus Prick, and John Valentyn. I give a free translation of the vile abbreviated Latin in which their report is printed.

Denham. Value XV marcs. The ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece and the ninth lamb in the township of Denham are worth this year 100s and no more, because the Abbot of St Osyth has there for glebe two messuages which are worth 6s .. 8d. And he has there 40 acres of arable land which are worth yearly 20s at 6d an acre. Also he has four offerings (oblationes) at (cum) the Purification of the Blessed Mary, which are worth yearly 16s. And he has there lactage, which is worth yearly 22s. Also there are there small tythes and holiday offerings which are worth yearly 31s .. 4d. Also he has the tithe of one mill, which is worth yearly 4s.

Total of the ninth 100s.

IV. A.D. 1453. In the Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch. Inst., VI, 195-219, Mr Evelyn White gives some account of what are called the Ipswich Domesday books. Amongst other things they contain the amount of taxes paid to the king by every “town” in Suffolk. The date is the 32nd year of Henry VI, which would be the year beginning on Sept. 1, 1453. A something that may be called the rateable value of each “town” is given, and the amount which it paid to the king, though in the case of Risbridge Hundred this last item is often omitted. This needs and deserves more explanation than Mr White gave it. One would like to know why one “town” pays so much more or so much less in proportion to its assessed value

than another: e.g. without going out of the Hundred of Risbridge one sees these inequalities:

Denham assessed at	£2 .. 5 .. 5	pays the king	8s
Hundon —	£4 .. 1 .. 11½	—	7 . 8d
Lidgate —	£5 .. 1 .. 3	—	8s
Little Wrattling —	£3 .. 2 .. 10	—	6s
Wickhambroke —	£8 .. 3 .. 4	—	£1
Cooling —	£4 .. 14 .. 0¼	—	10s

Other neighbouring "towns" which come often into Denham wills and inquisitions are these:

Dalham cum Tunstall assessed at £2 .. 17 .. 4

Gaseley cum Nedeham and Kentford assessed at £5 .. 3 .. 4.

Ousden assessed at £1 .. 12 .. 4.

Depden cum Chedburgh assessed at £3 .. 13 .. 4 pays the king 14s .. 7d.

V. A.D. 1539. Among the State Papers is the "*Certificate of Sir George Somersett and Sir Thomas Barnardeston, knyghtes, and Robert Rokewood esquyre, Commyssyoners amonge others assigned to take the mustres within the hundred of Rysbrydge, made the IX and XI days of Apryll in the XXX yere of our Soverayn lord the Kyng.* [Henry VIII, 1539.]"

This contains the names of all the archers and billmen in the Hundred, village by village. I give here the return for Denham. Apparently harness may mean all the body armour of a foot soldier, or all the defensive equipment for an armed horseman, both for man and horse. (H. E. D. Bailey.)

Able men in Denham V, of the wyche II be archers.

Wylliam Bucnell	} Archers.	John Stele	} Byllmen.
John Smythe		Thomas Sely jun.	
		Thomas Kyng	

Of them that fynd harneys.

Mt Bardwell V harness	} Summa VII
John Smythe a harness	
Thomas Sely a harneys	

VI. A.D. 1603. In June, 1603, Archbishop Whitgift sent a circular letter to the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury asking for certain information from their

dioceses. Each Bishop proceeded to get this for him through the Archdeacons and Commissaries. Every "parson, vicar and curat" had to answer these seven questions in writing.

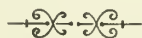
1. How many Communicants in his parish.
2. How many recusants.
3. How many did not receive the Communion.
4. How many livings he held.
5. 6. Were they impropriations, and if so were they endowed vicarages or stipendiary curacies, and what was the value or stipend.
7. Who was the patron.

The Suffolk Arch: Inst: has done well to print the answers to these questions, as far as the Archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury are concerned, from a manuscript in the British Museum, though it would have done better if it had printed the return for both Archdeaconries in the same volume instead of printing one in Vol. VI and the other in Vol. XI.

This is the return from Denham, which I take from Vol. XI, 31. It was made by Mr Robert Prick, who describes himself as Capellanus parochialis, i.e. parish chaplain. We shall see more of Mr Prick alias Oldmayne presently. So far we have only had his will. (P. 116.)

1. The number of Communicants is 80.
2. 3. No recusants of any sort.
4. 5. 6. It is an Impropriation or Donative, no Vicarage endowed.
5. 6. 7. Sir Edward Lewkenor is proprietary, who allows to the Minister for his stipend £20 a year.

VII. In Bacon's Liber Regis, 2nd ed. 1754, Denham is entered as a Curacy in the Deanery of Clare. Sir Edward Lewkenor formerly patron. Priory of St Osith [formerly] proprietor. Lord Townshend 1755. Clear yearly value £45.



THE FEUDAL LORDS OF THE MANOR.

I. DE CLARE.

II. DE VERE.

My plan is to give a complete list of the owners of the manor of Denham from the earliest possible time. When those owners are resident, I shall give such biographical details of them as I can. When they are not resident I shall merely give their names and succession and such dates as be needful.

If one could do all this in one chronological journey down the stream of time from start to finish, it would be best. But unfortunately one cannot. Because besides the lords who held the manor of the king by service or rent, there are the underlords who held it by service or rent of the lord. And one cannot combine the two in one journey. So one must take two journeys, one for the lord and another for the underlord: one journey from start to finish in order to show the succession of lords, and another journey along the same course to show the succession of underlords.

And even after that a third journey along the same course will be necessary. Because, as we shall see, the manor threw off a bit of itself which became a second manor, just as the sun is supposed to throw off bits of itself which become planets, and the planets throw off bits of themselves as they go whirling round which become comets; and the two manors cannot be combined in one journey, but need a journey each.

And first, what is the starting point? The *Cartularium Saxonicum*, edited by Mr Walter Birch in 1885-1893, contains in three thick volumes about 1350 Saxon charters. These lie between the years A.D. 430 and 975. They bring in the names of a great many villages in every part of England, showing to whom and by whom they were granted or bequeathed. But I do not see Denham among them.

Therefore my starting point cannot be earlier than the Norman Conquest ; and the great survey of England made immediately after the conquest, known as Domesday book, causes that it need be no later. So we start from the Norman Conquest.

DE CLARE.

Before the Conquest, when William was only Duke of Normandy and had not yet earned his distinctive title of Conqueror, two brothers, Baldwin and Richard, were leading men in Normandy. They were sons of Gislebert or Gilbert, Count of Brion, and being (illegitimately) descended from Richard the Fearless, a former Duke of Normandy, they were second cousins of Duke William. Both followed him into England and helped in the conquest of it.

With one of these two brothers, Baldwin, I have no concern. Estates were granted to him in Devonshire and Somersetshire, and I need say no more about him. But the other, Richard, the distinguished founder of a very distinguished family, concerns us.

I. RICHARD DE CLARE or FITZ GILBERT. Ob. c. 1090. He stands in Domesday book as the owner of 176 manors or townships, which had been granted to him by William I for his services in the conquest of England. Over 90 of them were in Suffolk, and Denham was amongst them. His Suffolk castle was at Clare, and the mighty mound of it may yet be seen. Eventually the English family of which he was the founder took their name from Clare. But in his time surnames were descriptive rather than fixed, and sat loose : so that he was sometimes called Richard Fitz Gilbert from his father Count Gilbert, sometimes Richard of Tunbridge from his castle of Tunbridge in Kent, and sometimes Richard of Clare from Clare in Suffolk. Mr Doyle in his *Official Baronage* reckons the Earls of Clare from him, but other authorities postpone the earldom for some generations.

He died in or about 1090, and was buried at St Neots, Co. Huntingdon. Gilbert his son succeeded him.

II. GILBERT DE CLARE or FITZ RICHARD. Ob. c. 1117. He was called Gilbert de Clare or Gilbert de Tunbridge, and also, being the son of Richard, Gilbert Fitz Richard. The two names Gilbert and Richard came alternately for several generations in this family, so that all the Gilberts were

Gilbert Fitz Richard and all the Richards were Richard Fitz Gilbert, and one gets such a collection of Gilbert Fitz-Richards and Richard Fitz Gilberts in one's head that one hardly knows where one is.

It appears from the account of Clare in Domesday book and from some charters relating to Clare and Stoke priory, that before the Norman conquest the Saxon owner of Clare was Aluric or Alfric, son of Wisgar, and that he lived in the reigns of Canute, Hardicanute and Edward the Confessor, and that he founded in Clare castle a church or college of St John Baptist, and he endowed it and placed in it seven secular canons. King William came and seized it, and it was granted to the above mentioned Richard Fitz Gilbert No. 1. Mr E. A. Freeman refers to this as a clear case of unjust seizure of land. *Norman Conquest*. V. 753. And it seems to me very probable that Denham went with Clare before the Conquest as it certainly did immediately afterwards, and was a part of the possessions of this Saxon Aluric; and Denham church was very likely a part of the endowment wherewith he endowed the religious foundation in Clare castle.

However this may be, it seems as if Gilbert de Clare, whom we are now dealing with, son of Richard to whom the seized property was granted, did not like to feel that he was the possessor of property taken from the church, and so he gave the college and all its endowments to the monastery of Bec in Normandy, and thereby it became a cell of Benedictine monks.

In 1107 Gilbert de Clare commanded a force sent against the Welch, and in or near 1116 he died. Richard his eldest son succeeded him.

Amongst other children Gilbert had a daughter Alice, who married Aubrey de Vere, and Denham being a part of her marriage portion she carried it from the de Clare family to the de Veres, and did more than that, as we shall see presently.

III. RICHARD DE CLARE. Ob. c. 1136. Being the son of Gilbert he is also Richard Fitz Gilbert, as his grandfather had been. In 1124 he moved the monks from the castle at Clare, where his father had put them, to the village of Stoke hard by, first to the parish church of St Augustin, afterwards to a church built by and for them and dedicated to St John Baptist. At the time of moving them he made some exchanges of land with them. Amongst other exchanges he gave them the church of Cavenham in exchange for the church of Denham, which (says the deed) he gave to Aubrey de Vere.

But I must give some definite authority for these statements.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. 1830, several charters are printed from the original register of Stoke priory, which is in the British Museum. One of them is a deed by Thomas a Becket confirming to the priory certain tithes, rents and churches which are named in it. The deed says that in 1090 Gilbert de Clare had given to the monastery of Bec the church of St John at Clare and all its belongings, which included the church at Gaseley, the chapel at Kentford, the tithes of Desning, the tithes of a mill at Cavenham, etc. etc. The archbishop confirms these gifts, and then goes on to specify several exchanges of land which were made when Richard de Clare moved the monks from Clare castle to Stoke. It says Richard gave them a little wood (*nemusculum*) called Stokeho near St Augustin's church. And he also gave them the church of Caveham (Cavenham) with all its belongings in exchange for the church of Denham which was the monks,' which he gave to Aubrey de Vere, the monks giving up to the church of Denham a portion of the tithe.

Another deed, also a confirmation by Archbishop Becket to the priory of all its tenants, tithes, rents and churches, says that in 1090 Gilbert de Clare gave the church of St John at Clare to the monastery at Bec, and that he made the gift for his own soul and for that of his father and mother, and especially for that of Godfrey his brother, who was buried in the burying place of St John's at Clare. He made this gift at Clare castle. He also gave other lands which are specified. And Richard his son gave the wood called Stokeho. The same Richard gave to God and St John of Clare the church of Denham with all things belonging to it. Then follow a long list of gifts by different people. Amongst others Richard son of Hugo gave to St John of Clare his tithes of Denham, Cowling and Melford, and all his land at Brockhole, Gilbert our Lord and his wife Adelina allowing it (*concedente*). Then follow more gifts. Then, Richard de Clare gave to St John and the monks of Clare the church of Caveham (Cavenham) with all things belonging to it in exchange for the church of Denham which was the monks,' which he gave to Aubrey de Ver, the monks giving up to the church of Denham a part of the tithe.

These two confirmations by Archbishop Becket are not dated, but must lie between 1162 and 1170.*

*Here I must notice what seems to be an error of Tanner's. Tanner says somewhere (I can't give the exact reference, but in one of his Mss at Norwich) that Aubrey de Vere had given Denham Church to the monks of Clare. This struck me as being impossible for several reasons, and troubled me till I made out how he came to make such a statement. The exact words in Becket's two confirmatory deeds, as printed by Dugdale, are these: *Dedit etiam eis ecclesiam de Cav-ham cum omnibus pertinentiis suis pro ecclesia de Denham quæ erat monachorum, quam Alberico de Vere dedit, concedentibus monachis eidem ecclesie de Denham medietatem decime.* Tanner evidently read Albericus instead of Alberico. I can only hope that it is Alberico in the original.

Then follows a third deed, viz. one by Pope Alexander III, confirming to the priory all the churches and other goods named in it. This includes the churches of Hundon, Gaseley, Clare, Little Bradley, Thurlow, Bures, Cavenham etc. And various tithes: the tithes which you have in Denham, in Desning, Gaseley etc.

This confirmation is dated at Anagnia, II Kal. July, 1174.

These three deeds show clearly that Richard de Clare gave Denham church (i.e. the tithes and other profits) to the priory when it was at Clare, and then when he moved it to Stoke gave them Cavenham church instead of it and handed over Denham church to Aubrey de Vere.

It does not come within my plan to give the annals of Richard de Clare, and so I will merely say he was killed by the Welch in 1136, and lies at Gloucester. With him, or rather in his time, all connection between Denham and Clare, and between Denham and the great de Clare family, came to an end. Denham ceases now to be an appendage of the honour or lordship of Clare, and becomes, so long as the feudal system goes on, an appendage of the honour or lordship of Hedingham. In the language of the post mortem enquiries it is held for the next five centuries "of the earl of Oxford as of the honour of Hedingham" instead of "of the earl of Clare as of the honour of Clare."

But the de Clares still continued to be lords of Clare and other manors in the Hundred of Risbridge, so it will not be out of place to give the succession of them till they came to an end in the male line.

Richard, whom we have just seen killed by the Welch in 1136, was followed by his two sons in succession, viz. GILBERT who died unmarried in 1152, and ROGER who died in 1173.

Then came RICHARD, son of Roger, who married the daughter and heiress of the Earl of Gloucester, and died in 1217.

Then came GILBERT his son, who became Earl of Gloucester by right of his mother. Henceforth they were known as Earls of Gloucester instead of Earls of Clare and Hertford as aforetime. Gilbert died in 1230, and lies at Tewkesbury.

Then came RICHARD his son, earl of Gloucester, who died in 1262, and lies at Tewkesbury.

Then came GILBERT his son, who married Lady Joan Plantagenet, called Joan of Acres from her being born in the Holy land, daughter of Edward I. He died in 1295 and lies at Tewkesbury; she lies at Clare.

Then came GILBERT their son, 4 years old at the time of his father's death. Nineteen years later death came to him at the battle of Bannockburn, 1314. Leaving no child the de Clares of his branch came to an end, and so the procession ends.

His vast estates were divided among his three sisters, the youngest of whom, Elizabeth, had for her portion the honour or lordship of Clare.* She married John de Burgh, son of the earl of Ulster. By founding Clare College she carried the name of the Suffolk town into Cambridge. Her granddaughter Elizabeth married Lionel, younger son of Edward III, who thus became owner of Clare, and being created duke of Clarence has carried the name of the Suffolk town into a royal dukedom. Another member of the family was to carry it into an Irish county.

Thus there were nine generations of them from him of Norman birth who fought at Hastings to him of English birth who fell at Bannockburn. Old chroniclers and modern historians agree in the praise of them. They were splendid specimens of the Norman race, though, perhaps, they look none the less splendid from being seen afar off. As time went on there was no falling off. Of the last of them, the youth who fell at Bannockburn, the D. N. B. says that "on the whole he appears, both morally and intellectually, to have been the noblest member of his great house."

The last four were earls of Clare, Hertford and Gloucester, and are known as earls of Gloucester. How many were earls of Clare and Hertford before they became earls of Gloucester is not quite clear. Mr Doyle in his *Official Baronage* starts the earldom of Clare from Richard who fought at Hastings, and the earldom of Hertford from Richard his grandson. G. E. C. in the *Complete Peerage* starts these earldoms some generations later. The D. N. B. is divided within itself, denying the early earls in one memoir and yet counting them in another. If one does not happen to notice that the initials at the foot of one memoir are different to those at the foot of another, this is puzzling.

Whilst acknowledging my debt to these three great works, and to Dugdale's *Monasticon*, I will add that the very first volume of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch. Inst.* has some interesting papers on Clare. Considering the historic

*There is a memoir of this lady in the D.N.B., wherein it is stated that she was born at Acre during a crusade. This is a strange slip, as it was her mother, Princess Joan, who was born at Acre. This error is made in Vol. X, and repeated in the Index volume.

interest of the place it was not unfitting that the first page of the first volume of the then new Institute should open with Clare. There is also a paper on Clare in vol. VI. p. 73, but it is not always accurate.

As a general rule, where there are estates to be inherited, the eldest son receives his father's christian name, and so owner after owner of the estate has the same christian name: and when a new christian name comes in one can generally see the reason for it in the death of the eldest son and succession of a younger son or other relative, or in a compliment paid to a sovereign, or in some other fact. But sometimes for some reason or other there are two christian names to be perpetuated, and so they are given alternately. This may be seen very clearly in the branch of the de Clare family that I have been dealing with, as the following pedigree will show. I start with the Norman Count who was father to him who came over with William I. Roger is to be accounted for by the death of his eldest brother. The rule was only broken by Gilbert who fell at Bannockburn. He ought to have been Richard. After this there was no more chance of either keeping or breaking it. Imagine what the confusion would have been if the system of fixed surnames had not come in; for every one of these Gilberts would have been Gilbert Fitz Richard, and every one of the Richards would have been Richard Fitz Gilbert!

Gilbert, Count of Brion

Richard Came over with William. d. 1090.

Gilbert Founded Clare priory. d. 1116.

Richard Moved it to Stoke. d. 1136.

Gilbert } brothers d.s.p. 1152.

Roger } d. 1173.

Richard Married dau: of E. of Gloucester. d. 1217.

Gilbert E. of Gloucester. d. 1230.

Richard Founded Clare priory No. 2. d. 1262.

Gilbert Married dau: of Edward I. d. 1295.

Gilbert d.s.p. 1314 æt. 23.



HEDINGHAM CASTLE IN 1904.

To face p. 163.

THE VERES, EARLS OF OXFORD.

We now turn to a family noted for their great possessions and honours, but still more noted for their long continuance in them. Hedingham was granted by William the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, one of his Norman followers, and Hedingham remained to the Veres till after the Stuarts had begun to reign in England. From the Norman conquest, through the days of the Plantagenet kings, through the wars of the roses, through the Reformation, through the days of the Tudors, and into the days of the Stuarts, there they remained. Henry II, or his mother, created an Aubrey de Vere earl of Oxford in or about 1140; and when Queen Anne came to the throne in 1702 there was still an Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, who might have taken the oath of allegiance to her. From first to last, from Henry II to Queen Anne, a long procession of twenty earls of Oxford went by, all Veres, all earls by inheritance. Now and then in troublous times an attainder had to be reversed; once or twice rival claimants put in their claim; but as a rule through all those five hundred and fifty years earl succeeded to earl as day to day or season to season.

There is no virtue or merit in this, and so, I suppose, there is no honour in it without other accompaniments; but it does add something to the picturesqueness of history. And as one looks at the massive Norman keep which is all that is left standing to day of the castle at Hedingham, and as one considers that the name and family of the builder of it are only gone from it as it were yesterday, it does help to bring the Norman conquest and the great Norman conqueror very nigh to one.

Whether the earls of Oxford were as remarkable for virtue and public services as for long continuance, it is not for this volume to attempt to show. Possibly all the twenty earls put together have not brought more honour to their country or to their family than those two brothers of a younger branch, Francis and Horace Vere, whose whole lives were spent in fighting for the best of causes, not the cause of diamonds and goldfields, but of civil and religious freedom. However that may be, the Veres being only feudal lords of Denham and not being resident in it, it only comes within my plan to show how they got it, what they did to it, and when they lost it. I will also give their bare names, succession and dates.

Their order of procession through this transitory world was as follows:

I. AUBREY DE VERE. Among those who followed Duke William from Normandy, and who, I presume, was present at the battle of Hastings, was Alberic or Aubrey de Ver. Ver from which he took his name was probably his

native village in Normandy. In due time he was rewarded for his services by the grant of many manors in Essex, Suffolk and elsewhere. In Essex he had Hedingham among others, and there he built him a castle, and there he remained in the person of his descendents till as it were yesterday.

A hasty glance at the Suffolk part of Domesday book, as tentatively translated and printed by the late Lord John Hervey, shows that in Suffolk these manors were granted to him :

In Babergh hundred, Lavenham, Waldingfield.

In Cosford — , Aldham.

In Hartismere — , Burgate, Thrandeston, Mellis, Thornham, Rickinghall, Gislingham, Wortham.

In Samford — , Belsted, Canapeton.

I don't know what this last place may be. There is no village of the name in Suffolk, though there may be a township or hamlet so called. There is a Knapton in Norfolk, which by a curious coincidence came nearly four hundred years later to the 12th earl of Oxford through his marriage to Elizabeth Howard. (Paston Letters III. 399. Blomefield's Norfolk VIII. 132.)

The connection between the Veres and Lavenham continued for long. It must have been about 1070 that William the Conqueror granted it to Aubrey, and six hundred years afterwards I find Lady Vere paying hearth tax for a house there with 10 hearths. But I believe the manor was sold by the spendthrift 17th earl in the reign of Elizabeth.

What year this Aubrey de Vere No. I died does not seem to be known, nor is it perfectly certain whether my No. II was his son or grandson.

II. AUBREY DE VERE. The connection between Denham and the Veres begins with this No. II. He married Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Clare. We have already (p. 157) seen Gilbert inheriting Denham from his father Richard de Clare, and we have seen from Domesday that it was granted to Richard by William the Conqueror. Denham was now a part of the marriage portion of Alice de Clare, and thus she brought it to the Veres. Henceforth, almost as long as the feudal system shall continue, it is held of the Veres as of the Honour or lordship of Hedingham instead of being held of the de Clares as of the Honour or lordship of Clare. Its connection with Clare now comes to an end, and its connection with Hedingham begins. We have already seen (p. 159) how at about this time the

church of Denham which had been given by the second de Clare to the monks of Clare was got back from them by exchange for Cavenham, and given by the third de Clare to his brother in law Aubrey de Vere No. II. That was evidently done to complete the separation of Denham from Clare.

This Aubrey was in 1133 created Great Chamberlain of England, and his descendants in the female line still hold the office, which is an hereditary one.

In 1141 he "was slain at London in a sedition of the citizens." So says Roger de Hovenden. (Bohn's ed. i. 245.) It is not quite certain whether he was son or grandson of him who came over with duke William. The interval of time, nearly 80 years, between his death and the battle of Hastings makes it probable that he was a grandson. If so I have skipped a generation.

Alice his widow survived him twenty two years, and after his death she retired to the priory of St Osyth, where her younger son William was a canon. In gratitude for the shelter that she received there, and in consideration of her son being a member of it, she and her eldest son, Aubrey No. III, joined in giving to the priory some land at Dalham and Denham, which had been part of her dowry or marriage portion. That is how it is that ever since, from that day to this, there has been and there still is a part of Denham called Denham Abbots. It is just that bit which Alice gave to the priory of St Osyth. It became a sort of second manor thrown off from the manor of Denham. It remained quite separate from it and independent of it for the next four hundred years, when time and Henry VIII, but chiefly Henry VIII, brought them together and made them one again. So the abbot whose name still cleaves to a picturesque farm house in this parish is not the abbot of Bury St Edmunds, as is often thought, but the abbot or prior (he is called both) of St Osyth.

This gift to the priory of St Osyth was an important fact in the history of Denham, and had long-reaching consequences, as I suppose every fact has, however trivial it may be. And a genealogical volume should point them out, for genealogy should show the genealogy and procession of things as well as the genealogy and procession of men. But whatever else there may be to be said about St Osyth and its portion in Denham, and the deeds, proofs and evidences of this gift, and anything known about William the canon, all belong to another chapter. This chapter is only concerned with the de Veres as lords of the main part of Denham. What touches the bit which they shed or cast off belongs to a coming chapter, whose heading is Denham Abbots.

The de Veres then, though they have given away a bit of the manor, still keep the over-lordship of the rest of it. They go on from generation to generation without doing anything that specially concerns this volume. So I need merely give their dates and succession, except when the spirit moves me to do more.

III. AUBREY DE VERE. First earl of Oxford. Died 1194. He was the eldest son of Aubrey No. II and Alice (de Clare). He joined with his mother in making the gift of land to St Osyth. In 1142 he was created earl of Cambridge, but soon afterwards changed the title for earl of Oxford. He died in 1194, and lies at Earls Colne priory, about 5 miles from Hedingham.

IV. AUBREY, 2nd earl of Oxford, son of 1st earl. I shall presently quote a deed in which he confirmed to St Osyth the gift of land at Dalham and Denham which his father and grandmother had made to it. He died without children at some time before September 1214, and lies at Earls Colne.

V. ROBERT, 3rd earl of Oxford, brother of 2nd earl. He succeeded his brother, and is one of the barons to whom we are indebted for Magna Charta. He died in 1221, and lies at Hatfield Broadoak. An account of his monument in the parish church will be found in the Transactions of the Essex Arch. Soc. N. S. IV. 235.

VI. HUGH, 4th earl of Oxford, son of 3rd earl. He died in 1263, and lies at Earls Colne priory.

VII. ROBERT, 5th earl, son of 4th earl. He died in 1296, and lies at Earls Colne priory.

VIII. ROBERT, 6th earl, son of 5th earl. He died without children in 1331, and lies at Earls Colne priory.

IX. JOHN, 7th earl, nephew of 6th earl. His post mortem enquiry shows a long list of manors in many counties. Among the "feoda" is Denham. He died in January 1360, and lies at Earls Colne priory.

X. THOMAS, 8th earl, son of 7th earl. Among the "feoda" mentioned in his post mortem enquiry are Denham and Barrow. He died in 1371, and lies at Earls Colne priory.

XI. ROBERT, 9th earl, son of 8th earl. This earl was a great favourite of Richard II, who made him marquis of Dublin and duke of Ireland. He rose fast and fell fast. Promotion was followed by attainder and confiscation. He escaped abroad, and while hunting the boar was killed in 1392, being only 30 years of age. His body was eventually brought to Earls Colne.

XII. AUBREY, 10th earl, uncle of 9th earl. He was much with the Black Prince and fought at Poitiers. The earldom forfeited by his nephew was restored to him in 1393, and he died in 1400.

XIII. RICHARD, 11th earl, son of 10th earl. He fought at Agincourt in 1415, died in 1417, and lies at Earls Colne.

XIV. JOHN, 12th earl, son of 11th earl. This earl is often mentioned in the Paston letters, among which are several written by him. He was a Lancastrian during the wars of the roses, and being suspected of conspiring with Margaret of Anjou for the restoration of Henry VI he was beheaded on Tower hill in February 1462. He lies at Austin Friars.

His eldest son Aubrey was beheaded with him. This Aubrey was married to a daughter of the duke of Buckingham.

“Myn Lord Awbry hath weddit the Duke of Bokyngham dowter

“and he is gret with the Qwene.”

Thus says William Paston in a letter to his brother John written in May, 1460. Unfortunately he was not “gret” with Edward IV, and so his head came off with his father’s. This duke of Buckingham owned the manor of Desning, which included some land in Denham, as will presently appear.

XV. JOHN, 13th earl, eldest surviving son of 12th earl. After his father’s beheadal the attainder was reversed by Edward IV. But the new earl was a Lancastrian and soon got into trouble. He was imprisoned in the Tower and escaped; he was imprisoned at Hammes castle near Calais and escaped by jumping into the dyke up to his chin. After being some time in France he came to England with Henry of Richmond, fought on the winning side at Bosworth, and then his troubles were over and his honours were restored to him.

He is often mentioned in the Paston letters, and he also figures in Shakespeare’s Henry VI and Richard III.

In Henry VI, Part III, Act. III, Scene III, while in France the earl of Warwick, whose sister he had married, has a Yorkist fit and calls upon him to "leave Henry and call Edward king." To which he contemptuously answers :

Call him my king by whose injurious doom
My elder brother, the lord Aubrey Vere,
Was done to death? and more than so, my father,
Even in the downfall of his mellow'd years,
When nature brought him to the door of death?
No, Warwick, no; while life upholds this arm,
This arm upholds the house of Lancaster.

A few scenes later we see him on the bloody field of Barnet, and Warwick, who had come round again to the Lancastrians, is wounded and dies.

In the next scene he is on the plains near Tewkesbury, and says,

Here pitch our battle; hence we will not budge.

But very soon afterwards we are on "another part of the field," where Queen Margaret, Oxford and others are prisoners of King Edward, who says,

Away with Oxford to Hames castle straight.

It was from Hammes castle, as the Paston letters tell us, that he escaped by jumping into the dyke up to his chin. But Shakespeare and the Biographical dictionary don't quite agree as to details.

In Richard III, Act V, Scene II, we see him in Henry's camp just before the battle of Bosworth. To Henry of Richmond's speech to his followers he replies :

Every man's conscience is a thousand swords
To fight against that bloody homicide.

This was in 1485. In the chapter on the Under-lords I quote from the post mortem enquiry of Thomas Heigham taken in November, 1481. He is there said to have held the manor of Denham, not of the earl of Oxford but, "of Richard, duke of Gloucester, as of his castle of Hedingham." The earl being attainted and in exile Richard "the bloody homicide" had got himself possessed of his estates. So that the earl now saw in the commander of the opposing army one against whom he had a grudge for private as well as for public reasons.

The bloody homicide being defeated and slain England had peace and Hedingham saw again its lord. He entertained Henry VII there in 1498. He died in 1513, and lies at Earls Colne. He left no son, his only son John having died in the Tower while he was still in exile.

XVI. JOHN, 14th earl, nephew of 13th earl. He was called "Little John of Campes," i.e. Castle Camps in Co. Cambridge. He died without children in 1526, and lies at Earls Colne.

XVII. JOHN, 15th earl, cousin of 14th earl. He died in 1540 and lies at Castle Hedingham under a handsome black marble tomb, in the chancel of the parish church. His second son Aubrey Vere married Margaret, daughter of John Spring, the rich clothier of Lavenham; and ultimately their grandson succeeded to the earldom. Another younger son, Geoffrey, was father to the two great soldiers, Sir Horace and Sir Francis.

XVIII. JOHN, 16th earl, son of 15th earl. He died in 1562, and lies at Castle Hedingham.

XIX. EDWARD, 17th earl, son of 16th earl. He was a poet of some merit, but he was also a reckless spendthrift, who wasted his substance on frivolities and absurdities, and then sold acre after acre of what had come down to him from his fathers. Earls Colne, where so many of his fathers were lying, he sold to his steward, Roger Harlackenden. His first wife was Anne, eldest daughter of William Cecil, 1st lord Burghley. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Trentham of Staffordshire. He died in June 1604, aged 54 years, and lies at Hackney.

I imagine that in his time, or perhaps after his son's death, the connection between Denham and the Veres came to an end, though the connection between Denham and the lordship of Hedingham may have gone on a little longer, and for as long as the old feudal system continued. It will be seen that in the post mortem enquiries of Thomas Heigham 1557, and Martha Heigham 1594, Denham is said to be held of the Earl of Oxford as of the honour of Hedingham (See p. 125, 128.) But in the post mortem enquiries of the three Edward Lewkenors, 1605, 1618, 1634, it is said to be held of [blank] as of the honour of Hedingham. Evidently it was not clear who then was the owner of Hedingham, though it had been clear and unchanging enough for five hundred years.

The last of the Veres is not far off, so we may as well follow them to the end of the chapter.

XX. HENRY, 18th earl, only son of the spendthrift 17th earl by his second wife. He served in Bohemia and afterwards in Holland, and died of fever at the Hague in the summer of 1625. He left no children, and lies in Westminster Abbey. He married Lady Diana Cecil, daughter of the earl of Exeter, and I believe it was she who finally sold Hedingham and severed its long connection with the Veres.

XXI. ROBERT, 19th earl, second cousin of the 18th earl. He was grandson of Aubrey Vere who married Margaret Spring. He too served in Holland, and was killed at Maestricht in 1632.

XXII. AUBREY, 20th earl, son of 19th earl. He too in his youth fought in the Dutch service. After the restoration of Charles II he took a part in public affairs at home, was at the battle of the Boyne, and died in 1703 aged 78 years. He left only a daughter, who was married to the first duke of St Albans. He lies in Westminster abbey. With him the earldom came to an end. It had begun with an Aubrey and it ended with an Aubrey. Between the first and last a large part of the history of England had been acted.

To the Official Baronage of Mr Doyle and to the Complete Peerage of G. E. C. I am mainly indebted for the succession of the de Veres. The D. N. B. has biographies of Aubrey No. II, and of eleven earls of Oxford. Vol. 6 of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Arch. Inst. has a paper on the Veres and a Vere pedigree. Sir Francis and Sir Horace Vere have had their biographies written by Mr Clements Markham under the title of *The Fighting Veres*.





ST. OSYTH PRIORY IN 1904.

DENHAM ABBOTS.

It will be best to take Denham Abbots now and show its origin and beginning, and also its end in everything but the name, before proceeding to give the names of the under-lords who held the manor of Denham under the de Clares and de Veres.

Denham Abbots is the name to day of a farm in Denham, and Bury St Edmunds being only seven miles off it is usual to suppose that the abbot who still lives in that name is the abbot of St Edmunds. St Edmund must be at once dismissed and St Osyth must be put in his place. I will put here an illustration of what is still standing of St Osyth's priory, so that all the whole world may know henceforth and for ever that the abbot who still lives in the name of Denham Abbots is the abbot of St Osyth and not the abbot of St Edmunds.

I have already said that Alice de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, No. II in my list, married Aubrey de Vere No. II, and that Denham being part of her dowry was thus carried from the de Clares to the de Veres. Aubrey de Vere was killed in a London riot in 1141, and Alice his widow survived him twenty two years.

It was in the reign of Stephen that she was left a widow, when the land was as restless and lawless and disturbed as it well could be. Where could a lone lady who had lost her natural protector find quiet for the evening of her life? At such a time, and in the midst of such strife and turmoil, where could she find it better, where could she find it at all elsewhere than within the walls of a monastery? Not shut up there against her will, not confined there through the operation of a vow taken under the influence of passing feelings, and still binding upon her though those feelings might have utterly changed, but free to come out as she had been free

to go in. Castles were rising up on every side that those who loved violence might do violently; and it was not strange if monasteries also rose up on every side, that those who loved or needed quiet might live quietly.

So Lady Alice de Vere in the days of her widowhood sought the repose of a monastery. And the monastery wherein she found it was not one that had been founded by a de Clare of her father's race, or by a de Vere of her husband's race, but it was that of St Osyth, about 25 miles from her home at Hedingham. There her younger son William was a monk, or rather a canon.

The monastery of St Osyth had been founded lately, about 1120, in the village of Chich. They who filled it belonged to the order of Austin Canons. William (de Vere) the canon wrote a book on the Miracles of St Osyth, which is still existing somewhere, I suppose in the British Museum. In the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, N.S. III. 245, Mr J. H. Round says that William prefixed to his treatise some family notes, and he gives specimens of them. From Mr Round's paper I take one or two of these family notes that concern us.

Aubrey de Vere, my father, (was) a man of great renown among men, chamberlain to that mighty King, Henry the first, admitted to his innermost council, and Justiciar of all England.

Alice wife of Aubrey de Vere, my mother, (was) a daughter of Gilbert de Clare, a noble, and eminent among the magnates of the realm.

Alice my mother, a noble matron, lived a widow 22 years after her husband's death.

O (St) Osyth! my mother chose thee for her advocate, and leaving the religious house which she and her husband had founded [Colne], fled to thy protection.

In return for the shelter she received Lady Alice and her eldest son, Aubrey de Vere No. III, joining in giving to the priory of St Osyth some land at Dalham and Denham. This I learn from two confirmatory deeds printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, VI. 310. Dugdale says that the original of the first was in the possession of — Poley esquire. I suppose that this means at Boxted, and that it is still there. I am quoting from the 1817-30 edition of Dugdale, and have foolishly omitted to find out whether this deed and the reference to — Poley were in the first edition of 1655-73 or are an addition in this last edition.



To face p. 173.

DENHAM ABBOTS.

East and West.

Latin being an abomination I give a translation of the deed. It is not dated, but H. the archbishop must be Hubert Walter, who was archbishop from 1193 to 1205.

To H. by the grace of God Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the English, and to the Bishops of Norwich and London, and to all the sons of holy mother church, I Aubrey, earl of Oxford, son of Aubrey de Vere, send greeting. Know ye that I have confirmed to God and to the holy church of St Osyth, and to the monks who serve God there, the gift and grant which my grandmother Alice de Ver and Aubrey de Ver my father gave them in free and perpetual elemosinam; viz. £7 worth of land of the marriage portion of Alice my grandmother, of which 100 shillings are in Dalham and Tunstall and 40 shillings are in Denham. — Witnesses William the seneschall, son of Fulk, Galfridus son of Richard, and others.

Dugdale also prints a deed reciting and confirming the gifts made to St Osyth by various givers. Amongst others is mentioned "of the gift of Aliz. de Veer and of Earl Aubrey her son, 100 shillings of land in Dalham and Tunstall and 40 shillings in Dalham." This deed of confirmation is dated 11 Sept. 52 Henry II. This date is of course an impossible one, and must be a misprint for Henry III, which would make it 1268. Dalham also, in the second place, must be a misprint for Denham.

That is the beginning of Denham Abbots as a separate manor. That 40 shillings worth of land in Denham given by Lady Alice to the priory of St Osyth constitutes the manor of Denham Abbots, which continued to be a separate manor and property for the next four hundred years. It is evident that the church of Denham, which had been given to and got back from the monks of Clare, was also given to St Osyth, though I see no actual record of the gift. The post mortem enquiries of the three Edward Lewkenors all speak of the rectory and advowson as going with the manor of Denham Abbots.

In the Calendars of State Papers I meet with a few entries which concern Denham Abbots and St Osyth.

1 Edward I. 1273. This year a commission was issued to William de Weylaund to make enquiry about the persons, who after the deprivation of Henry, late abbot of St Osyth, and after the appointment of Adam the present abbot, came

to the Abbot's manors of Stowe, Burnt Illeg and Denham, in Suffolk, Berden, Elmedon and St Osyth's, in Essex, and Sauston in Co. Cambridge, threshed the corn and carried it away. Cal. Pat. Rolls.

7 Edward I. 1279. On the Saturday after St Luke an agreement was made between Master Geoffery de Haspale and the Abbot and convent of St Osyth, whereby Geoffrey grants them all his lands in Denham and Brent Illeg, which lands he held of the abbot for 10 years and for his life if he lived longer. The abbot will pay Geoffrey yearly for his life £40 [or £10], or if he die within 9 years they will pay it to his executors for 9 years. Cal. Close Rolls.

The old edition of the Calendar had £10 as the abbot's yearly payment, the new edition has £40, which seems rather a large sum.

This Geoffrey de Haspale seems to have died in 15th year of Edward I, 1287, as his Inquisitio post mortem was held then. It shows that besides manors in Surrey, Lincolnshire and Kent he had in Suffolk North Glenham manor, Cowlinge manor and church, and Denham manor: extent. I presume that "manor: extent" means that he had the value (extent) of the manor in the abbots yearly payment, not the manor itself, which he had granted back to the abbot.

I imagine that Geoffrey took his name from the Suffolk village of Aspoll, and that the Suffolk surname Spall represents it to day.

17 Edward III. 1343. On Nov. 20 at Westminster a licence was granted to John Michel of Tendryng and Richard Felix of Little Bentelegh, chaplain, to alienate in mortmain to the abbot and convent of St Osyth a mill in Denham of the clear yearly value of 6 shillings, as appears by the inquisition taken by Edward de Cretyng, escheator in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Cal. Pat. Rolls.

Another allusion to this mill will be found in a volume published by the Suffolk Arch: Inst: containing a calendar of the Pedes Finium for Suffolk, a miserable volume which might have been a very valuable one. This fine is there calendared:

13 Edward III. [1339.] John Mychel of Tendryng and Richard Felix of Parva Bentelegh chaplain versus Richard de Wymbisch and Johanna his wife of one mill with appurtenances in Denham.

There is no mill standing in Denham to day.

* * * * *

* * * *

Two hundred years, including twenty five of civil war, have gone by, and now the day has come when abbeys and all their riches and glory and beauty, and all the good and evil that proceeded from them, are alike to be swept away. The riches go into the pockets of lucky courtiers, the glory and beauty go where the dust goes which is blown off the roads, the good and the evil go to judgement.

On July 9, 1534, the abbot or prior of St. Osyth and the twenty monks there had subscribed to the king's supremacy. That same year a valuation of all church revenues was made. The gross yearly value of St Osyth was returned at £758 .. 5 .. 8; The clear value was £677 .. 1 .. 2.

One of the lucky courtiers in favour at this time was a clever Essex-born man named Thomas Audley. Born in 1488, he had risen from one post to another, had become Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1533 Lord Chancellor, in 1538 Baron Audley of Walden in Essex. To him in July, 1538, John, Abbot of St Osyth, had licence to alienate his abbey. Denham, Gazeley and Cavenham are amongst the manors mentioned.

But in the following month, August, the abbot again had licence to alienate to Lord Audley certain manors in Essex and Suffolk, and the site of the abbey is not mentioned. The manors and lands in Suffolk included Denham, Dalham, Dunstall and Owsden. I imagine that some competition for the site of the abbey was going on between Lord Audley and Thomas Cromwell, and it was Cromwell who succeeded in getting it. C. S. P.

As the bit of Denham that I am now dealing with has been so closely connected with St Osyth for the past four hundred years, it will not be out of place to see what now befell the abbey, and then we can come back to Lord Audley.

In July, 1539, the abbot and his fifteen or sixteen monks of the Order of Austin Canons surrendered their estates to the king and went out. The site of the abbey was immediately granted to Thomas Cromwell. In 1540 his sun went down. How the dispossessed abbot and his monks must have rejoiced in their secret hearts! He was attainted and beheaded, and St Osyth reverted to the Crown. In 1551 it was granted by Edward VI to Sir Thomas Darcy, created lord Darcy of Chich. His grandson, third lord Darcy, created Earl Rivers in 1626, married Mary, daughter and heiress of the second Sir Thomas Kitson of Hengrave. Earl

Rivers died in 1640 leaving two daughters, Elizabeth and Penelope. Elizabeth, Countess Rivers in her own right, inherited St. Osyth, and Penelope inherited Hengrave.

I need not follow St Osyth any further, but will go back to Lord Audley.

The monks of St Osyth having resigned their estates in July, 1539, lord Audley entered into possession of some of their manors in Essex and Suffolk. A valuation of the abbey property was made at the time, and Denham and Dalham are valued at £13 .. 2 .. 4. It will be recollected that Lady Alice de Vere four hundred years before this gave land of the value of £7. Whether the increase in value was owing to the increased value of land or decreased value of money, or to her gift having been subsequently added to, I don't know. The mill might account for 6 shillings of the increase.

Thus in this year, 1539, Denham Abbots ceased to be Denham Abbots in fact and remained so only in name. Names go on after the reason or meaning of them is gone. They don't keep changing to fit the changing facts. If they did, then Denham Abbots would in 1539 have become Denham Audley, for it belonged to lord Audley as it had belonged to the abbot. And then in quick succession it would have become Denham Howard, Denham Heigham, Denham Lewkenor, Denham Townshend, Denham Farmer. But names don't change, so it remains Denham Abbots to day as it was seven hundred years ago. And in this case there was less reason for changing, for it and the main manor of Denham were about to become one man's property again, as they had been before Lady Alice made her gift to St Osyth, and so a distinctive name was not really wanted, and, if wrong, it did not matter.

Lord Audley, the new owner, was the first and last of his family to bear his title. There was not to be a procession of twenty lord Audleys like as there was a procession of twenty earls of Oxford. He died in 1544 and lies under a great tomb at Safron Walden. He had no son and two daughters, of whom Mary died unmarried.

The other daughter, MARGARET, inherited her father's property in Essex, and Denham Abbots and the manors round about Denham. Her first husband was Lord Henry Dudley, son of the earl of Northumberland. He and his two

brothers, Ambrose and Guilford Dudley, and his sister in law Lady Jane Grey, were all condemned to death in 1553, but he and Ambrose were pardoned. In 1557 he was killed at the siege of St Quentin.

In 1558 Margaret married secondly Thomas duke of Norfolk, being his second wife. Thomas Heigham, who died in 1557, is said in his post mortem enquiry to hold Heigham hall of the duke of Norfolk in right of Margaret his wife, late wife of Lord Henry Dudley. P. 125. This duke of Norfolk was beheaded in 1572, and the Audley property passed to his second son Thomas, who was his eldest son by Margaret Audley alias Dudley.

This THOMAS HOWARD, born in 1561, is he who built the great house at Audley end. He distinguished himself in some naval expeditions, was created Baron Howard of Walden in 1597, Earl of Suffolk in 1603, lord high treasurer of England in 1614. In 1618 he was found guilty of fraud and embezzlement, sent to prison for a few days and ordered to pay a fine of £30,000. Apparently he recovered from this disgrace, and died in 1626 lord lieutenant of Co. Cambridge and Suffolk. He lies at Safron Walden.

I need not follow his posterity, for the post mortem enquiries which I have printed show that he sold what lands he had in and near Denham. Some of them he sold to Edward Lewkenor who died in 1605, and Edward Lewkenor then held them directly of the king or queen. The sale of Denham Abbots is not expressly mentioned, but it appears to have been sold to Martha Heigham, widow, who died in 1594. Probably they were all sold at the same time, and probably that was when Edward Lewkenor was married to Martha Heigham's daughter.

In Page's supplement to the Suffolk Traveller he says that by an indenture made in 28th year of Elizabeth, 1586, Thomas Howard (afterwards Lord Suffolk) sold Denham Abbots to Thomas Stuteville of Dalham. An indenture is good authority, and so I suppose it must have been Thomas Stuteville who sold it to Martha Heigham, and he must have done so immediately after he had bought it of Thomas Howard.

Some of the manors in Essex granted to Lord Audley, the spoil of Walden and other abbeys, now belong to the Marquis of Bristol, having come to him by inheritance in this way. From Lord Audley through his daughter to her son, the first earl of Suffolk; thence in due course to his grandson the third earl of Suffolk;

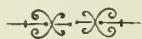
whose daughter and co-heir was Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Felton of Playford ; whose daughter and heir was Elizabeth, second wife of John Hervey, first earl of Bristol ; and thence the route is clear.

It is usual to talk of abbey lands being granted by the king to certain persons ; and so they were. But that does not mean as a free gift. They were granted in consideration of money paid down by the grantee. But it is probable that the terms were easy, and so they were won over to the side of the Reformation, who otherwise might have been against it.

As in the time of Martha Heigham, say 1580, the two manors of Denham and Denham Abbots came together again, I need not pursue Denham Abbots by itself any further. The rest of its history, from 1580 onwards, will be found in other chapters.

Before closing this chapter it may be as well to set down what is said of Denham Abbots in the Inquisitions of the three Edward Lewkenors. In those of the two Heighams it is not mentioned. In that of 1605 Edward Lewkenor's possessions are said to include the site of the manor of Abbots in Denham alias Denham Abbots, with a mansion house called the manor house of the manor of Abbots, and other buildings, and the lands belonging to it in Denham, Barrow and Hargrave, which formerly belonged to late Martha Heigham widow, and the advowson and rectory of Denham. And this is held of the king in free soccage, and is of the clear yearly value of £5. — The same thing is said in that of the two other Edward Lewkenors, 1618 and 1634. See p. 128—138.

POSTSCRIPT. P. 177. Par. 1. The jury are quoted as finding that Thomas Heigham held Heigham hall of the duke of Norfolk in right of Margaret his wife, late wife of lord Henry Dudley. The jury were not quite right here, for Thomas Heigham died in 1557 and the duke of Norfolk's marriage was not till 1558. The mistake is to be accounted for by the inquiry not being held till 1560.



THE UNDER-LORDS.

We now turn round and go back again towards the Norman Conquest. We have seen who were the great feudal lords from the Conquest till the seventeenth century, when the feudal system more or less came to an end. The de Clares and de Veres living in their castles held it of the king, and did him service or paid him rent for it. Who held it of them as they held it of the king?

I am afraid that I can only collect their names very imperfectly from post mortem inquiries, from subsidy lists, and from stray notices in what I may call the police news of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

W. HURANT. A.D. 1086. Of course we begin with Domesday book. This man is mentioned there as holding Denham under the great Richard Fitz-Gilbert or Richard de Clare who had followed William over from Normandy. One ought to be able to get some meaning and information out of his name. Of names to day which may have come from it I can only think of Horan and Urry.

DE MOLTON. A.D. 1235, 1293. It is sometimes as useful to give information that proves a negative as that which proves an affirmative. I therefore set down de Molton here merely to say that they were NOT under-lords of this Denham. Their Denham was the other one. But there were some reasons at first for feeling uncertain about it.

Moulton is the name of a village near this Denham, and often found mentioned in connection with it. (See Inquisitions p. m.) When therefore I found in the Calendar of Pedes Finium for Suffolk a Thomas de Multon and Matilda his wife buying or selling land at Denham in 1235; When I found an inquisition after the death of Matilda de Molton taken in June, 1293, declaring that she held the manor of Denham of Sir Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshall of England; When I found that Hugh Bigod, father of Roger, married a de Vere, and that at about the

same time an Aubrey de Vere married a Bigod; and When I found that Page in his Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller asserted that the Bigods were interested in this Denham; then putting all these things together I began to think that I must number the de Moultons among the under-lords.

But on looking into Domesday book I find Denham near Eye numbered among the possessions of Roger Bigod who came over with William the Conqueror. And therefore it is clear that Thomas and Matilda must NOT be numbered among our Under-lords. Mr Page has fallen into the error of the theological student who went to Wells in Norfolk when he wanted to study theology at Wells in Somersetshire. The whole of the first paragraph under Denham at p. 869 in Mr Page's book must be transferred to p. 384.

DE SAY. A.D. 1273. Edward the first came to the throne in November, 1272, and at that time the de Say family certainly were Under-lords of the manor of Denham; and for all I know they may have been so for a hundred years before. They were connected with the de Clares and de Veres, and that may account for their holding it under them. A Vere pedigree in vol. VI of Proc. Suff. Inst. shows this connection. Aubrey de Vere No. II, who married Alice de Clare, had a sister Rohesia who married Geoffrey de Mandeville; and Geoffrey had a sister Beatrix who married William de Say. The de Mandevilles and de Says were both baronial families of Norman origin; and I presume that the de Says who held Denham and apparently resided there were a younger branch.

The first mention that I see of a de Say in connection with Denham is in or near the year 1273. It is in the Hundred Rolls, and shows the de Says as turbulent men, who treated the bailiffs of the Hundred of Risbridge exactly as nowadays we treat the referee in a football match.

The Hundred Rolls contain the results of enquiries made by Commissioners who were appointed by Edward I in the first year of his reign. These Commissioners were to go every where all over the country and enquire into various matters connected with the tenure of land etc. etc. They were to get information from local men placed on their oath. The rolls containing all this information were printed by the Record Commissioners in 1812-18. This is what I find in them about the de Says. I translate it from the Latin.

They say [i.e. the local jury] that John de Say miles hinders the bailiffs of the Hundred, so that they cannot do their duty in the villa

of Denham ; and they say that said John and Nicholas his brother beat, wounded and ill-treated John Mauveisin, bailiff of the Hundred, who came to levy the king's due from the said John in the villa of Denham. II. 173.

And a little further on we read :

They say that Peter de Walpole very often (*sepissime*) hinders the bailiffs of the Hundred so that they cannot do their duty, by beating and ill-treating them. And the bailiffs of Badmundesfeld, the bailiffs of Lydgate, and the bailiffs of the Earl of Gloucester do not allow the bailiffs of the Hundred to do their duty as they ought and are wont to in certain estates (*feodis*) belonging to them. And so does John de Say in the villa of Denham. Also they say that said John de Say and Nicholas his brother beat, wounded and ill-treated John Mauveysin bailiff of the Hundred, who came to collect what was due to the king in the villa of Denham. II. 196.

These two extracts do not leave an impression of law and order. And it may be a moot question which of these two things were most pleasant : to collect the king's dues in the reign of Edward I, or to referee in a football match in the reign of Edward VII.

The next two extracts from the Calendar of Pedes Finium show the de SAYS still connected with Denham.

1287. 15th year of Edward I. Margaret de Criollys versus John son of Geoffrey de Say of the manor of Denham.

1342. 16th year of Edward III. John de Say and Agnes his wife and Agnes who was the wife of Geoffrey de Say versus William de Ryseby, chaplain, and John atte Lane of Lakynghethe of the manor of Denham.

Fifty-two years from the date of this beating of the bailiff bring us to the date of the Subsidy list, 1327, which I have printed at p. 141. Whoever collected it ran no risk of being beaten, for the manor was then held by a lady, Margery de Say. Eighteen shillings was what she had to pay as her share of the twentieth on cattle, crops and chattells.

I see no more mention of the de SAYS in connection with Denham, but no doubt more could be found.

HUGH DE MURIEUX. I do not know whether he or any of his name may be counted among the under-lords or not. But at any rate this next extract shows that he had property at Denham.

A.D. 1319, March 16. 12th year of Edward II. At York. At the instance of Hugh le Despencer the younger a Commission of oyer and terminer was issued by the Chancellor to John de Cantebrigge, Peter de Denardeston and John Clover, on the complaint by Hugh de Murieus and Margery his wife that Nicholas le Palefrayman, Humphrey de Waledon, Nigel le Palefrayman and John son of Humphrey de Waleden with others took and carried away the goods of said Margery at Denham, Co. Suffolk. Cal. Pat. Rolls.

This Hugh de Murieux represented the Co. of Suffolk in Parliament in 1313. His family, says Gipps, had possessions at Thorpe, Brettenham, Felsham and thereabouts. From them Thorpe got its name of Thorpe Murieux. But Brettenham at this time was in the lordship of the de Clares, Earls of Gloucester, as Denham had been some time back, and Sir Hugh probably held it under them. And Hugh Despencer the younger, at whose request this commission was appointed, married a sister of the last de Clare, earl of Gloucester, whom we have seen fall at Bannockburn. So there can be no doubt about this being the right Denham. Possibly Margery, wife of Hugh de Murieux, was a de Say.

Of the Commissioners Peter de Denardeston, or as now written Denston, represented Suffolk in Parliament in 1311. Mr. Gage gives some very curious extracts from contemporary legal documents touching Hugh de Murieux and Peter de Denardeston. Hist. of Thingoe, p. 35.

ROBERT HEATH. A.D. 1396. When the Heath family first began to hold the manor of Denham I can't say, but at any rate in the post mortem enquiry of Robert Heath, who died August 21, 1396, it is entered among his possessions. Probably he was the first of his family to do so. I will give a short abstract of the finding of the Jury so far as it concerns Denham.

Inquisition taken at Lavenham on Tuesday in the Feast of St Lucy in the 20th year of Richard II [1396]. The jury said that Robert Heath on the day on which he died held nothing in Suffolk of the king. But he held the manor of Denham with three

messuages and 500 acres of land in Saxham, Risby and Myldenhall jointly with Margery his wife. They said that the said manor, messuages and lands (except 20 acres of land parcel of the manor of Denham and held of the manor of Zeldham for the service of one quarter of a knight's fee) were held of the abbey of Bury St Edmunds for the service of one fourth of a knight's fee and doing suit at his hundred of Risby. And they say that to whom the manor of Zeldham belongs they know not. Said Robert holds no other lands. Thomas is his son and heir, and was 13 years of age on the day of Pentecost in the 19th year of Richard II. [1396.] Robert Heath died Aug. 21.

This inquisition, which came to me after the preceeding pages had been printed, gave me a momentary shock. For it brings the abbot of Bury into Denham, and says that the manor of Denham was held of him in 1396. And I have just been showing that all the time from about 1140 (or before) to 1600 it was held of the Earls of Oxford.

How are we to account for this jury finding that midway between those two dates it was held of Bury abbey? It wont do to say that they were a stupid and perverse jury who found wrong. They probably knew their business and found right. I can only think of this way to reconcile their finding with mine. It will be seen at p. 167 (under XI) that Robert, ninth earl of Oxford, was attainted in 1388 and died abroad in 1392, and that in 1393 the earldom and estates were restored to Aubrey his uncle. It is possible that a grant of some of the confiscated estates was made to Bury abbey in 1388, and that for the next few years only those estates were held of the abbey.

Zeldham, mentioned in the above inquisition as being connected with 20 acres in Denham, must I think be Great Yeldham. It belonged to the Veres and lies on the road from Clare to Hedingham, about 5 miles from Clare and 2 from Hedingham. The jury saying that they did not know to whom Zeldham belonged was probably a result of the confusion arising from the then recent attainder of 1388. Or it is possible that Zeldham is a jumble of Hedingham, or of Castle Hedingham, Zel representing the second syllable of Castle.

With regard to the Heath family, there is no sign of their having resided in Denham, and so it does not come within the scope of this volume to say much about them. They resided for several generations in Little Saxham, and their wills

and inquisitions ought all to have been given in that volume. But it did not then occur to me to do so. One's conception of duty rises with each volume, and I can only hope that it will not rise inconveniently high. That which it seems an obvious duty to put in now did not so much as occur to me then. And so the Heaths were barely touched on in the Little Saxham volume.

This I much regret now, as the Heaths sprang so to speak from the soil of Little Saxham almost as much as the grass and flowers that grow therein. They were almost as much a part of it as the chalk and gravel on which its church and homesteads stand. They are found there so early that they probably got their name from the heath land of Saxham which the plough had not yet broken up. The very briars or kindred bushes which gave their name its Latin form, *de Bruario*, may still have their descendants to day in the furze that comes up here and there by the way side. They certainly ought to have been fully looked into in the Little Saxham volume, but somehow they were not.

All that it behoves me to say here is that ROBERT HEATH died in 1396 holding the manor of Denham. He lived at Little Saxham, as six generations of Heaths (and perhaps many more) had done before him. Their names are given in Gage's Thingoe Hundred, p. 125—129.

THOMAS HEATH, 13 years old on the day of Pentecost, 1396, succeeded his father. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Bryan Stapleton of Bedale, Co. York. In 1420 he became by purchase the owner of Hengrave, gaining thereby not only an estate but also immortality in the pages of Mr. Gage's folio volumes. The estate was soon gone from his name, but the immortality secured to him by Mr. Gage remains to him and to his heirs for ever.

It wants not a great experience of charters and deeds to know that "for ever" is a term of varying and uncertain length. Sometimes it means a day or two, and sometimes it means centuries. But one can hardly imagine that a "for ever" which is dependent upon Mr. Gage's great work can be for anything less than centuries.

A family, parish or county historian has many advantages if he be a lawyer, in as much as the learning he has acquired for and in the practice of his profession all helps him in his historical pursuit. Mr Gage had the advantage of being a lawyer by profession. He had the further advantage of being a member of a family long seated in the county, which had not yet scattered to the winds its manuscripts, letters, portraits and tell-tale treasures of various kinds. He had the further

advantage of having all the title deeds, court rolls and marriage settlements of the estates and families that he was dealing with stretched out before him. Building on these good foundations he has produced a noble work, honest, thorough, solid and sure. Of course corrections may here and there be made, and of course additions are possible. But even without corrections or additions the work must for ever stand, and that "for ever" must be a long one and not a short one.

From manuscripts which were at Hengrave when Mr. Gage wrote his histories of Thingoe and Hengrave he has given a full account of Thomas Heath's acquisition and disposition of lands. He died in November, 1439, leaving an only child Elizabeth, who was married to William Bardwell of Bardwell, Co. Suffolk. William Bardwell died in 1440, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth. In accordance with Thomas Heath's will, he himself having no son and Elizabeth Bardwell having no son, his manors of Hengrave, Denham and others were sold by the trustees subject to the life interest in them of his widow and daughter.

Ann, the widow of Thomas Heath, survived him over forty years. She married secondly Sir Walter Trumpington of Trumpington, Co. Cambridge, and died in 1481. She and Sir Walter were buried at Babwell Friary, as Weever tells us.

Soon after the death of Thomas Heath, viz. in 1441, the trustees appointed by him sold the reversion of his manors of Hengrave and Westley to Humphry Stafford, earl of Stafford, who was soon afterwards created duke of Buckingham. He settled them on his younger son, Henry Stafford, who married Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. From Henry Stafford they passed to his nephew Henry, 2nd duke of Buckingham, then to Edward, 3rd duke, who sold them in 1521 to Sir Thomas Kitson, who built Hengrave hall. This first duke of Buckingham owned the manor of Desning, which included some land in Denham, but I will leave that for a future chapter.

It did not come within the scope of either of Mr Gage's volumes to tell us what befell the manor of Denham after the death of Thomas Heath, though the Hengrave Mss must have contained the information. Not having those Mss before me I am only groping in the dark. It had to be sold sooner or later, and probably the reversion of it was sold in 1441. The reversion was all that could be sold then, as Ann Heath, his widow, had a life interest in it and she lived on till 1481. Who bought it is not quite clear. The Heighams have it before long, but I don't think they immediately succeeded the Heaths. William Cotton, who was

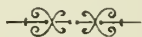
killed in the battle of St Albans, 1455, may have bought it, but I am not sure. What he had was something smaller than the manor. Two of his daughters married two Heigham brothers, and so I leave him for the next chapter entitled Heigham of Heigham.

EDWARD BARDWELL. From the subsidy lists for 1523, 1542, 1545, which I have printed at p. 144-146, and from the muster return at p. 154, it seems pretty clear that Edward Bardwell held the manor of Denham and resided there. Three of his children appear in the register of Baptisms between 1542 and 1548. How he got it I can't say. Not by inheritance, for Elizabeth Bardwell, Thomas Heath's daughter, had no son, and we know that Denham had to be sold after Thomas Heath's death.

Nor is it quite clear who this Edward Bardwell was. Some account of the de Bardwells will be found in Blomefield's History of Norfolk under West Harling. From that I learn that Sir William Bardwell, the warrior bold, (whose painted portrait is still to be seen in a window in Bardwell church, and who is the hero of an historical romance by Miss Catherine Phipps, daughter of a former rector of Euston,) died in 1434, and was succeeded by his son Robert, after whom came three Williams in succession, the last of whom had a younger son Edward, who in 1559 was living at Mendham in Suffolk. I imagine that this Edward is he who between 1520 and 1550 was living at Denham, and his going to Mendham would account for his non-appearance in the Denham register of Burials.

Edward Bardwell having been many years a resident it came within the scope of this volume to have found out all that was possible to find out about him from original sources. But somehow I have not done this, and must content myself with sending up this hash of the cold meat of Blomefield. It is possible that Edward who paid subsidy in 1523 was uncle of him whose children were baptized in 1543-1548. But anyhow there is a gap between the death of Thomas Heath and the coming of Edward Bardwell.

Edward Bardwell having cleared out of Denham somewhere about 1550 makes room for the Heighams to come in. I will let them begin a fresh chapter.



HEIGHAM OF HEIGHAM.

Heigham is a hamlet of Gazeley, and was made an ecclesiastical parish in 1861. The Heigham family are found there so far back that one may safely say that they took their name from it, and not from some other place of the same name. We have therefore in them a family which was already in Suffolk when surnames were being formed, say seven hundred years ago, and which is there still, though not in the hamlet from which it took its name. It is no concern of this volume to give a history of the Heighams. So far as pedigrees can do it that has been done by Dr J. J. Howard in his Visitation of Suffolk. I have only got to show what was their connection with Denham.

There was a branch of them at Giffords hall in Wickhambroke from Henry VII to Charles I. Their christian name, when an eldest son's death did not interfere to change it, was Clement. I have nothing to do with them.

There was another branch at Barrow from Henry VIII to James II. Their christian name also was usually Clement. I have nothing to do with them except to say that the last of them at Barrow, the Rev. Clement Heigham, sold the estate there to Sir Thomas Hervey, ancestor of the present owner, Lord Bristol. As he was rector of Barrow and minister or curate of Denham we shall meet with him presently in another chapter. The Barrow branch of the Heighams have been dealt with in Mr Gage's Thingoe. They are represented to day by the Heighams of Hunston.

The branch that I have got to do with is, I suppose, not really a branch at all, but the main stem, Heigham of Heigham, i.e. Heigham of the very place from whence they got their name and where they were when they first took a name. Their christian name was Thomas, by which of course I mean that the eldest son was always called Thomas. According to Dr Howard's pedigrees there were eight consecutive Thomas Heighams, from him who died in 1404 to him who died in 1557, and whose death brought that branch, or the main stem, to an end. But one of these eight dying without a son let in a John.

I will start from the first of these eight Thomases, though the first four of them had not much to do with Denham beyond living close to it.

I. THOMAS. Married Maud ——. Died 1404. His father's name was Richard, who died in 1340. The younger sons of Thomas and Maud were Robert who died 1383, and John, rector of Tuddenham, who died 1393.

II. THOMAS. Married Alice, daughter of John Hune of Tunstall. Died Feb. 1409 or 1410. Tunstall must mean Dunstall green, just over the Denham boundary. In a Goodwin pedigree in Mr Muskett's Suffolk Manorial Families, I. 223, there comes in a John Cely of Bury St Edmunds, c. 1550, who married Alice widow of — Hune or Hunne. And I have printed at p. 109-112 the wills of two Celys or Seeleys who held land at Dunstall Green.

III. THOMAS. Married Alice Boys. Died after 1463 when his son, called Thomas Heigham junior, was appointed executor of the will of John Baret of Bury. His younger son John was rector of Lackford, Burwell and Elvedon. When the earl of Stafford, afterward duke of Buckingham, bought the reversion of Hengrave and Westley in 1441, he paid to Ann Heath fifty five marks by the hands of Thomas Heigham. So says Gage. Possibly Thomas Heigham was steward to the earl.

IV. THOMAS. Married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Franceys of Giffords hall in Wickhambroke. His second son, Clement, inherited Giffords hall from his mother, and from him came the Heighams of Giffords hall. His third son, William, was rector of Elvedon, Gazeley and Cheveley, and bishop elect of Ely. One of his daughters, Alice, married John Cocket of Ampton, which must be remembered when we reach the ecclesiastical chapter in this volume.

This Thomas died March 21, 1481.* I give an abstract of his post mortem inquisition so far as concerns Denham. But I much regret now that I did not have the document copied in full.

Inquisition taken at Henhow 3 Nov. 21 Edward IV [1481]. The Jury said that a certain William Cotton had been seised of the manor of Denham, and he demised it to Thomas Heigham some time before his death to hold it for his life, and after his death to remain to

*Dr Howard says 1480, which is wrong. Whilst acknowledging my debt to his Visitation of Suffolk I must say that so far as I have seen he gives the wrong year to every event that happened between Jan. 1 and March 25. He takes the year just as it stands in the register or whatever the Ms authority is, not translating it into the new style nor telling you it is the old.

Thomas Heigham his son and heir, and to Katharine his wife, and their heirs begotten. Thomas Heigham the father was seised of said manor and died so seised. The manor is held of Richard, duke of Gloucester, as of his castle of Hethyngham [Hedingham], by the 43rd part of one knight's fee, and is worth by the year 24 shillings. Thomas Heigham the father died March 21 last, and Thomas Heigham is his son and heir, and is 50 years old and upwards.

Henhow where this inquiry was held was, I believe, just outside the walls of Bury St Edmunds.

The 43rd part of a knight's fee is a curious fraction, but I am assured that it is so in the original manuscript. I suppose it must be an original error.

The manor of Denham can hardly mean what I have been calling the manor of Denham, as the annual value is only 24 shillings. It must mean a messuage or tenement in the parish which was not part of that manor nor of Denham Abbots. Perhaps it means the 20 acres mentioned in the inquisition of Robert Heath. I have already (p. 168) explained why it was at this moment held of Richard, duke of Gloucester, instead of the earl of Oxford, viz. because the 13th earl being a decided Lancastrian had been attainted and exiled by Edward IV.

William Cotton, who preceded Thomas Heigham in the possession of this manor or whatever it was, (it seems rather absurd to call that a manor whose yearly value was only 24 shillings,) was ancestor of Sir Robert Cotton, the great collector of manuscripts, who was baronetted in 1611. He was killed at the first battle of St Albans, in May, 1455. Weever gives an engraving of his monument.

Two of William Cotton's daughters married two of Thomas Heigham's sons, viz. Thomas, the eldest son, who succeeded his father at Heigham, and Clement the second son, who inherited from his mother the manor of Giffords hall in Wickhambroke, and founded the branch of Heighams there. One does not quite see why William Cotton should have demised this bit of Denham to Thomas Heigham, the father-in-law of his daughter. I imagine that William Cotton must have bought it, or the reversion of it, in 1441, when perhaps there was something to prevent the Thomas Heigham of that day from buying it. He may have been mixed up as trustee, and so William Cotton bought it with the understanding of what was to follow.

This Thomas No. IV must have lived longer than most men did at that time, as when he died his son was 50 years of age.

V. THOMAS. Married Catharine, daughter of William Cotton. His eldest son, Thomas, died s. p. in 1504, which let in John the second son, and broke the line of Thomases. The fourth son, Clement of Lavenham, was father of Sir Clement, who bought Barrow hall and started a branch of his family there.

Dr Howard says that this Thomas died at Colne in 1492, but that there is some doubt about the year of his death. Earls Colne was the burying place of the earls of Oxford. It looks as if Thomas Heigham was their steward.

VI. JOHN. Married Mary Terringham. Died in February 1522 or 1523. He had a younger son Edmund, who had a son Edmund, 1547 to 1604, whose monument is at Gazeley, and who is described as "of Heigham hall." Apparently Heigham hall was leased out to him. I mention this, as it may help to fix a date to Denham hall.

VII. THOMAS. Married Phillis, daughter of George Waldegrave of Smallbridge, near Bures. Died in 1553. In the post mortem inquisition of her son, Thomas Heigham, which I have printed at p. 122, her name is always written Felicia or Felice. It is evident from this inquisition that her husband possessed the manor of Denham, and not merely that wretched little bit mentioned in the inquisition of Thomas No. IV. Edward Bardwell having gone off soon after 1550, I imagine that this Thomas Heigham may then have become possessed of the manor.

VIII. THOMAS. Married Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke.

I have printed at p. 122 his post mortem inquisition. For some reason or other it was not held till nearly three years after his death. It includes an indenture made in July, 1548, when he was just about to marry Martha Jermyn. The indenture contains the names of several fields and tenements in Denham, which I will gather together presently. It also contains the only reference I have seen to the earth-works called Denham Castle: one close "cum dmnis repletus," which must mean "full of damns or earth works." No mention is made in it of a capital messuage or mansion house at Denham, and so I presume that there was none as yet. But one is mentioned at Heigham. The manor of Denham is said to be held of the Earl of Oxford as of his honour of Hedingham, and to be worth

£30 a year. Heigham hall is said to be held of the duke of Norfolk as of the manor of Desnedge or Disning, and to be worth £16 a year. It is clear that Denham Abbots never came into his possession.

I infer from the indenture mentioned in his inquisition that he was married to Martha Jermyn in the summer of 1548. Where he lived for the first five or six years of his married life does not appear. Not at Heigham hall, for his father was living there. Not at Denham, for Edward Bardwell was still there. Consequently his elder children do not appear in the register of Baptisms in Gazeley or Denham. But in Feb. 1554/5 a Clement Heigham was buried at Denham, and in Jan. 1557 a Thomas Heigham was baptized there, who, I presume, were his children, and that seems to point to his having come to live here.

His time was short wherever it was, for he died in August 1557, having been in possession for only four years. He left three little girls his co-heiresses, Ann, Lucy and Suzan. In April, 1560, when his tardy post mortem inquisition was held, their ages were 10, 8 and 7 years respectively.

Martha his widow survived him thirty-six years. She is an important person in the history of Denham, for I imagine that it was in her time that the hall was built, and Denham Abbots was acquired, and the whole parish became one manor, and provision was made for a minister, and, perhaps, the church re-built. I imagine also that she was a resident during the whole of her long widowhood, and therefore it comes within the scope of this volume to set down whatever can be gleaned about her. She shall begin a fresh chapter.



MARTHA HEIGHAM.

C. 1520 — 1593.

Martha Heigham was one of about eighteen children that Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook had by his first wife, Ann Spring of Lavenham. John Jermyn of Depden was her half brother, Sir Thomas having had two more children by his second wife, Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Drury of Hawstead and widow of George Waldegrave of Smallbridge near Bures.

I have given a full account of all the Jermyns in the Rushbrook volume of this series, and will not repeat here what is said there. Sir Thomas was a man of weight and influence and character. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII, when taxation and want of work were goading the manufacturing population of Lavenham, Sudbury, Hadleigh and other places into rebellion, he seems to have played a conciliatory part, riding backwards and forwards between the two dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk and the angry people. As his wife's family had made their money in the trade at Lavenham, he may well have wished to save the people from being massacred by the duke's troops.

From what a contemporary diarist, Henry Machin, says of him in recording his death, viz. that he was the best housekeeper in the county of Suffolk and kept a godly chapel of singing men, one might have expected that he would have been against the new order of things which we know as the Reformation. But when Bury and other abbeys were disestablished he had invested largely in their manors, and that may have helped to persuade him that the new order had its merits.

In the next two generations his children and grandchildren were vehemently and actively on the side of the reformers, not merely of the reformers but of the extreme section of them. They left their legacies to the Puritan college of Emanuel at Cambridge, and to "the godly ministers" round Bury they bequeathed money and Tremelius and Geneva Bibles. Sir Robert was severely rebuked by the Privy Council, and even turned out of the commission for the peace, apparently for

his exertions in favour of the godly ministers. One grandson of Sir Thomas, Ambrose, was a Roman Catholic recusant, as if to show off by contrast the Puritan sympathies of his family. The succeeding generations in the next century went to Court, and there the Puritanism got rubbed off, not to be replaced by anything better.

Such were the Jermyns during the second half of the sixteenth century while the battle in England was raging between Rome and Geneva. They did not sit on the fence, they did not halt and vacillate between the two, but they laid on stoutly, not for Rome but for Geneva. And in so doing they must have offended, not only the partizans of Rome, but also those typical Church of England men, who always and instinctively take out their tape measures, measure out the exact half-way spot between the two extremes, and there take their stand, as if by some law of nature the two extremes were bound to be both equally wrong and the midway spot furthest from each were bound to be the right place in which to be.

The ladies of the Jermyn family, if one may judge by Martha who came to Denham and by Frances her neice, were like-minded with the men. And this is how it is that in the Denham preachers during the next eighty years, whose sermons I shall be presently quoting, we shall see nothing but Genevan or Calvinistic theology. Martha Heigham was of the Puritan school, the family into which she married her daughter were of that school, and so the preachers who came to Denham were of that school too.

And without holding any of the religious dogmas of that school one yet may rejoice that there was and still is such a school, and one may acknowledge how great is the debt that the nation owes to it. For from it there came the sturdiest and stubbornest fighters for liberty both religious and political. Though not of itself tolerant, yet from it resulted tolerance, or at any rate toleration. Without it the fight for religious and political liberty had not been won, nor scarcely even fought. The moderate men who pulled out their tape measures to find out where the middle was, they had their virtues, they had their uses, but it was not they who won or even fought the fight. For the victory won, for the blessings at last attained, we have to thank not them and their tapes, but the men who in their day were counted extreme, fanatics and all the rest of it. And as it was then, so I suppose it always has been and always will be. Therefore let not moderate men put on Pecksniffian airs, and think how great the pity that all the world is not such as they are. Things being as they are, it would have been a bad thing for the world had all the world been such as they are.

I have mentioned the religious school to which Martha Heigham belonged because there were results that proceeded from it, and a genealogical volume should show the genealogy and procession of things as well as the genealogy and procession of men.

Marrying Thomas Heigham in the summer of 1548 she lost him exactly nine years afterwards, being left with three little girls to bring up, of whom the oldest was only 8 years of age. There was no need for her to go into a monastery as Lady Alice de Vere had done in the days of King Stephen; for the days of Queen Elizabeth were not as the days of King Stephen, when the highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through byways, and the inhabitants of the villages ceased. And even had there been, she could hardly have taken three little girls in with her nor have left them out.* And even could she have done so, there were now no monasteries for her to go into. St Osyth was gone, Bury was gone, they all went exactly ten years before the year of her marriage. They had not yet become ruins, but they stood empty and desolate. The palace was there, but no abbot was in it; the cloister was there, but no monk was pacing it. And she was not the one to mourn for them and wish them back. So she lived on at Denham bringing up the three little girls in strictly Protestant ways.

Before long the three little girls became two. Lucy, the second of them, dropped out. Her burial does not appear in the Denham register, but one can infer nothing from that. If we look at p. 51 we shall see several gaps in the register of burials. There is one large gap without an entry from 1560 to 1588. Probably Lucy lies in that gap, in the early part of it.

A few years more go by and the two little girls are getting out of their teens, and scarcely have they done so when two heads appear, like rising suns, above the Denham horizon. These two heads belong to Thomas Clere of Stokesby, Co. Norfolk, who married Ann Heigham, the eldest of the two girls, and Edward Lewkenor of Kingston Bowsy, Co. Sussex, who married Suzan Heigham, the younger of the two.

I imagine that they were both married at Denham, but unfortunately there is a gap in the register of marriages from 1569 to 1600, (see p. 38,) so that the entries do not appear. Their marriages must have taken place in or near 1570, in which

*For a post-Reformation instance of a Suffolk lady and her two little girls going into a monastery see that strange record of misapplied virtue, the *Life of Lady Warner of Parham, 1692*.

year Ann would have been aged 20 years, and Susan aged 17. They both brought a child to be baptized in Denham church on the same day in June, 1575. It may have been the first born child of Susan Lewkenor, but I think that Ann Clere had had a son born in 1573.

Of the Cleres it is not my duty to say much, and the little that I need say may as well be set down here. From Blomefield's Norfolk, XI, 249, I learn that they had been at Stokesby for several generations. Sir Edward Clere who entertained queen Elizabeth at Thetford was rather a distant cousin.

Thomas Clere, who married Ann Heigham, was a son of Charles Clere of Stokesby. His mother was Mary daughter of Robert Spring of Lavenham, so that he was already connected with his wife's family, Martha Heigham's mother having been a Spring. Dr Howard gives a description of a monumental brass in Stokesby church, from which it appears that Thomas and Ann Clere had six sons and five daughters. Several of these will be found mentioned in Martha Heigham's will. This is the inscription on the brass, which tells us all I need say more about the eldest of the two little girls. (See also visitation of Norfolk.)

Here lyeth the body of Mrs Ann Clere, the wife of Thomas Clere of Stokesby in ye County of Norfolk Esq., daughter and heir of Thomas Heigham of Denham in the County of Suffolk Esq., who died the XXII of March Anno Domini 1614.

The Lewkenors cannot be dismissed so quickly and easily as the Cleres. For Edward Lewkenor did not carry off his wife to his Sussex home, but in due course of time he made Denham his home, and two generations of Lewkenors came there after him. So the Lewkenors must have a chapter and a heading to themselves.

After marrying off her two daughters Martha Heigham still had twenty more years of life, which I imagine were passed at Denham. We get a glimpse of her household in the rather patronizing will of one of her serving men, Thomas Evered, who died in 1572. He leaves £4 to his mistress, to everye of the gentlewomen in the same house 3s .. 4d; to everye of the gentlemen in the same house 20d; to everye servingman in the same house 6d; to everye ploughman in the same house 4d. Possibly his poor relations may have thought this unnecessary. (P. 113.)

She had a brother, Edmund Jermyn, who was a Bury benefactor, and consequently his portrait hangs in the Guildhall there. I have printed his will in the Rushbrook volume, made in December, 1572, and proved in November, 1573. He therein calls himself "I Edmund Jermyn of Denham." He leaves "To my sister Martha Heigham £20 and one of the best coffers I have in hir house, but the grene cofer with yron barres [was] alredie delivered in my lief tyme." He leaves Edward Lewkenor a gelding and a case of dagges, and to Suzan Lewkenor £13..6..8. He leaves 30 shillings to the poor people of Denham, and 10 shillings to the reparations of Denham church. All this looks as if Martha Heigham finding the house too large for her when her daughters were gone persuaded her brother to take up his abode there, and there he died. He was not married.

Heigham hall was evidently let. For Martha had another brother, Anthony Jermyn, whose will is also printed in the Rushbrook volume. It is stated in the will itself that he died at Heigham hall on Dec. 2, 1569, and there is a bequest of £20 to Mrs. Barrow, wife of Philip Barrow of Heigham Hall.

It must have been Martha Heigham who bought Denham Abbots. It is expressly said in the post mortem inquisitions of two of the Lewkenors that it belonged to her, but it is not down among her husband's possessions. Therefore she must have acquired it after his death. Exactly when she acquired it does not appear. St. Osyth lost it in 1538, and Lord Audley who succeeded St. Osyth died in 1544. His daughter Margaret carried it, I presume, to her two husbands, Lord Henry Dudley and the duke of Norfolk. The duke was beheaded in 1572, and she may have bought it then or earlier. A few years later, about 1580, more of Lord Audley's property round Denham was bought by her son in law, Edward Lewkenor, from Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards earl of Suffolk, and son of the duke of Norfolk.

Martha Heigham also bought one or two small properties in and near Denham, and thus it was she who made the whole parish one compact manor as it is to-day.

Next the question arises, Did she build Denham hall? And if she did'nt, who did?

And that question depends upon another question. Does Denham hall stand in what was the manor of Denham, or in what was the manor of Denham Abbots, or in one of those small properties which were in neither?

I am not as certain as I should like to be, but I think it certainly stands in what was the manor of Denham Abbots, because the church and advowson certainly

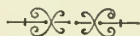
belonged to Denham Abbots, and the church and hall are so linked together that you cannot separate them. The church could not have been in one manor, and the site of the hall in another, for the fence between them is too slight. And if the hall is in Denham Abbots, then it cannot be where Edward Bardwell and Thomas Heigham lived, but it must have been built after that Martha acquired Denham Abbots either by her or her son-in-law, Edward Lewkenor. But I will leave the hall for a future chapter, hoping that in the meantime more light will somehow be thrown upon it.

I will also leave the church for a future chapter, merely saying here that Martha Heigham left money for the purchase of a minister's house at Denham, and found a red-hot Protestant minister in Robert Oldmayne alias Pricke. She also left a Genevan Bible to Denham church. She also left £100 to Emanuel College at Cambridge, and 40 shillings each to several preachers in neighbouring villages. There were also bequests to the poor of Denham and several neighbouring parishes.

Having done all this, having brought up her two little girls and married them off, having compacted the estate and, perhaps, built a mansion house, having provided a minister for the parish, and a house for the minister, and a Genevan Bible for the church, having settled all her affairs and disposed of all her goods, she turned her face to the wall and slept her last sleep.

They were reaping the hay crop of 1593 with all the speed that comes of good will and long hours of work, but without that additional speed that comes of modern machinery, when the bell of Denham church tolled and by tolling told the reapers in the fields around that Mistress Martha Heigham was no more. She had lived amongst them, wife and widow, these forty five years. On June 23 she died, and on June 25 they ceased work that they might carry and follow her to her grave. The chapel attached to Denham church had not yet been built, but I imagine that she and Thomas her husband lie under its floor, the chapel having been built over them. No stone records their names.

The Denham register has the record of her burial under 1594. But this must be wrong. Her will and post mortem inquisition show that she died in 1593.



SIX EDWARD LEWKENORS.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Of Kingston Bowsy. Died 1523. | IV. Of Denham. Died 1605. |
| II. Of Kingston Bowsy. Died 1528. | V. Of Denham. Died 1618. |
| III. Of Kingston Bowsy. Died 1556. | VI. Of Denham. Died 1634. |
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Lewknor is the name of a hundred and a parish lying partly in Oxfordshire and partly in Buckinghamshire, and I presume that it is from that parish that the family I now deal with got their name. But Sussex is the county in which they were best known, and in which they held many manors for many generations. There they were from about 1270 till they died out just after 1700.

A paper by Mr. William Durrant Cooper, printed in the Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society, III. 89, gives the succession of them more accurately than it had been given before, and in that succession I notice the use of alternate Christian names, like as we saw at p. 162 in the de Clares. Roger Lewknor, who was living in 1284, was followed in succession by Thomas, Roger, Thomas, Roger, Thomas, who carry us through the fourteenth century and into the fifteenth.

That last Thomas had a son, Nicholas, of Kingston Bowsy, who married Elizabeth or Isabella Radmylde.

Nicholas had a son, Sir John, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, and was buried there. I have nothing to do with him.

Nicholas had another son, Sir Roger, who married a daughter of Baron Camoys, and whose descendents remained in Sussex till just after 1700. I have nothing to do with him.

Nicholas had yet another son, Edward, who was the first of the six consecutive Edward Lewkenors, who give a title to this chapter. I will start from him, although only the last three of the six had anything to do with Denham. It will be understood that each of the first five is father to his successor.

I. EDWARD LEWKENOR. Of Kingston Bowsy. Died 1522 or 1523.

I have printed his will at page 86*. Mr. W. D. Cooper says that he married (1) Margaret —, (2) Ann —. Ann is mentioned in his will, 200 marks being left to her “in redy money and convenyent penyworthes.” Reckoning a mark at 13s. 4d. this would amount to £133 .. 6 .. 8, or 32,000 convenient pence, so that she would be well provided with small change.

Two sons, Edward and Richard, are mentioned in his will, and three daughters, Eleanor, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

He is to be buried in the parish church of Kingston Bowsy, and three trentalls are to be said for his and his friends’ souls in the chapel of Scala Cæli in Westminster abbey.

Kingston Bowsy is about 5 miles west of Brighton. I presume that Bowsy means “by the sea,” and it is certainly less cumbersome than “super mare” of Weston. Edward No. I had inherited it from his father, and it appears from the post mortem inquisition of Edward No. IV that it came down to him, and that he (No. IV) left it eventually to his younger son Robert. In his Castles and Manor Houses of West Sussex Mr Elwes says of it, “The manor house on the south side of the church appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII or VIII near the site of a larger mansion, of which there are still some traces.” P. 130. He also says that the arms of Lewkenor are to be seen on the rood screen and in one of the windows of the church. I regret that I cannot say anything of it from personal inspection.

II. EDWARD LEWKENOR. Of Kingston Bowsy. Died 1528.

He married Margaret Copley, and had two sons, Edward and Anthony, and three daughters, Eleanor, Mary and Barbara.

The younger son, Anthony, was admitted to Grays Inn in 1542. (Foster.)

*By an error in the original will at Somerset house it is said to have been made 20 Dec. 1522 and proved 31 Oct. 1522. Probably this last 1522 should be 1523.

Eleanor married Giles St Barbe, who held the rectory of Hamsey in Sussex from 1541 to 1555, when he resigned it. (Hennessy's Chichester Clergy.)

Mary married John Michell. Barbara married John Dawtrey.

I have printed his will at p. 88. He would be buried wherever his wife thought best, before the image of St Michael if there were one in that church. Apparently his eldest son Edward was only seven years old. He provides that if his wife should die before his son came of age, the income of the manors left to her for her life should "be put in saufe kepyng under dyverse lockes and sondry keyes" either in Chichester cathedral or the monastery of Lewes.

III. EDWARD LEWKENOR. Of Kingston Bowsy. Died in the Tower, 1556.

According to his father's will, as I understand it, he would be 21 years of age on October 3, 1542, which would make him seven years old at the time of his father's death in 1528. But according to his father's post mortem inquisition he was then eleven years old. I have not seen this inquisition, but it is quoted in a paper on Hamsey in the Coll. Sussex Arch. Soc. XVII. The will is the most likely to be right.

He must have married early. His wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Wroth, of Enfield. By her he had four sons and six daughters. Their names will be found further on.

How early in life Edward Lewkenor went to court I don't know. Probably he was one of the household of king Edward VI, when he succeeded to the throne in 1547. He would then have been 25 years old. Perhaps he had been in his household when Prince of Wales. At any rate in the course of his reign he held the office of Groom-porter.

King Edward VI died in July, 1553, and apparently Edward Lewkenor kept his post under Queen Mary. But not for long. His was not one of those supple, compliant, conforming natures, which find no difficulty in complying and conforming with whatever the tyranny of an individual, or the tyranny of a multitude, or the tyranny of a custom may demand, nor could he put on or put off his creed to suit the fashion of the moment. What he had been when Edward VI was king he still would be though Mary was queen. Perhaps he was foolish. Perhaps he was not satisfied with merely keeping his own liberty, but tried to do more and upset the State coach. Or perhaps he did nothing amiss and was unjustly charged. I have

been able to find out so little about him, beyond the bare fact of his dying in the Tower of London, that I can't say how it was. In the calendar of State Papers I found this entered :—"Memorandum of a conversation between Lewknor and Daniell." As Daniel was a leading conspirator, this Memorandum promised to tell one something. But on proceeding to have a copy made of it, I found that there is nothing more than the above heading. The Memorandum itself has vanished. It is something like a heading in a newspaper, which promises a great deal more than the newspaper has to tell.

There was a London citizen named Henry Machyn, who kept a diary from 1550 to 1563, and it has been printed by the Camden Society. This is what Henry Machyn tells us.

1556. The XV day of June was raynyd [arraigned] at Yeld-hall [Guildhall] Lecknolle [Lewknor] grome porter unto King Edward the VI and quen Mary, the III yere of quen Mare, and cast to suffer deth.

1556. The VII day of September was bered within the Towre of London, the wyche was the evyn of the natevete of our Lade, on [one] master Lecknolle, sum-time grome porter onto quen Mare, the wyche was kast to suffer deth for the conspiracy agaynst the kynge [Philip] and the quen.

John Strype, who was born within a hundred years of the event, does not tell us much more than Machyn. In fact the first of these two following extracts is merely Machyn spelled by Strype. We know that he had seen Machyn's diary in manuscript. Strype says :

1556. June 15. Mr Leckner or Lewknor, groom porter unto King Edward VI and Queen Mary, was arraigned at Guildhall for a new conspiracy against the King and Queen, and cast to suffer death. He died a prisoner within the Tower of London, and was buried there the 7th of September. Eccles. Memorials. Vol. III. Part I. P. 494.

Further on in the same work he says :

Wyat's rebellion was before spoken of. This year [1556] happened another, or rather two, but nipped in the bud ; for a conspiracy was made this spring but soon discovered and quashed. And stirrings there were again in June ; for one Dudley, Ashton and

divers others of the English nation, lurking in France, endeavoured again to raise disturbances here, and to make their rising in the farther parts of Essex and Suffolk ; and for that purpose had dispersed divers letters and proclamations thereabouts.....[Commissioners were appointed by the Queen to examine into this conspiracy.] Of these traitors were these three about the middle of June arraigned and condemned at Guildhall, Lewkner, Wray and Turner ; and within a few days after was another great arraignment of others at the same place. III. 1. 546. 549.

Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion had taken place in February, 1554. There is no reason to suppose that Edward Lewkenor took part in it, though in itself it was not improbable that he should have done so. But the positive statements that he did do so, made in Lower's Worthies of Sussex and in Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, are made simply from confusing Wyatt's rebellion with the later one. There is no evidence to connect him with it.

What part he took in the later conspiracies of 1556 I don't know. As I have said, the document from which I hoped to discover something about him turns out to be only a heading. In chapter 34 of Froude's *History of England* will be found some account of this conspiracy. Dudley and Ashton, mentioned by Strype as lurking in France, were Sir Henry Dudley and Christopher Ashton, who went there to get French money and help. Others of the conspirators remained in England. Several of them were suddenly arrested in March and sent to the Tower. Under torture some gave information. John Throckmorton showed great courage in refusing to say anything, though racked and racked again. He was executed in April, and others followed him in May, June and July.

One of those who suffered death in July was John Daniel. The *Calendar of State Papers* has several confessions, petitions and other documents by and relating to him. He had been confined in a dungeon in the Tower for some time before his death. One of his letters, partly quoted by Mr Froude, gives a loathsome unprintable description of the horrors of his confinement. The Memorandum of his conversation with Lewknor is unfortunately now reduced to a heading, and the *Calendar* might have said so instead of raising false hopes. An earlier letter, dated May 18, 1549, mentions disputes between Mr Hawtrye and John Daniel, his brother in law. As Edward Lewkenor's sister Barbara had married John Dawtrey, and as Dawtrey and Hawtrey are the same name, the one dropping and the other

retaining de, it is possible that Edward Lewkenor was akin, if not brother in law, to the unfortunate John Daniel.

Whatever Edward Lewkenor's part may have been in this conspiracy he was, as Machyn tells us, arraigned at the Guildhall on June 15 and condemned to death. He lingered a prisoner in the Tower till September 7, and then death mercifully opened the door and let him go. If his confinement was anything like John Daniel's, the wonder is not that he died but that he lived nearly three months in it.

Queen Mary died on Nov. 17, 1558, and at the same moment of the same day Queen Elizabeth began her long reign. A new Parliament was summoned to meet on Jan. 23, 1559. The House of Commons elected Sir Thomas Gargrave, whose miniature portrait is at Ickworth, as their Speaker. One of the duties of this Parliament was to reverse the attainders of Queen Mary's reign, and, since they could not recall the dead, to restore their children in blood, as it was called.

Accordingly from Sir Symonds D'Ewes' Journal of Parliament during the reign of Elizabeth I learn that on Friday, March 3, 1559, the bill for the restitution in blood of young Edward Lewkenor and three of his brothers and six of his sisters was read a first time in the House of Commons. On Friday, March 10, it was read a second time, and on Wednesday, March 15, it was read a third time and passed the House. On Monday, March 20, it was brought up to the House of Lords, and on Tuesday, March 21, it was read there thrice at one time. (D'Ewes' Journal of Parliament, P. 25, 49, 51.) Apparently (p. 51) the bill had begun in the House of Lords and been sent to the Commons, though I do not see this beginning recorded.

These are the ten children who are now restored in blood. If Parliament could have fetched their father back from his grave in the Tower precincts, they would no doubt have done so. I get their names from Sussex Arch. Soc. Coll: III. 89. The eldest boy must have been now 16 years old.

1. Edward. See No. IV.

2. Thomas. He married Judith Bulman. He must be the Thomas Lewkenor who was rector of Hamsey in Sussex from 1563 to 1568. (See Mr Hennessy's lists of Clergy in Chichester diocese.) The manor and advowson of Hamsey belonged to the Edward Lewkenors.

- 3, 4. Stephen and William. Both died s.p.

The daughters were these :

1. Jane. She married (1) John Clark : (2) John Pascall.
2. Mary. On July 1, 1568, a licence was issued from the bishop of London's Court for the marriage of Matthew Machell, of the City of London, gentleman, and Mary Lewckenare of Broxbourne, spinster. (Foster.)
- 3, 4. Elizabeth and Ann.
5. Dorothy. She married Sir Benjamin Pellatt of Steyning.
6. Lucrece. She married William Jackson of London.

IV. EDWARD LEWKENOR. Of Denham. Died 1605.

With this Edward we shall get back into Suffolk, and I shall cease to be a poacher in Sussex.

Born in 1542, he could hardly have been 14 years old at the time of his father's death in the Tower, and 16 when Parliament was good enough to restore him in blood. In the Threnodia, of which I shall give a fuller account presently, is an epitaph or dedication to his memory, written by his eldest son Edward, in which he is said to have been born in Hertfordshire. Why in Hertfordshire I cant say. But as we have just seen his sister Mary described in her marriage licence as "of Broxbourne," possibly his mother's family had a house there. But even though he may happen to have been born in Hertfordshire, Sussex was in every real sense of the word his native county.

Soon after being restored in blood he went up to Cambridge. Mr. Cooper in his *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* gives his University career thus: A pensioner of St. John's College he matriculated Nov. 10, 1559: B.A. 1561: admitted a fellow of his college on Sir Marmaduke Constable's foundation March 21, 1562: vacated the fellowship before March 31, 1563.

On leaving Cambridge he entered the service of Queen Elizabeth, as his father had entered that of King Edward VI. The only evidence I have of this fact is what his son says in the Threnodia, viz. *Principis Elizabethæ domesticus*.

Before long he got into Parliament. His first constituency appears to have been Tamworth, for which he was returned in April, 1571.

At about the same time that he was a successful candidate for Tamworth he was also a successful candidate for the hand of Susan, daughter of Mistress Martha Heigham of Denham. Whether either or both of these elections were contested or

not I do not know. At any rate he was successful in both. He became M.P. for Tamworth and the husband of Susan Heigham. The connection with Tamworth was not for long ; it only lasted two months. The connection with Susan Heigham was for 35 years, and as much more as we like to think. The Heighams having already had two chapters allotted to them I need not say more here about Suzan's parentage. They were probably married at Denham, but an unfortunate gap in the marriage register prevents our seeing the record of it.

I will now give so much of his Parliamentary career as I can gather from Sir Symonds D'Ewes' Journal of both Houses of Parliament during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the *Threnodia* his son says that he was a member of nine Parliaments: "*in amplissimum ordinem supremæ curiæ Parliamenti novies conscriptus.*" There were exactly nine Parliaments in which he might have sat between 1570 and his death in 1605, and perhaps he was a candidate for all of them ; but I cannot find that he was elected to more than seven of them. Perhaps his son knew that he had been a candidate for all of them, but forgot that there are unsuccessful candidates as well as successful ones, and that not every candidate who stands becomes a member who sits.

These are the nine consecutive Parliaments in which he sat or might have sat. I take their duration and the constituency which he represented from the Parliamentary Return printed in 1879. This I have supplemented from Sir Symonds Dewes' Journal, from which I have taken the Speakers.

Duration	Constituency	Speaker
April 1571 to May 1571.	Tamworth	Christopher Wray
May 1572 to April 1583.	New Shoreham	Robert Bell
Nov. 1584 to Sept. 1585 [1586].	Maldon in Essex	John Puckering
Oct. 1586 to March 1587.	Maldon	John Puckering
Nov. 1588 to Feb. [March] 1589.	Not in it	George Snagg
Feb. 1593 to April 1593.	Maldon	Edward Cooke
Oct. 1597 to Feb. 1598.	Newport in Cornwall	Serjeant Yelverton
Oct. 1601 to Dec. 1601.	Not in it	John Croke
March 1604 to Feb. 1611.	Maldon	

The last of these Parliaments survived him, as he died in October, 1605.

The first of these Parliaments is altogether omitted in the Parliamentary Return, but is recorded by D'Ewes. The constituency, Tamworth, is given in

Cooper's Athenæ Cant :, but I dont know where he found it There seems to have been some doubt about Edward Lewkenor's return for Tamworth or whatever the place was, and he being a young member unacquainted with the forms of the house committed the awful offence of entering it before his return had been certified.

It appears from D'Ewes' Journal that the House of Commons met on Monday morning, April 2, 1571, and were sworn in while Queen Elizabeth was at sermon at Westminster. Then she came in and told them to elect a speaker. The next day, Tuesday, they elected Christopher Wray their speaker; and on Wednesday he was presented to the Queen. They also decided that the Litany should be read every morning in the House and a prayer made by the Speaker, such as he should think fit, to begin at 8.30 a.m., and every member not present to forfeit four pence to the poor man's box. The next day, Thursday, the House met, (or "was called" as the expression was,) and Edward Lewkenor and four others were commanded to attend next day to answer for having entered it, though not yet returned by the Clerk of the Crown. Apparently this preliminary difficulty was satisfactorily got over and he took his seat. P. 156.

I do not find very much recorded about him in Parliament by Sir Symonds D'Ewes beyond his appointment on Committees to which bills were committed. I mention some of those Committees, as they show the subjects in which he was interested or in which he was considered an authority. We shall also see that he had a taste of the Tower.

1580. On Wednesday, Jan. 25, Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer and member for Northampton County, made a long speech pointing out the dangers that arose from the malice of the Pope and his confederates, and from the state of Ireland, and the necessity for good ships and sufficient native forces, and hoping that they would provide accordingly.—Mr Norton, member for Southampton County, whose descendants soon afterwards were living at Ixworth priory, moved to appoint a Committee to consider what should be done.—The Committee was appointed and Edward Lewkenor was on it. P. 288.

1580. Tuesday, March 14. He was placed on a Committee appointed to draw a bill providing for the safety and preservation of her Majesty's person. P. 306.

1584. Friday, Nov. 27. A bill for the better and more reverent observing of the Sabbath day was read a second time and committed to certain members.

Amongst them I see Edward Lewkenor. Also his neighbours and cousins, Sir Robert Jermyn, M.P. for Suffolk, and Sir John Heigham, M.P. for Ipswich. This bill, says D'Ewes, was much debated and altered before it passed the two Houses. And having at last been passed it was dashed by the Queen, "upon that prejudicated and ill followed principle (as may be conjectured) that she would suffer nothing to be altered in matter of religion or ecclesiastical government." Edward Lewkenor was also one of nine members chosen to confer with the House of Lords on this bill. P. 322, 333, 336, 337.

1584. Monday, Dec. 14. Three petitions were presented to the House by three members touching the liberty of Godly preachers, and for the continuance of their ministries, and for the speedy supply of able men in places without the ordinary means of salvation. These petitions were considered on Dec. 16, when Sir Walter Mildmay proposed the appointment of a Committee to consider the matter. On this Committee were placed the faithful three, Edward Lewkenor, Sir John Heigham and Sir Robert Jermyn, and others. P. 340.

And here I may point out, as an instance of the changes that words undergo, that when they proposed the appointment of what we call a Committee they always proposed the appointment of Committees. Because each man to whom a bill was committed was a committee, just as each of several trustees is a trustee. What we should call a Committee of ten they would have called ten Committees. The word Committee had not yet lost its individual meaning, though it had as well its plural meaning. The word "trustee" has never lost its individual meaning nor gained a plural one, because, I suppose, trustees are sometimes single, while committees never are.

1585. Monday, Feb. 15. Edward Lewkenor offered a petition from the inhabitants of the east part of Sussex touching abuses in the ministry. P. 349.

On this same day he moved that some of the House be appointed to draw a form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used in this house for the great blessings of God bestowed upon the whole realm in her Majesty, and for their long continuance.—It was agreed that Mr Lewkenor himself should take such of this House to him as he should think good, and devise and digest the form of prayer and thanksgiving. P. 349. We may feel sure that he took to him Sir Robert Jermyn and Sir John Heigham among others.

1586. Thursday, Nov. 3. The question how to deal with Mary, Queen of Scots, was brought before the House. The Court officials pointed out the

necessity of dealing sternly with her. The Vice-Chamberlain concluded his speech by saying, *Ne pereat Israel, pereat Absolon*. The discussion was continued next day, when a Committee was appointed to consider some convenient course to be taken by petition and suit to her Majesty in favour of the Scotch Queen suffering the due execution of justice. On this Committee, all, I presume, in favour of severe measures, were placed the inseparable three, Edward Lewkenor, Sir Robert Jermyn and Sir John Heigham. P. 394.

1587. Thursday, Feb. 23. Edward Lewkenor was placed on a Committee to consider a loan or benevolence to be offered to her Majesty. P. 410.

Now we come to an event which shows the times what times they were, and shows the man what man he was.

1587. Monday, Feb. 27. Mr Cope (Anthony Cope, M.P. for Banbury) made a speech concerning the necessity of a learned ministry and the amendment of things amiss in ecclesiastical affairs. And he offered the house a bill and a book. The book was an amended book of Common Prayer, and the bill contained a petition asking amongst other things that that book only should be used in churches. He desired that the book might be read.—The Speaker reminded the House that the Queen had forbidden them to meddle with ecclesiastical affairs, and he hoped they would not have it read.—Mr Dalton, M.P. for Lostwithiel, moved that it be not read, saying that it discredited the Book of Common Prayer and was not meet to be read, and would bring upon them the indignation of the Queen.—“Whereupon Mr Lewkenor spoke, showing the necessity of preaching and of a learned ministry, and thought it very fit that the petition and book should be read.”—Ranulph Hurleston, M.P. for Aldborough, Co. York, and Robert Bainbrigg, M.P. for Derby borough, spoke to the same effect.—After a time the House broke up, neither bill nor book being read.

One can scarcely believe what follows. The Queen having heard of what had passed sent to the Speaker for the bill and book. The next day, Tuesday, Feb. 28, the House could not sit, because the Queen had sent for the Speaker.—On Wednesday, March 1, Peter Wentworth, M.P. for Northampton borough, delivered some very pertinent questions to the Speaker concerning the liberties of the House and the right of free speech, and desired that they might be read. The questions (which are printed in full by D'Ewes) do not seem to have been read in the house, but the paper containing them was handed about and the result was that Mr

Wentworth was sent to the Tower. The House sat no more that day, for the Queen had sent for the Speaker.

On Thursday, March 2, Mr Cope, the author of the bill and the book, and Lewkenor, Hurlston and Bainbrigg, who had spoken a few words in favour of their being read, were sent for to the Lord Chancellor, and thence were sent to the Tower.

On Saturday, March 4, Sir John Heigham moved that, some good and necessary members having been taken from them, they should petition the Queen to restore them to the House.—The Vice-Chamberlain answered that they had better wait a bit till they heard more. If the gentlemen were committed for matters that lay within the privileges of the House, there might be a petition. But if not, then they would only give occasion for the further displeasure of her Majesty, who might have some good reason best known to herself for suppressing the bill and the book.

Here D'Ewes, whose sympathies were with the members in the Tower, says that whatever the Vice-Chamberlain might pretend, it is most probable that they were committed to the Tower for meddling with church matters, which her Majesty had often forbidden, and by forbidding had caused so much disputation in the last Parliament.

On Wednesday, March 8, Sir John Heigham ventured to bring up ecclesiastical matters again. He said some amendment was needed in things that ministers had to be sworn to, and that a learned ministry was needed.—A committee was appointed to consider some motion to be made to her Majesty for redress in these things. He and Sir Robert Jermyn, who in this Parliament both represented the Co. of Suffolk, were members of the Committee, and so was Sir Walter Rawleigh. Edward Lewkenor, who assuredly would have been placed on it a month back, was not on it. He was still in the Tower.

On Monday, March 13, Thomas Cromwell, M.P. for Grampound, moved that some conference be had with the Privy Council concerning those members of this House lately committed to the Tower. A committee was appointed, which included Sir Robert Jermyn and Sir John Heigham.

The unfortunate members had now been eleven days in the Tower, it would be difficult to say what for. I see no further mention of them. This Parliament was dissolved on Thursday, March 23. There was no new Parliament for eighteen months, and when that new Parliament meets Edward Lewkenor is not in it.

Whether the influence of the Court was used against him and he lost his seat, or whether in disgust he refused to stand, I cant tell. At any rate he was not in the Parliament that sat from November, 1588 to Feb., 1589.

I should say that the proceedings in Parliament relating to this imprisonment will be found in Sir Symonds D'Ewes Journal, p. 410—415, where he is called Mr Lewkenor, not Edward Lewkenor. There were two other Lewkenors in this Parliament, viz. Richard, M.P. for Chichester, and Thomas, M.P. for Midhurst. But I don't think there can be any doubt as to Edward being the one who was sent to the Tower. A number of things all point to its being him.

After six years of freedom from Parliamentary duties, caused by missing one short Parliament and by the long intervals between one Parliament and the next, he again entered it in February, 1593, as member for Maldon.

1593. On Monday, Feb. 26, he was placed on a committee to consider what subsidies should be granted to her Majesty in respect of those many and great enemies against whom she had to provide. The Lords desired conference on this matter, and he was placed on a committee to confer with the Lords. There was much debate both on the subsidy and on the question whether conference should be had with the Lords. The subject of the proposed conference was the present danger. But the danger required a subsidy to remove it. Therefore, if conference were had with the lords, would it not be conferring with them on the matter of a subsidy contrary to precedent and privilege? It was a near thing, and the Commons decided and then reversed their decision. Finally I think they reversed the reversal and conference was had. A treble subsidy and six fifteenths and tenths were granted. P. 474—495.

1593. On Tuesday, Feb. 27, Mr. Morrice, an attorney of the Court of Wards, brought in a bill to relieve sundry learned and godly ministers and preachers from hardships suffered at the hands of bishops and other ecclesiastical judges. Some debate followed. The High Church party were against it. Sir Robert Cecil was afraid the Queen might not like it. In the end the bill was committed to the Speaker for him to study. Edward Lewkenor is not mentioned, and I wonder whether his recollection of the Tower kept him silent, not being minded to go there again. P. 474.

On Monday, March 12, he was placed on a committee to consider the statutes in force for the relief of the poor and for the punishment of rogues. P. 499.

On Tuesday, April 3, he was one of the committee to whom was committed a bill for explaining an act passed some years before for retaining the Queen's subjects in their due obedience. This explanatory bill, which was objected to by Sir Walter Raleigh and others, was aimed at the Brownists and other sects. P. 517.

1597. On Saturday, November 5, a new House of Commons met at 8 a.m., and the Speaker brought in the prayer which was to be used daily in that Parliament; for the opening prayer was left to the discretion of the Speaker, and so changed with each Speaker and each Parliament.

1597. On Tuesday, November 8, Mr George Moore pointed out what a burden it was to be charged under heavy penalties with the keeping of sundry sorts of armour and weapons, which were quite unprofitable for any use or service, and moreover having to find such other armour and weapons from time to time as the appointed captains might call for at their own pleasure. A committee was appointed to consider it, of which Edward Lewkenor was one. P. 552. (See p. 154 of this volume.)

1597. On Tuesday, November 22, nine different bills, all touching the relief of the poor and the punishment of idle and sturdy beggars, were sent to a committee of which Edward Lewkenor was one, and which already had two bills of a like character before it. It was a thing, says Sir Symonds D'Ewes, scarce to be pattern'd that one and the same committee had at one and the same time eleven bills in agitation before them. P. 561.

1597. On Saturday, November 26, he was put on a committee to which a bill for enrolling and exemplifying defeasances was sent.—Here we see the lawyer, not the country gentleman nor the evangelical churchman.

1598. Jan. 12, Thursday. A bill to restrain the excessive making of malt was read a second time and sent to a committee of which Edward Lewkenor was one. P. 578.

Jan. 20, Friday. A bill to prohibit carrying herrings beyond the seas was read a second time and committed to Edward Lewkenor and others. This bill had been brought in by George Waldegrave, M.P. for Sudbury in Suffolk, on the previous Nov. 23. Mr Waldegrave said that the transporting of a great quantity of herrings to Leghorn had occasioned a scarcity of them in this country, and was a great means of spending much butter and cheese, to the great inhancing of the prices thereof by reason of the scarcity of herrings. P. 562, 584—5.

Jan. 27, Friday. A bill to give remedy against the decay and spoil of the Queen's highway in Sussex, Surrey and Kent through disorderly carrying to iron forges and furnaces was read a second time and committed to Edward Lewkenor and others. P. 589.

So much for his parliamentary career. There was no Parliament between February, 1598 and October, 1601, and of the short Parliament that sat from October to December, 1601, he does not seem to have been a member. There was no Parliament in 1602 and 1603. He was a member of the Parliament that met in March, 1604, but I see no mention of him in its proceedings. That Parliament continued till February, 1611, but death took him out of it in October, 1605.

There is not much more to say about him. On May 11, 1603, he was knighted at the Charterhouse by the new king James I. But he did not live to enjoy his new honours very long. Jenner's great discovery had not yet been made, and small pox was still reaping its yearly harvest of victims. He and his wife were mown down together. On October 2, 1605, she died aged 53 years, and was buried at Denham on October 4. On the very next day he died aged 63 years, and was buried at Denham on Oct. 6.

Sir Edward Hoby writes to Sir Thomas Edmondes, the English ambassador at Brussels, on Nov. 19, 1605. He says, "Sundry parliament men are dead since the last session, as Sir Arthur Atye, Sir George Harvey, Sir Edward Lewkenor [etc.], wherein your Lordship may note that it hath lighted mostly upon fat men." This letter, which is among the State Papers, has been printed in Birch's Court and Times of James I. Vol. I. 35. I presume that fat means corporeally fat, in which case this letter gives us a portrait such as it is.

Adam Winthrop of Groton in Suffolk made this entry in an old almanack.

The 3 of Octobre, 1605. Sir Edwarde Lewkenor of Denham in Suffolke knight died of the smallpocks. Vir bonus et doctus fuit et patriæ amans. The lady his wife died two dayes before him.

This entry has been printed in the Life and Letters of John Winthrop, who was a son of Adam Winthrop. These were edited in 1864 by his distinguished descendent Robert Winthrop, who was a friend of the Suffolk Archæological Institute in its early days, and whose library he has enriched with the gift of this and many other volumes.

In the Winwood Memorials is a letter from John Chamberlain to Winwood dated from London Oct. 12, 1605, in which he says: "It is observed that many Parliament men of mark are dead since the last sessions, as.....Sir Edward Lukenor and others." II. 141.

It is clear that Sir Edward was a good man of business, of the acquiring rather than of the spending sort. He left his estate the bigger for his possession of it. He was a decidedly religious man of what we should call the low church type. What effect his being sent to the Tower had upon him I am not sure, but I am inclined to think that it had a deterring and sobering effect. He did not change his principles, but he was careful not to say or do anything which might send him there again. His was not one of those rebellious natures which the more they be punished the more they offend. He was "a fat man," and perhaps that may account for it. We have the authority of history, or at any rate of Shakespeare, for thinking that lean men, and not fat men, are they who plot and rebel and go to prison. I can't help thinking that things being as they were he ought to have gone more than once or else not at all. But after all, one is only groping in the dark.

Sir Edward Lewkenor appears to have made no will. He had evidently put off doing so, and then when his last illness came suddenly upon him was unable to do so. His son Edward seems to allude to this in the opening sentence of his will. (See Will V. P. 101.) But his post mortem enquiry which I have printed at p. 128-132 shows what lands he possessed. It shows also that he did something to compact and consolidate the Denham estate by buying from Thomas and Ann Clere their share of the Heigham family inheritance, and by buying of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, the manor of Desning hall and other adjoining lands.

He is sometimes described as of Heigham hall and sometimes as of Denham. It is possible that he may have lived at Heigham till the death of his mother-in-law in 1593. Whether he built Denham hall I am not sure, and will leave the question till we get to the hall. He appears to have built the very plain mortuary chapel on the north side of Denham church, or possibly it was built immediately after his death. The inscription on his tombstone credits him with bringing into Denham a preacher of the Gospel, so I suppose he and his mother-in-law must divide that honour between them.

The infectious disease of which he died made necessary a speedy and simple burial. Three months afterwards he had a second funeral, an heraldic funeral, a needless and hollow ceremony for the purpose of making all the display which

time did not allow of at his burial. Two heralds, Somerset and Richmond, came down from London to see that all was done correctly and to add to the ceremony the gorgeousness of their array. His two sons and three sons-in-law were the chief mourners. John Machell, who was, I presume, his sister's son, bore the standard, and Edward Lewkenor of the Inner Temple bore the pennon. This Edward, a Sussex cousin and not one of the six who give a title to this chapter, is, I suppose, he whose will I have printed at p. 100.

The original certificate of this heraldic funeral is at the College of Arms. It has been twice printed (with slight verbal differences), viz. in Mr Daniel Gurney's Record of the House of Gournay, Part II. 470, and in Dr Howard's Visitation of Suffolk, II. 232. I take it from them.

FUNERAL CERTIFICATE.

The right worshipfull Sir Edward Lewknor of Denham in the Countye of Suffolk knight departed this mortall lyfe att his house called Denham hall in the towne and countie aforesaid upon the nynetenth daye of September, 1605, whose funeralls were very worshipfully and according to his degree solemnized att the parish church of Denham aforesaid upon the nyneth daye of January following.

The saied Sir Edward maryed Susann, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Higham of Higham hall in the County of Suffolk, and by her had yssue at the tyme of his death Edward Lewknor his eldest sonne and heire; and Robert Lewknor, second sonne; Dorothee maryed to Roberte Castle of Castle Hall* in the Co. of Cambridge, and died saunz yssue; Martha maryed to Thomas Gourney, sonne and heir of Henry Gourney, of Ellingham in Co. of Norfolk; Anne maryed to Godefrey Rodes of Great Houghton in Co. of York esquire; Hester maryed to Robert Quarles of Rumford in Co. of Essex esquire; Susann, Sary and Elisabeth unmarried.

The chiefe morner was Mr Edward Lewknor, the sonne and heire, assisted by Mr Robert Lewknor, Robert Quarles, Thomas Gourney and Robert Castel. The standard borne by Mr John

*This looks like an error in the original MS or a misreading for Hatley Hall.



To face p. 215.

MONUMENT IN DENHAM CHURCH TO SIR EDWARD LEWKENOR, 1605.

Machell, the pennon by Mr Edward Lewknor of the Inner Temple. The officers directing att the said funerall were Richmond and Somersett heraulds.

In witness of the truth of this certificate we have subscribed our names theis present 9th of January 1605 [1605/6].

Edward Lewkenor. Tho. Gurnay.

In due course of time his monument appeared in the church. It is very large and the work is not good. I have given a description of it and of the numerous heraldic shields upon it at p. 73. The children are represented as they were at the time of his death. Consequently his married daughter, Dorothy Castell, who died before him, does not appear. In the illustration that I give of this monument his wife kneeling by his side unfortunately could not be made to show. I have also had to leave out the shield at the top of the monument. This is a translation of the Latin inscription. Those who prefer Latin will find it at p. 73.

TRANSLATION OF INSCRIPTION.

In this little sacred building lately built for the purpose of a dormitory lie buried in their separate graves that most distinguished man, Edward Lewkenor, gilded knight, and the choice lady, Susan, his wife, both of them illustrious by the splendour both of their parents and families, and both of them marked and adorned by piety and the band of all the virtues: of whom she died too soon, when she had scarce completed the course of 53 years, on October 2, 1605; he died on the next day, when he had completed 63 years. Before he yielded to nature this excellent man performed many distinguished services in the royal hall, in parliament, in the state, and that faithfully and with the highest praise and approval of all good men. Amongst other reasons for just praise this reason chiefly stands out and deserves to be remembered everlastingly, that by his means the preaching of the gospel was brought into this small and obscure village, whose light and benefit he enjoyed to the end of his life. His most excellent wife never fell away from a sincere profession of gospel truth, but commended it by many christian virtues, modesty, chastity, kindness, pity for the poor, liberality towards all, and in such a happy state at last she died. Therefore there is no doubt but that

they both triumph in eternal glory, ardently awaiting the last resurrection, when their redemption shall be completed. They left surviving two sons and six daughters, truly an excellent offspring treading in its parents' footsteps and showing forth all the virtues of such parents, of which you have a bright instance in that the eldest son caused this beautiful monument to be cut at his own no small expense, and to be placed in this building in perpetual memory of his parents.....They left also many friends and servants sad.....[A few words are illegible towards the end.]

By his wife Susan, daughter of Thomas and Martha Heigham, he had two sons and seven daughters, As the epitaph in the Threnodia says that they lived without a quarrel for 36 years, their marriage must have taken place not later than the autumn of 1569. One daughter, Dorothy, died before them, and therefore does not appear on the tombstone.

1. Edward. Baptized at Denham Feb. 1586. See No. V.

2. Robert. Baptized at Denham Sept. 1, 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada. At the time of his father's death he was at the University of Cambridge. He was knighted at Whitehall on Jan. 25, 1607. He married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Alexander Hamon of Acrise Place in Kent. This came to him in right of his wife, and there he lived and there in 1636 he was buried. He had four sons, Hamon, Robert, Stewart, Edward, and a daughter, Catherine.

Hamon Lewkenor, the eldest son, succeeded to Acris, and dying in 1637 was buried at St George's church, Canterbury. By his wife, Damaris, daughter of Dr William Kingsley, Archdeacon of Canterbury, he had two sons, Robert and Hamon, and a daughter, Damaris. Robert Lewkenor, grandson of Sir Robert, sold Acris in 1666 to Thomas Papillon.

So says Hasted's Kent, III. 346, where Denham is always called Dereham, and where Sir Robert is wrongly said to be the oldest of the two brothers.

The old Lewkenor manor of Kingston Bowsy was to go to Sir Robert. I have not followed it any later.

These were the seven daughters of Sir Edward and Susan Lewkenor, of whom six survived their parents and consequently kneel for ever in effigy behind them.

One does not see why that privilege should be denied to the one who happened to die before them. Three were baptized at Denham. The other four may have been born in London, whilst their father was attending to his Parliamentary duties.

1. Dorothy. Baptized at Denham Sept. 18, 1575. Married Robert Castell of Hatley in Co. Cambridge. According the Visitation of Cambridgeshire six generations of Castells had preceded this Robert at Hatley, and five children were born to him and Dorothy, viz. Robert, Edmund, Constance, Martha, Elizabeth. Of these Robert was baptized at Denham on April 2, 1598. But according to Sir Edward's funeral certificate just given she died without issue. Dorothy Castell was the one daughter who died before her parents and therefore is not kneeling in effigy in Denham church. She was brought to Denham for burial on Jan. 15, 1602/3.

2. Martha. She married Thomas, eldest son of Henry Gurney of Ellingham in Norfolk. Probably the marriage took place at Denham in the latter part of the gap in the marriage register that yawns from 1570 to 1600. Two sons were born to them, Edward and Thomas, and six daughters, Susan, Dorothy, Margaret, Elizabeth, Ellen, Martha. Of these Susan and Dorothy were baptized at Denham in 1597 and 1598 respectively.

Thomas Gurney, the husband of Martha, signed the certificate of the heraldic funeral of Sir Edward Lewkenor. He died before his father, in or about 1614, but Martha survived him and was living at Ellingham in 1616. She was buried at West Barsham, where her eldest son Edward lived. (See Mr Daniel Gurney's elaborate Record of the House of Gournay. Part II. 462—480.)

3. Ann. Baptized at Denham Oct. 7, 1577. She married Godfrey Rhodes or Rodes, of Houghton in Yorkshire, who was a son of Francis Rhodes, an Elizabethan judge. According to the Visitation of Yorkshire she was his second wife, and they had these five children:

1. Edward.
2. Godfrey, Dean of Londonderry.
3. Ann, wife of John Nevill.
4. Elizabeth, third wife of Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, who was beheaded in 1641.
5. Frances died unmarried.

In Fam : Min : Gent : (Harl : Soc :) Lady Strafford is said to have been the daughter of the first wife.

Of these children Edward was baptized at Denham March 16, 1600. (I have pointed out at p 5 that it is not clear whether this means 1599 or 1600.) This Edward, afterwards knighted, was of Houghton, where his descendents continued for some time. One of them left a daughter only, who married Richard Slater Milnes, grandfather of Moncton Milnes the poet, who was created Baron Houghton of Houghton in 1863.

Ann, the wife of Godfrey Rhodes, was buried at Denham, Nov 16, 1608.

4. Hester. On Sept. 2, 1601, she was married at Denham to Robert Quarles Esquire. The record of this marriage appears in the Denham register, as the thirty years gap has ceased to yawn. She was buried at Romford on Sept. 9, 1612.

Francis Quarles of Ufford in Northamptonshire had a son James. James Quarles, who held the very important office of Clerk of the Green Cloth, bought in 1588 the manor of Stewards in Romford, and died there in September, 1599. The eldest son of James was Robert, the first of whose three wives was Hester Lewkenor.

Between 1602 and 1611 Robert and Hester Quarles had these children baptized at Denham: James, Susan, Priscilla, Robert, Edward, Francis.

Robert Quarles was knighted by James I. at Newmarket on March 4, 1608, and was buried at Romford in February, 1639. (See Lyson's *Environs* Vol. IV. Visitation of Essex.)

Francis Quarles, the poet, was a younger brother of Sir Robert, whom he commemorated in one of his elegies.

5. Susan. She was buried at Denham in December, 1609, when she might have been twenty years of age more or less. Some of the Visitations marry her to Thomas Stuard, which is wrong. She died unmarried.

6. Sarah. In August, 1607, she was married at Denham to Thomas Stuard esquire, and these their children were baptized at Denham.

Thomas, April, 1608.	Susan, Nov., 1614
Joan, Feb., 1609/10.	Robert, April, 1617.
Edward, Feb., 1611/12.	Simon, Sept., 1619.

In the very interesting church at Lakenheath is a good monument to Simon or Simeon Stuard, who died there in April, 1568, aged 71. There is also a mural tablet to Johanna his widow, who died in 1583. On both these monuments are heraldic shields bringing in the royal English and French arms. This Simon Stuard bought in 1553 a manor at Barton Mills, formerly in the possession of Bury abbey.

Thomas Stuard who married Sarah Lewkenor was a son of Thomas Stuard, and grandson (I imagine) of this Simon Stuard. He is described as "of Barton Mills." (See Page's Suffolk, 826, 840, where some of the statements are wrong. Also Visitation of Norfolk sub Butts.)

7. Elizabeth. Baptized at Denham in September, 1591. At some time before, but not much before, 1618 she was married to Thomas Cateline or Catelyn. These their children were baptized at Denham :

Thomas, July, 1619. Edward, Aug., 1621. Judith, Oct., 1622.

I imagine that Thomas Cateline was second son of Richard Cateline, Serjeant-at-law, and was owner of Wingfield Castle, Co. Suffolk, and died in 1636. (Page's Suffolk, 435.) The funeral sermon on her brother is dedicated to (amongst others) Mistris Catlin of Denham. Whether they had a corner of the Hall or another house in the parish I cannot say.

THE THRENODY.

Before dismissing this Edward Lewkenor, No. IV. of Sussex, No. I. of Suffolk, I must give some account of a scarce little volume which was published the year after his death. The contributors, who mostly give their initials only, were members of the University of Cambridge, and include William Bedell, afterwards bishop of Kilmore, and Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich. Mr Cooper identifies others as Walter Hawkesworth of Trinity College, William Eyre of Emanuel, William Sancroft, afterwards Master of Emanuel, Andrew Downes, Regius Professor of Greek, John Bois of St John's, Samuel Collins afterwards Provost of King's. These all weep for Edward and Susan Lewkenor in their different styles and languages, English, Latin, Greek and even Hebrew. His eldest son, Edward, wrote the dedication or epitaph, and perhaps was the editor and designer. The dead languages have their say first : more homely English follows them. The volume is a small quarto of 48 pages.

TITLE PAGE.

Threnodia in obitum D. Edovardi Lewkenor equitis &
D. Susannæ conjugis charissimæ.

Funerall verses upon the death of the right worshipfull
Sir Edward Lewkenor Knight and Madame Susan his lady.

With Death's Apologie and a Rejoynder to the same.

Prov. 10. 8. Memoria justi bendicta.

London. Printed by Arnold Hatfield

for Samuel Macham and Matthew Cooke, and are to be solde
in Pauls churchyarde at the signe of the Tigers head. 1606.

At the back of the title page is a shield with many quarterings. Then comes the dedication to his parents' memory by their eldest son, Edward. I give it in full, as it is my sole authority for some biographical details.

Honori ac memoriæ charissimorum conjugum,

Edovardi et Susannæ Leukenorum :

Quorum ille nobili familia in agro Hartfordiensi natus, a pueritia optimis disciplinis innutritus, adolescens socius Collegii D. Johannis in Academia Cantabrigiensi, postquam evasit in virum S. Principis Elizabethæ domesticus primum, exinde in agro Suffolciensi Eirenarcha, post in amplissimum ordinem supremæ curiæ Parliamenti novies conscriptus, postremum a Jacobo magno fælice Britanniarum monarcha equestri dignitate ornatus, cui uno ore omnes consentiunt civem fuisse bonum, meliorem magistratum, virum optimum ; Climacterico suo ad superos concessit IIII Nonas Octobreis.—

Haec illustis Heighamorum familiæ cum sorore cohæres, foemina rari exempli, pietate ac modestia singulari, anno ætatis suæ LVI virum, cui se nunquam in vivis anteferre sustinuit, moriens uno die præcessit.

Vixere conjuges sine querela an. XXXVI. Unis exequiis sunt elati an. M.D.C.V. 5 Id. Jan. Filios superstites reliquerunt II, filias VI.—Parentibus optimis ac dulcissimis B.M.P. E. Lewkenor F.

Then comes an English poem of 27 stanzas of seven lines each. There is no signature and I do not think it is worth reproducing.

Then begins the "Threnodia in funere clarissimorum conjugum D. Edwardi & Susannæ Lewknorum."

Pars prior has these fifteen poems, all Latin and signed as follows :

No. 1. Thomas Sotheby :	No. 6. C. O.	No. 12. S. W : C. Eman.
Coll. S. John.	No. 7. G. H : T. C.	No. 13. G. B : C. E.
No. 2. E. Coll. Regis.	No. 8. * * *	No. 14. T. Sotheby :
No. 3. G. H. T : C. C.	No. 9. H. G : T. C.	Coll. S. J.
No. 4. G. E : C. Eman.	No. 10. T. B : Clar.	No. 15. Ad lectorem.
No. 5. G. S : C. Eman.	No. 11. R. Theol. C. T.	Not signed.

Pars altera is thus made up :

No. 1. G. W.	No. 7. I. A. Coll. S. Joan.	No. 13. Gu. Hu : T. C.
No. 2. I. C : Trin. Coll.	No. 8. E. Coll. Regio.	No. 14. G. B : C. E.
No. 3. A. Downes :	No. 9. E. Coll. Regio.	No. 15. Jos. Hall :
Gr. Prof. Reg.	No. 10. Da. Dolben :	Coll. Eman.
No. 4. I. B : C. S. I.	Coll. S. Joan.	No. 16. * * *
No. 5. Leon. Nidd.	No. 11. Ro. Theobald :	No. 17. Samuel Collin-
No. 6. Thomas Harrison :	Coll. Trin.	æus : C. Regal.
C. T.	No. 12. W. B.	

No. 12 in Pars altera, signed W. B., is by William Bedell, at this time preacher at St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmund's, and later on rector of Horringer, and bishop of Kilmore. Being of the same religious school as Sir Edward Lewkenor and a neighbour as well, they were probably well known to each other. This is Bedell's contribution, a fanciful one.

Within this monument enclos'd of twise two couples beene
The bodies twaine. Areed who can what might this riddle meane.

THE EXPLICATION.

The bodies whose they be we know too well :
Foure couples thus. In wedlocks happy bands
First were they joyn'd : And next, one Death did quell
Them both at once : For third, this tombe so stands
Their common sepulture : And last of all,
Coupled they beene in joyes celestiaall. W. B.

No. 15 in Pars altera is by another Suffolk neighbour of the same religious school, Joseph Hall, at this time rector of Hawstead, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. This is his contribution, which is well worth giving :

Duxere vitam nec diuternam satis
 Simitu beati amore dulci conjuges ;
 Clausere demum, at citius, extremum diem
 Simitu beati morte sanctâ conjuges ;
 Quinque supremi compotes ambo poli
 Hausere puri poculum unum nectaris ;
 Et nunc eâdem vestiuntur gloriâ,
 Beati amore, morte, cœlo conjuges. JOS. HALL, Coll: Eman:

After *Pars altera* come these two stanzas thanking the learned contributors for their contributions in dead languages, and introducing more homely ones. They are not signed.

Ten thousand thanks, ye muses, for your paine.
 How may poor sheepheard ever hope requite
 Your curtesie, but debtor still remaine ?
 Unless you take this recompence though light,
 T' admire your skill, and wish your poesie
 May give or from your subject take eternitie.

But mought it not offend your learned eares
 The ruder song of simple countrey swaines
 Uncunning all be joynd to your teares ?
 Small cunning needs him that indeed complaines.
 Ah well I wot our rymes be base and poore ;
 But if they shall expresse our grief, we wish no more.

This last stanza serves to introduce "Funerall verses upon the death of the religious, famous and vertuous knight Sir Edward Leuknor and Dame Susan his wife." They are all in English. This is the first of them, signed S. P.

If ever Countrey cause had to complaine
 For losse of one who did her state upholde
 By justice due, the right for to maintaine,
 And beat downe wrong with courage good and bolde :
 Then, Suffolke, mourne, for thou hast lost that wight,
 This worthy man, Sir Edward Lewkenor Knight.

If ever children yet had cause to say,
We are depriv'd of loving parents deare,
Who trained us up in feare of God alway,
Whose vertues true did in their life appeare,
Then, children, mourn, more cause have you than other,
Depriv'd at once of father and of mother.

If shepheard true had ever cause to weepe
For losse of such who lov'd him as their life,
For tender lambes, for faithfull loving sheepe,
Who lov'd his peace and loath'd all jar and strife,
Mourne, gentle shepheard, now great cause you have,
For those two friends that covered lie in grave.

Among the rest who take the mourning parts
Do we their servants joyne our willing hands :
In outward blacke and with true sabled harts
Do we all mourne, who ti'd in duties bands
Did late enjoy masters so deare and kinde,
Too good for us, upright in heart and minde.

Farewell my light, sayth dolefull Denham towne,
My joy, my stay, my comfort in distresse :
My living life is now by death pull'd downe,
And for my joy I mourn in heavinesse :
But cheare thy selfe, let hope thy grieve asswage,
Of God supply in this succeeding age.

The poorer sort may sing their songs of grieve
With tuning wo, with sad and moistened tears,
For losse of those who fed them with reliefe,
And to their cry did open both their eares.
The poores complaint did never come in vaine,
For which on earth their lasting fame shall raigne.

O traiterous death, the staves of publicke State
 Which pluck'st away ! Cruell, which parents teare
 From children ! Impious, which dost separate
 Pastors from sheepe ! Unjust, with heavy cheare,
 Which bidst us servants seeke worse services !
 Which robst the poore ! Hard-parted, mercilesse !

But welcome Death, for thou art sent of God,
 To them for joy, to us for smarting rod. S. P.

Then come these eight lines signed * * * .

Let others lend their teares, others their verse ;
 I'll stand a dumb admirer at thy herse.
 These be the things which may adorne thy death,
 And give thy name an everlasting breath.
 Yet shall my tongue-tide admiration tell
 As much as others teares and verses will.
 That grieve which can expresse it selfe is small ;
 That's great which makes men in amazement fall.

Then come these four stanzas with the signature W. B., i.e. William Bedell. Bedell, both when rector of Horringer and later on when bishop of Kilmore, was an enthusiastic gardener. . His biographer and stepson-in-law, Alexander Clogy or Crogy, says, "Laying aside his gown he would dig for half an hour or thereabouts.....He had brought with him out of Italy such curious instruments for "racemation, engrafting and inoculation, that I saw him once teach his gardener "how to use them ; and when he put the graft into the stock most neatly only tied "it with a seare cloth."

Bedell's stanzas are headed, "Upon the death of the most vertuous and religious lady, Madam Susan Lewkenor, in allusion to her name signifying a Lilly."

Faire Lilly flower, thou bearest thy name aright ;
 Amongst the Dames thou wast for womanhead,
 As is among the flowers the Lilly bright ;
 Like flower thou hast not left us in thy stead
 For beauty and sweetnesse, bounty, modesty,
 And lilly love and purest chastity,
 And chiefly for thy sweetest sweetnesse piety.

Thou wast. A wofull word alas to say :
 Now like a Lilly, which unkindly frost,
 Or soultering heat through Phoebus piersant ray,
 Hath smitten ; right anon soone hath it lost
 That goodly state became it erst so well,
 And that pure white wherein it did excell,
 Yet of the former sweetnessss doth reteine some smell.

Or as the Lilly rauncht with cruell hand
 From tender stalke to dight some garland gay,
 Hath reav'd the garden where it wont to stand
 Of that faire sight which there it did display ;
 So thou, O cruel death, whose fell despight
 Of fairest flower hath rob'd our garden quite :
 Faire Lilly, thou in heavens garland shin'st more bright.

O ! as the Lilly cropt doth yet retaine
 Within her root some part of living power,
 Which may with Spring's returne put forth againe,
 And many stalkes adorne ech with his flower,
 So mought it, O faire Lilly, fare with thee,
 Many like flowers for one, God, let us see ;
 O goodly sight ! And so it is or so shall be. W. B.

Then come fourteen ten-syllabled lines, not signed, followed by ten stanzas of six lines each by W. Firmage.

Then comes "Death's Apologie" in thirty-seven stanzas of six lines each, followed by a "Rejoynder to Death" in sixteen stanzas of six lines. These are not signed. That finishes the volume.

So much for the Threnody, which does not seem to me to have much literary merit, nor even to show much feeling. The grief of it is something like the grief of the heraldic funeral, made to order. But at any rate it shows that Sir Edward had his friends among the learned at the University of Cambridge, and to have called forth Bedell's lines is a testimony that has value.

V. EDWARD LEWKENOR. Of Denham. Died 1618.

Born on Jan. 4 and baptized at Denham on Feb. 10. If I only went by the register I should say that the year of his birth was 1587 (1586/7), but his father's post mortem inquisition and his own funeral sermon agree in making 1586 to have been the year. So he was nineteen years old at the date of his father's death. I imagine that he had lately left the University of Cambridge. His younger brother Robert was still there.

He appears to have been the editor of the Threnology just described, and he wrote a Latin dedication for it. From this, and also from what is said in his funeral sermon, we may infer that he was a scholar. He put up the monument in Denham church to his father and mother, and probably built the chapel to contain it, unless that had been already built by his father. From this we may infer that he had not very good taste, though perhaps that was the fault of the age rather than his own.

I don't think he was ever in Parliament. The vacancy at Maldon caused by his father's death was filled by Theophilus, Lord Howard de Walden, eldest son of that Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who had sold his lands in and near Denham. (See p. 177). There was only one Parliament afterwards in which this Edward Lewkenor could have sat, and the returns for that Parliament are missing. It only sat from April to June, 1614.

On March 4, 1609, being just 23 years of age, (22 by the register, 23 by the inquisition,) he and his brother-in-law, Robert Quarles, were knighted at Newmarket by King James I. In Mr. Metcalfe's Book of Knights there is also the record of an Edward Lewkenor of Suffolk knighted at Newmarket on Oct. 19, 1606. I don't know what that means. There were no other Lewkenors in Suffolk.

In 1610 he was married to Mary Neville, daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbere, co. Berks. Her mother was Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Killegrew. I don't know where they were married, but I infer the date from the indenture mentioned in his post mortem inquisition. These were their six children.

1. Henry. Baptized at Denham May 4, 1612. Buried there July 25, 1613. I suppose he was called after the Prince of Wales. One would have expected the eldest son to have been Edward, as he had been in the five previous generations.

2. Edward. Baptized at Denham Feb., 1614. See No. VI.

3. Ann. There is no record of her baptism at Denham. She was married in August, 1630, at St. Stephen's in Norwich, to Nicholas L'Estrange, who had been made a baronet in 1629. They had several children. He died in 1655. She died on July 15, 1663, aged 51 years, according to her stone within the altar rails in Hunstanton church. If this be right she must have been the eldest child of all, and may have been born and baptised at Billingbere. It seems to have been a common custom at one time for the eldest child to be born at its mother's father's house.

4. Susan. Baptized at Denham Feb. 21, 1615. I see no further sign of this child, and so I suppose it died in infancy.

5. Katherine. Baptized at Denham May 11, 1617. She was married in July, 1641, at St. Luke's chapel in Norwich, to James Calthorpe of East Barsham. She was his second wife, and survived him twenty five years. A stone in the chancel of East Barsham church says that she died Nov. 17, 1677, aged 61. They had three sons, viz. Sir Christopher, who married Dorothy Spring of Pakenham, James and Charles. (See p. 104-107. Also Visitation of Norfolk II. 450, 458-9.)

6. Mary. She was a posthumous child, baptized at Denham May 17, 1618, and buried there in Jan. 1678/9. She died unmarried. I have printed her will at p. 105. There are many bequests to her nephews and nieces, Calthorpes and L'Estranges. To Lady Calthorpe, wife of her nephew Sir Christopher, she leaves a jewel with the late King's picture in it (Charles I).

In the fall of the year 1617 Sir Edward was appointed High Sheriff of Suffolk. In the following May, 1618, he died aged 32 years, "in the midst of his Shrievaltie" as the register says. His daughter Mary was born a few days afterwards. I have printed his will at p. 101 and his post mortem inquisition at p. 132.

His wife survived him till October, 1642. She was buried at Denham, and I imagine that it is her stone on which the organ has been dumped. I have printed her will at p. 104.

There was no portrait of Sir Edward among the Raynham portraits sold at Christies' in March, 1904. Possibly there may be one among the portraits left at Raynham. Nor have I met with anything to show what the outward man was like.

For his character, I think it is evident, or it will be in the course of a few pages,

that he was a good man of the same religious school as his father had been. Both the funeral sermons that I shall presently quote speak of his acquirements as a scholar.

About five miles from Denham lies the village of Cavenham, whose name is sometimes shortened into Canham as Lavenham is into Lanham. The vicar of Cavenham at this time was Bezaleel Carter, a keen, active, pugnacious, fiery, fearless sort of man of the Puritan school, who had been appointed to the living by Sir Edward. This man preached in Cavenham church a funeral sermon on him, and afterwards printed it. The sermon is not easy to meet with. I shall give some account of it and long extracts from it, not for the sake of the theology that it contains, but for the sake of the light that it throws upon Sir Edward's life and upon the customs of his day. The sixty servants who wore Sir Edward's livery when he was High Sheriff; his clothing of the poor around him, not by subscriptions to clothing clubs or tickets on a draper's shop, but with the fleeces of his own sheep; his building a room near Denham hall in which three days a week he kept open house for his poorer neighbours; his daily sacrifices of extempore prayer; his being so "caut-elous" in the choice of his servants; these and other things which we learn from the sermon give it an interest which the mere theology of the day could not have given. I shall therefore give long extracts from it.

I have called the preacher a fiery, fearless sort of man. I know nothing whatever about him except what I gather from reading this sermon and another one which he printed. But from reading them I see, or I think I see, the man he was: one who loved to attack the errors of others, who rushed with Irish eagerness into a fray, who was fearless of consequences, and who with his faults had a certain singleness of eye and unswerving directness of purpose. His vigorous English rushing on like a mountain stream carries one along without effort. Reading him is like sitting on a bicycle with the wind behind one.

The title of the other sermon that he printed was CHRIST HIS LAST WILL AND JOHN HIS LEGACY. It was preached at Clare. It was printed in 1621 by Bernard Alsop for Edward Blackemore, and "are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Blazing-Starre in Paules Church-yard." It was dedicated to Mistresse Borlace of little Merlow and her sonne Sir William Borlace of Mednam in Bucks. In the dedicatory epistle he says he had intended to have written at length on Luke xxiii, "but so I am prevented through a numberlesse number of businesses by

“reason of my Sabbath day paines, my weeke day Lecture, teaching children, and
 “other imployments, that I almost wonder at my selfe, or rather I admire God’s
 “goodnesse, that hath enabled me and carried me through all these.”

Then come two and a half pages To the Reader, from which it appears that after he had got up a sermon for another congregation he happened to take a ride through Clare on the lecture day, and he found that the expected lecturer had disappointed them, and so “the carefull Pastor” of Clare asked him to lecture instead. And he did so, giving the people of Clare the lecture which he had prepared for another congregation. And when he had finished it many mouths were opened against him. So he wrote out the sermon and printed it. A former owner of the copy which is now in the British Museum has written on a fly-leaf, “A curious sermon containing many Shakesperean phrases.”

However, we have got nothing to do with that sermon, but only with the one preached in his own church at Cavenham after the death of Sir Edward. This fills 70 closely-printed pages in a 12mo volume. Pages 1 to 45 are given to the text, pages 46 to 70 are given to Sir Edward. This is the title page.

THE WISE KING AND LEARNED JUDGE :

in a sermon out of the 10 verse of the 2 Psalme :

Lamenting the death and proposing the example of

SIR EDWARD LEWKENOR,

a religious gentleman.

Preached upon a lecture day at Canham in Suffolk, by

BEZALEEL CARTER.

Prov. 10. 7. The memoriall of the just shall be blessed, but the
 name of the wicked shall rotte.

Printed by C. L. 1618.

And are to be sold by Matthew Law
 in Pauls churchyard at the signe of the Foxe.

Then comes a dedication to the widow ; followed by another dedication to the brother and three sisters.

To the Right Worshipfull and godlie ladie, the Lady Lewkenor of Denham, Grace and Peace.

Elect Ladie, it was the saying of David, The righteous shall bee had in everlasting remembrance; and of Salomon, That the memoriall of the just shall be blessed. These two Scriptures have much encouraged me to penn and print this sermon following ; and your entire love to your loving husband departed hath emboldened me (with hope of acceptation) to present it to your Ladie-ship, as a picture at all times to put you in mind of his godly life and conversation, that in these perilous and luke-warm times, when zeale growes cold and fewe or none labour to draw on others, and encourage others to runne the wayes of Gods commandements, when you shall at any time behold this picture, you may be provoked and stirred up (as you have begunne well) so to persevere and proceede on, and grow more and more in grace. The eternall God of heaven comfort you, even as he hath afflicted you, and that God crowne both you and yours with his best blessings. So prayes still Your ladiships in all dutie bounden, B. C.

Canham. Oct. 24. 1618.

And to the Right Worshipfull and religious Gentleman,

Sir Robert Lewkenor, of Acris in Kent, to Mistris Gourny of great Ellingham, to Mistris Steward, and Mistris Catlin of Denham,

GRACE AND PEACE.

Right Worshipfull, after I had preached this sermon, I conferred with some of my brethren about the publishing of it, and some advised me to print it, others to conceale it for two causes: First because the world is full of books: Secondly, because it would make me lyable to many censures and imputations.

For the first, I answer that the world is full of books, but that it is too full of godly bookes I could never heare it prooved. Secondly, I know that I shall bewray mine own weakness exceedingly, and expose myself to many hard censures by publishing this pamphlet ;

and yet for all that, I choose rather to be hated, to make my selfe a by-word and a reproach, then to neglect any course that may turn to the good though hut of one sowle; yea, and if it should turn to the good of none, yet shall I sing but to the same tune that others of Gods servants have done before me: I have laboured in vaine and spent my strength to no purpose. Isa. 49. 4.

Whatsoever I have done, I have made bold also to present it to your Worships, as a testimonie of my thankfulness unto you all, and a meanes to revive and continue (as much as in me lies) the deserved memorie of your godly brother, whome from my soule I loved in his life, and from my soule desire to honour in his death. If this poore mite may be accepted of you, and profitable to Gods church, I have my desire, which that it may be I have praied; and so praies still a poore but a zealous welwiller to your whole stocke and familie,

BEZAL CARTER.

The text is taken from Psalm 2. 10: Be wise now therefore O yee Kings; bee learned, O ye judges of the earth.

From the first 45 pages which are given to the text I need not extract much. We hear complaints nowadays that people dont go to church as they used to. But the complaint is not a new one, for here is Mr Carter making it in the reign of James I. He is speaking up for learning and knowledge, and he says:

—To increase knowledge we must frequent the assemblies of the Saints.
 —The house of God is the Lord's schoolhouse, the ministers of the word are the
 —Lord's teachers. The preaching of the word may be compared to the
 —reading of a lecture. And how, I pray you, can a man hope to gaine learning
 —that hates his tutor, shames all godly exercises, and will not once set his foote
 —within the schoole doores? Oh that I had not just cause to crie out with the
 —prophet Oh earth, earth, earth, heare the word of the Lord. When men
 —would not heare, hee calls upon the dead earth to hearken. And since the
 —times are now come upon us that wisdom cryeth in the high places and is
 —despised amongst us; since God hath raised up so many faithfull teachers and
 —tutors almost to everie schoole a teacher; since we have lecture upon lecture,
 —sermon upon sermon, and so few resort to the schoolhouse; since the word is
 —accounted the very burthen of the Lord; Heare, O heavens, and I will speake,
 —and let the earth heare the words of my mouth. O heavens, beare ye witnes

—of the horrible unthankfulnesse of this people, and let the dead earth testifie of
 —their contempt of God's word. Or if there be any that have eares to heare,
 —let them heare,.....let them thirst after the word, as the dry ground after the
 —sweet dewes and showers of raine; let them desire the sincere milk of the
 —word, and hearken to the voice of Christ speaking to us by his ministers. To
 —speake plainly, let them resort diligently to the school-house, and so shall they
 —be enlightened and learne what is the good will and pleasure of God.
 —P. 23. 24.

Mr. Carter spends some time in speaking up for knowledge, both in pastor and people, and it seems that this was a point on which his school of religion differed from the high church school. It will be recollected that when Edward Lewkenor, the father of him just dead, was sent to the Tower in 1587, it was after a speech in Parliament in which he showed the need of preaching and of a learned ministry. And in more than one Elizabethan parliamentary debate I find the Puritan members speaking in favour of a learned ministry, and apparently opposed by the Church and Court party. I will give another quotation from the sermon bearing upon this point.

—And here spare me a little till I have directed my speech to three sorts of
 —men.

—First to Patrons. If Magistrates in Corporation townes, where free
 —schooles are erected, shall choose unskilfull and negligent teachers, must not the
 —schollers be unlearned when their masters are unlearned? If one blinde man
 —lead another, they fall both into the ditch. I must not feare the faces of men,
 —and I will be bold to tell many gentlemen that they are causes of the over-
 —spreading sinne of ignorance, and that their covetousness is the cause why
 —whole parishes generally are so ignorant. For why? Many gentlemen are
 —growne to that passe that they will doe anything for lucre. I do not accuse
 —all, nay I can acquit many out of mine own knowledge; but there are a
 —great many also that cast lots upon Christ's coate, such as sell the portion of the
 —Lord for money; and provided that they may fill their bags with gold and
 —silver would present they care not whome to their benefice. I could willingly
 —spend some more time in reproofe of such a mercilesse generation, that care
 —not whose soule fries in hell, so they may have two or three years profit before
 —hand, or a yearly reservation to themselves of the tithes and tenths. But I
 —shall have occasion to returne againe to this point.

—Secondly a word or two to ministers, for as I said, if tutors be naught the
 —pupills must needs be naught.....God forbid that I should cast stones at the
 —head of innocencie. I know there are many faithful labourers, such as divide
 —the word aright, such as labour in the word and doctrine, such as may say of
 —themselves, In wearinesse often, in watchings often. And yet besides these
 —there are some among us idoll-shepheards, slow bellies, dumb dogs, loyterers,
 —nay murtherers, that open not a pulpet dore once in an whole yeare, except
 —upon some high and festival day : and what are these but murtherers? and
 —conscious of murther in the highest degree, for what cruelty is like to soul-
 —cruelty? and if Abell's blood, nay every drop of Abell's blood, as the original
 —will have it,.....cryed for vengeance against Cain, what a fearful crie shal the
 —blood of many soules make before the throane of God, asking vengeance against
 —their pastors, which have starved their soules to death by detayning and holding
 —from them the bread of life?

—Lastly to conclude with Parents and masters of private families, whose
 —negligence in teaching and instructing their children and servants is another
 —cause of our over spreading ignorance; for the Preachers of the word may
 —labour and be instant in season and out of season, and all to little purpose
 —if masters of families neglect their duties; neither do I wonder to see so many
 —men and women so intollerably and incredibly ignorant, since to speak truth,
 —a man had as good be some man's beast as either their son or servant.
 —They teach their children and servants nothing but how to plow, sowe, ditch,
 —etc; and as much as this they teach their cattell, their oxen to drawe, their
 —horses to pace; and therefore no wonder though their children and servants
 —be as ignorant as the horse and mule that have none understanding. O that
 —masters of families would learne to spend some of that precious time which they
 —mispend in twatling and idle talking, in backbiting and slandering, in teaching
 —and instructing their families. P. 27. 28.

Passing over the next fifteen pages we come at last to the character of Sir Edward Lewkenor.

—And now, brethren, when I consider how men live by patterne and not by
 —precept, and how ready men are to give an ill example; when I think of our
 —late and generall losse, and of the hand of the Almighty upon us in taking
 —from us a worthy lamp, I speake of Sir Edward Lewkenor that not long since
 —was lord of this towne, and to the comfort of my soule and joy of many

—Christians frequented these assemblies and shined like a light amongst us all ;
 —Oh when I thinke of this, then doe I wish that my head were full of waters and
 —mine eyes a fountaine of teares, that I might bewaile his death day and night ;
 —Oh then my soule is full of heaviness, my bowells swell, and mine heart is
 —even turned within me, because he that was wont to goe out and in before us
 —by a good example is taken away from us, and makes his dwelling in the dark.
 —Beloved in our Saviour Jesus Christ, spare me a little while I shall propose (I
 —was about to say a matchles) I dare say a worthy example before you for your
 —imitation. Neither let any in this assembly pass any rash and unadvised
 —censure against me for honouring a righteous man in his death, whose
 —memorials, saith God, shall be blessed. Pro. 10. 7. For mine owne part
 —I cannot think it needles in these times, when men live by example and
 —not by rule, to propose a godly example before you for your imitation. For
 —want of time I will bound my speech within the compasse of these three
 —particulars.

- 1. To speak of his wisdom ; that he was a wise man.
- 2. Of his learning ; that he was a learned man.
- 3. Of his obedience ; how careful hee was to add practise to his know-
 —ledge.

—And all that I shall speake, the Lord of heaven knowes is truth, yea your-
 —selves can avouch it to be true. Indeed he lives lewdly in these days that
 —cannot have one parasite or other to make a funeral sermon in his praise and
 —commendation: but for myselfe, if I speake false, when I come downe from my
 —pulpit accuse me before this congregation ; and if I speake but true, then give
 —glorie to God and testifie with me.

—And first, I say, that he was truly wise to discern of things that differ, to
 —prevent danger and to provide against time to come.....And whereas
 —others of his ranke are wont to make this world their Paradise, one making a
 —god of his belly, another a goddess of his Herodias ; one hunting after honour
 —another after wealth ; one consuming all his precious time upon dogges,
 —another at the dice ; one in an humour of cloaths, a second in a humour of
 —building ; and all drowned and drunken with the love of vain pleasures, and
 —neglecting the good of their soules ; you all knowe that his delight was, like
 —Jeremies, in the word of God, and that was the joy and rejoycing of his heart.
 —His delight was like Davids, in the house of God, and rejoiced when they said,

—come, let us go to the house of the Lord. His joy was like Pauls, in the free
—preaching of the Gospell. His delight was in the companie of the Saints, and
—those which are excellent. And as for that mad mirth spoken of Eccl. 2. 2.,
—and the rejoycing of the ungodly spoken of Job. 20, 5, might he not have
—taken up Salomons words, I said of laughter, thou art madde : and of joy, what
—is it that thou doest ?

—Secondly, was he not also learned, yea take the word in what sense you
—please, in regard of humane or divine learning ? If I should report how well
—skilled hee was in the tongues, in arts and sciences, how cunning he was in the
—Scriptures, how powerfull he was in disputation, how strongly he would refel a
—falshood, how quicke he was of invention, how ready to perceive, I should
—speake no more then everie man knowes alreadie that were any whit of his
—acquaintance. The truth is, that for strength of wit and naturall parts, as
—Junius said of that famous Ursinus, I see not what was wanting in him that
—may be found in a man..... There wanted in him no promptnesse of wit,
—gravity of sentence, ripenes of judgment ; and over and besides these notable
—excellencies and other great vertues in him, adde moreover skill and knowledge
—of tongues and other sciences whereunto he seemed rather borne then brought
—up.....

—How holy was hee in his morning and evening sacrifice, in his more private
—and publique devotions, twice a day reading the Word and praying in his
—family, except some minister of the Gospell (whom like another Obadiah he
—fedde at his owne table) were present to perform that duty : neither did he
—read his prayers upon a booke, or tied himselfe to stinted formes (which I
—condemne not in those who have not the hard gift of prayer, beeing like some
—man newly recovered of some sicknesse, that cannot goe except they be
—supported by another man's hand,) but he prayed freely according to the
—motion of God's spirit ; and how skilfully and zealously there are many of his
—religious family to beare witnesse. I remember what I read of Job, when his
—sonnes were banqueting in their houses, Job sent and sanctified them and
—offred up burnt offerings for them ; and the text addes moreover, that he did it
—dayly and constantly. Thus did Job every day. The like may be said of this
—worthy servant of God, that he offered up his sacrifice of praise and prayer to
—God, every day a morning and evening sacrifice, and that so dayly and
—constantly, that his greatest and waightiest employments were none occasion

—to him of intermission : insomuch that a little before his dissolution, being
—high shreife of this county and taken up with many and great employments,
—yet was he so careful and assiduous even in the busiest time of the Assizes
—to begin and end the day with invocation, that he would not enter upon any
—busines in the morning, nor give sleepe to his eyes in the evening, before he
—had called his company together to joyne with him in prayer. Neither was
—hee careful alone to pray in his family more publikly, *Oratio secretum*
—postulat, nay his reines taught him in the night season, and (as I am informed
—by those from whome he could not altogether hide it) he set large times apart
—also for private praier. Some indeede there are that never invoke God's name
—except before witnesses. First they get them upon the stage, and cause a
—trumpet to be blowne, and when they have spectators enough, then they begin
—their devotions. But David praied in secret.....

—And now, brethren, I would I could speak something to moove you in
—these un-praying times. I have called upon you from Sabbath to Sabbath, and
—sermon after sermon have I proved both the necessitie, power and efficacie of
—prayer, and for ought I heare all is as water spilt upon the ground. I beseech
—you al by the mercies of God that this gentleman's practice in this kind may
—never out of your remembrance : thinke of his care to sanctifie his family in
—offering up his morning and evening service ; thinke of his secret and private
—conference with God, what secret intercourse there was twixt God and his
—soule ; I beseech you again, I was about to charge you in the name of my God,
—to keep this example in remembrance, and that the thought of it may be as a
—spurre to provoke you on to prayer ; and if this example moove you not,
—hearken then to Jeremies prayer, 10. 25.

—Thirdly, how carefull was he to draw on others to God ? I shall I confesse
—tel you strange things, and yet no more then truth, that whereas other gentle-
—men of his sort are wont to make merchandize of mens soules, my meaning is
—to present idle and unworthy shepherds to their benefices for their own
—advantage and so fill the church of God full of blind guides, fitter to be over-
—seene themselves then to over-see others, yet this gentleman, shall I say that he
—was a free patron, nay which is more strange, was he not ready to purchase
—church-livings with his owne silver and bestow them gratis, as we say, upon
—such pastors as would be carefull of the flocke committed to their charge : and
—for mine owne particular I must needes acknowledge it with thankfulnessse,

—that he freely and frankly made me the unworthy pastor of this congregation
—at his great cost and expences.

—Againe, whereas others of his ranke are wont to purloine and rob the
—church, and seeme to compound with the devil, *Da mihi divitias, cætera tolle*
—*tibi* : Give me the profits of the church and take thou the soules of the people,
—and so place some unworthy of their cures, while they make themselves merry
—with the Lords portion, and spend it upon dogs, hauks, and twenty to one of
—worse matters, and then colour over all their theevery by calling of their
—benefices by the name of donatives : this gentleman (whom I cannot easily
—paralel) whatsoever hee might doe by humane law, yet would he not make
—shipwracke of a good conscience for a little lucre ; but like Abraham to
—Melchizedecke, he paid tithes of all. But alas, our friend Lazarus is dead,
—his habitation is in the hill of Zion, in the citie of the living God : and behinde
—him there remaine a number of church-pyrats, that would not only rob the
—parson, vicar, church, chappell, God, but would venture a voiage to hell for a
—little lucre.

—Fourthly, his sanctification appeared further by the care hee had to hallow
—and honour God's name : and this I am able to testifie for him, that since first I
—knew him, never did I heare one oth or other great or small fal from him, which
—speaks not a little to his commendation in these times, when our whole land is
—too full of blasphemy, and those deadly words spoken of Eccles. 23, 11, are as
—common as stones in our streetes : the time was when there were few swearers
—except men-swearers, but now our women are not ashamed to rap out oath after
—oath to the dishonour of God and his sonne Christ : and as for too many of
—our gentry, (woe is me that I am borne to be a contentious man) come but
—within their thresholds to heare the master sweare and servants sweare, (I
—quake and tremble to name their oaths, by the precious wounds of God, by
—Gods heart, by Christs blood etc.) a man would think himself entred into the
—very suburbs of hell ; yea and with your favour, many also that make scruple
—of greater, make little scruple of lesser oaths, by their faith, troth etc. : and
—such a family as Sir Edward Lewkner's (pardon me though I speak bluntly)
—whither I have so often resorted and never hard one oath throughout the whole
—family, is hardly to be found in a country.

—Fiftly, how cautelous was he in the choice of his household servants, a
—notable testimony of a man truly sanctified : there shall not dwell a wicked

—person in mine house. All his care was to have servants fearing God under
 —his rooffe: ruffians, swaggerers, tospots, prophane Esaus, blasphemous
 —Rabsaches, were hatefull to him; and which is very memorable during the
 —time of his shreivaldry, and having (if I mistake not the number) neere upon
 —sixty wearing his livery, yet could I never heare of any outrageous or inordinate
 —swearers or drunkards amongst the number. Neither can I a little muse at
 —many gentlemen, yea and of some that would make a shew of the best things,
 —that yet entertaine roysters and riotous persons within their doors; and when
 —we preach against it reply for themselves that good servants are not to be found
 —in an whole country. To which I answer again, that though godly servants
 —are as thin sowne as godly masters, yet some there are to be found, else God
 —forbid. And secondly, let no man take offence against me for speaking truth;
 —for mine owne part I am of this opinion, that it were better for gentlemen to
 —doe any office themselves then to entertaine one leude servant into their
 —houses: for one godlesse wretch in an house is like Jonah in the shippe, and
 —brings vengeance upon all the rest.

—Sixthly, his holiness appeared further by his almes deedes. So the Spirit
 —saith of Cornelius, that he was a devout man. And how doth he proove it?
 —He gave much almes and prayed much. The like may I say of our kinde lord
 —and freind deceased: he was a devoute man; and thus I proove it; hee prayed
 —much, and besides he was full of mercy.

—Your selves can beare me record how many of your poor people he
 —cloathed with the fleeces of his sheepe, and what his custom was, viz. for every
 —yeare of his life to cloath one of your poore and naked ones.* Some may
 —happily wonder at so great expence from one man, and it may be some have
 —said to him as Judas did, *Ad quid perditio hæc?* What needs all this waste?
 —Is it not enough to cloath the poore of your owne towne? The money spent
 —in apparelling so many poore would buy a great deale of soft raiment for your
 —owne family: Charity must beginne at home: in time this course will sucke
 —your coffers too much. Though I accuse none, no nor suspect any, yet is it
 —probable enough that some might open their mouths to this effect. Christ
 —never did good work but some or other were offended. Yea, but some may
 —say, the hungry must be fed as well as the naked clothed: our Saviour saith

*Here a printed marginal note says, Last yeare being 32 yeares old he cloathed 32 poore people.

—not onely, He that hath two coates let him give to him that hath none ; but he
 —addes moreover, And he that hath meat, let him doe likewise. Did he there-
 —fore feed the hungry ? Yes verily, and gave a portion to seaven and also to
 —eight. Witnesse the great company of orphans, widdowes and fatherlesse
 —children that weekly and dayly sought and found releife at his gates : and
 —which is worthy remembrance in these dayes, when some like Absolom build
 —pyramides to keep their names from oblivion, and others like Nebuchadnezzar
 —mount up their turrets of Babell for vaine ostentation till they have utterly
 —disabled themselves for all workes of charity ; this gentleman (at the naming
 —of whom mine heart bleeds afresh within me) his buildings were for better
 —uses ; and it is well knowne to you which heare me this day that he reered up
 —one building neer his own hous, furnished it with a large table to the onely use
 —and releafe of the poore, that thrice a weeke resorted thither and were liberally
 —provided for to his great expences. Insomuch that he might have pleaded for
 —himselfe as Job did. 31. 16.

—Seventhly and lastly his holinesse appeared by his continuall progresse in
 —grace.....I speak of one of one of whome I may say as it was said of the Church
 —of Thyatira, that his workes were more at the last then at the first : or as it was
 —said of Ruth the same may be saide of him, that he shewed more good at the
 —latter end then at the beginning : more heavenly minded, more zealous for
 —Gods honour, more carefull to draw others to God, more often in praier, more
 —cautelous in choise of his household servants, fuller of good workes and almes-
 —deeds, and every way more fruitful (though never barren) at the last then at
 —the first : all his household servants perceived as much ; and for mine owne
 —part I never resorted to the house but me thoughts I saw a sensible growth in
 —goodnesse.

—How can his godly Lady lament enough for the losse of so kind and loving
 —an husband, that loved and tendred her as his owne soule.

—How can his young children lament enough when they shall come to
 —yeares of discretion, and find themselves bereaved of so carefull and loving a
 —father.

—How can his servants lament enough for the losse of so religious a master,
 —that was wont to goe out and in before them by a godly example, and was so
 —diligent to teach and instruct them in the way of godliness.

—How can the learned and lovers of learning lament enough since hee is
 —gone that like that famous King of Sicilia, being asked whether he had rather
 —forsake the companie of certain learned men about him or his kingdome,
 —answered, his kingdome rather then his learning or learned tutors ; since hee is
 —gone that preferred learning before his great possessions.

How can the despised Ministers of the Word lament enough, now that they
 —are counted the skumme of the world and refuse of the people, and he is
 —fallen that accounted of them as the embassadors of God and the dispensers of
 —the mysteries of Christ Jesus.

—How can the professors of the Gospel mourne enough, since he is taken
 —away that loved the verie name of a disciple

—And all the poore and needy in the towne round about, that are hungrie,
 —harbourlesse and want clothing, how can they lament enough, since he is dead
 —that was wont to give them meat in due season, and whilst he lived delivered
 —the poor that cryed, and the fatherlesse and him that had none to helpe him ;
 —that was an eie to the blinde, a foote to the lame, and a father to the poore.

—And for my part, would I could weep showres of teares with Augustine, or
 —floods of teares with Ambrose, yea day and night with Jeremie, since I have
 —lost, what is hardly found, a true, a faithful friend : since he is gone whose
 —equall (consider his young yeares, his great estate, his gifts both of grace and
 —nature) will hardly be paraleld. Something I have spoken in his just praise,
 —but alas, I have but touched the hony, like Jonathan, with the tip of my rod,
 —and lapt with Gideons souldiers ; my meaning is that I have not spoken
 —according to halfe his worth. I know indeed that love is mighty as wine and
 —strong as death, and affection may carry me too farre ; happily I may commend
 —him too much, that it may be I loved too much ; but God knowes that I ever
 —hated a parasite from my childehood, and the Lord the seer and searcher of
 —all hearts knows it that I have not spoken one word with an intent to flatter
 —any person living by commending him that is dead.

.

—It is not long since this gentleman beeing but young, about 32 years of
 —age, it is not long since that he was alive and in liking as we are, not long
 —since that he sat where we sit, and heard where we heare, and praied where we
 —pray. And had we not neede then to look about us? If Abell die, must not



To face p. 241.

EDWARD LEWKENOR, ESQ.
1614-1634.

From a portrait formerly at Raynham, now at Old Buckenham Hall.

—Cain much more? If Isaac die, must not Ismael much more? If Simon —Peter die, must not Simon Magus much more? If holy, religious, righteous —Sir Edward Lewkenor die before he see 33 yeares, why should we dream of any —long continuance? If this be done to the greene tree, what shall be done to —the drie? If the righteous shall scarcely bee saved, where shall the ungodly —and sinner appeare? If judgment begin at the house of God, what shall be —their end which obey not the Gospel?

FINIS.

VI. EDWARD LEWKENOR. Of Denham. Died 1634.

Born on Feb. 11, baptized at Denham on Feb. 17, 1614. From the register alone it would be impossible to say whether the year of his birth was 1613 or 1614. But the post mortem inquisition and the "nondum 21" on his tombstone show that 1614 was the year. He was four years old at the time of his father's death. I suppose that his mother had lived on at Denham with her four little children, and that there he was brought up. Probably he went to Bury Grammar school, but there is no school list to show it.

In October or November, 1633, as I infer from an indenture mentioned in his post mortem inquisition (see p. 136), at the early age of nineteen years, he was married to Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Sir William Russell of Chippenham, who had been made a baronet in 1629. The marriage probably took place at Chippenham.

In September, 1634, their child Mary was born, but there is no record of its baptism at Denham. Probably it was baptized at Chippenham, it being a common custom for the first-born child to be born, or at any rate baptized, at its mother's home.

Chippenham lies within 10 miles of Denham. The present vicar, the Rev. B. W. Machin, has kindly allowed me to search the registers, but my search has revealed nothing. They begin in 1559, but there are great gaps. Unless in a hurried search I overlooked anything, there are no entries of marriages between 1592 and 1653, and no burials before 1653. And while 18 baptisms were recorded in 1632 and 23 in 1636, there were only two or three between 1632 and 1636. Therefore the Chippenham registers do not show that this marriage and baptism did not take place there, but they show nothing one way or the other.

In December, 1634, he was struck down by small pox and was brought back to Denham in his coffin. There he was buried on December 22, being not yet

twenty one years of age. I dont know where he was when he was struck down. His funeral sermon speaks of his "riding in that dolful chariot of death" and of "the tediousnesse of the way," but gives no further clue.

It is curious that as he was only four years old at his father's death and was not yet twenty one at his own death, and as his only child was only three months old at his death, the estate belonged to minors for thirty eight years straight off. And it is yet more curious that out of the ninety eight years that went by from the death in 1557 of Thomas the husband of Martha Heigham to the coming of age of Edward Lewkenor's child, it belonged to minors for fifty seven years. It is true that some of these minors had husbands before they ceased to be minors.

His funeral sermon was preached by Timothy Oldmayne, the minister at Denham, and was afterwards printed. I shall presently give large extracts from it. I think while making allowances for the minister's feelings on such a melancholy occasion, we may reasonably infer that the young man had given good promise and was at least courteous and amiable. The description of the courteous welcome that everyone alike received from him, "the hat gently vailed, and the hand of respect and love reached forth unto him," is not one of those things which are invented. (I dont see the exact meaning of "vailed," and suspect it is a misprint for "raised.") And the contrast drawn between his courtesy to all men and the insolence "of the gallants of our age" seems to show that he had, like his father and grandfather, a definite character of his own and took a line of his own, and was not merely one of a crowd who only did and cared to do exactly what the rest did.

I am glad to be able to give a reproduction of his portrait. Who painted it I know not. But this is the history of it. It could not have hung at Denham more than about twenty five years. The marriage of his only child to Horatio Townshend carried it to Raynham, and there it hung for about two hundred and forty years.

In March, 1904, nearly two hundred portraits of Townshends and their friends and connections came up from Raynham to be sold in the auction rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods. Among them were the eighteenth and twentieth earls of Oxford, whom we have met about fifty pages back in this volume, and Sir Edward Vere, and Horace Vere and his wife, and twenty of the captains who served under him in Holland.

Thinking that there might be some Lewkenors among them I went up to see the melancholy sight, melancholy because it was the unwriting of a bit of history.



To face p. 243.

MONUMENT IN DENHAM CHURCH TO EDWARD LEWKENOR,
1634.

History is written in surviving facts more forcibly than in books. History was written in the fact of all those portraits hanging together at Raynham, and therefore history was unwritten and scratched out by their dispersal.

No. 152 in the sale catalogue was described as "—— Lewkenor, brother to Mary, the first wife of Horatio, Lord Townshend." This was knocked down to Mr Davis for £35, and now hangs at Old Buckenham hall, the property of Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, who has found a home for many East Anglian vagrants. To him I am greatly indebted for leave to reproduce it.

The description of it in the catalogue was taken from the inscription on the portrait itself, and that inscription must have been painted there some time after the portrait was painted, since they could not give the christian name. No doubt the boyishness of the subject caused "brother" to be put there instead of "father."

There might have been other portraits carried from Denham to Raynham, viz. the father and mother, and the grandfather and grandmother, of this Edward. And even Martha Heigham might have been there. But if they were, they were not named in the catalogue and I could not identify them.

Another representation of him will be found in the marble monument which his widow put up to his memory in Denham church. This is a beautiful bit of work, in striking contrast to the coarse, cumbrous, ginger-bread monument to his grandfather. An illustration of it shall face this page, which is as good as the awkwardness of the situation will allow. I have given the Latin inscription on it at p. 75. This is a translation of the Latin, more or less free.

EDWARD LEWKENOR, worthy of his name and race, inheritor of his father's piety and virtue, of a noble, generous, excellent disposition, such as, reader, you might wish for you or yours: laden with all those good things which usually make this life desirable: adorned with the elegance of literature: ripe for heaven when he had not yet told 21 years.

The terminus of an ancient race, the last of a family of good report in this County of Suffolk, on December 27, 1635, he left an affectionate mother, a most beloved wife, with one little daughter, sole token of most chaste and most brief love, and all mortals who promised for themselves an ample crop of virtues.

His wife Elizabeth ordered his body, the once beautiful garment of a yet more beautiful soul, to be buried under this marble in hope

of immortality through Christ, a memorial not more of private affection than of public good: which, reader, when you desire, mindful of dust and death take thought for eternity without delay.

Farewell.

There is one mistake, if not two, in the inscription. The year of his death was certainly 1634, not 1635. The day of death, December 27, does not agree with the day of burial in the register, Dec. 22.

The little child, Mary Lewkenor, left fatherless at the age of three months, married Horatio Townshend of Raynham. I leave her for the next chapter.

What happened to Elizabeth Lewkenor, the widow, and her infant I dont know. She may have lived on at Denham for a time, or her mother-in-law, Lady Lewkenor, may have been there with her children not yet grown up, and perhaps she went to Chippenham. At any rate she was eventually married a second time to a man of some note, John Gauden, by whom she had two sons, Lewkenor and Charles. She died in 1671.

John Gauden, the reputed author of *Eikon Basilike*, had been educated at the Bury St Edmunds Grammar School, and in 1630 went to Oxford as tutor to two of Sir William Russell's sons. The D. N. B. says that he had then lately married Elizabeth Lewkenor, their sister. But that is impossible. The marriage could not have taken place for at least five years. In 1640 Francis Russell, one of the pupils, appointed him to the vicarage of Chippenham. The marriage with Elizabeth Lewkenor may have taken place then. He was not there long, being appointed dean of Bocking in 1641. His successor at Chippenham was appointed in April, 1642. In 1660 he was made bishop of Exeter, and in 1662 he was translated to Worcester, where he died and was buried that same year.

We may now look to see what is to be extracted from Edward Lewkenor's funeral sermon. The preacher was the Denham minister, Timothy Oldmayne alias Pricke, who at this time was 57 years of age. What I know about him will be found further on in the chapter on The Ministers. I need only say here that he succeeded his father as minister of Denham and had been born and bred there, so that his acquaintance with the Lewkenor family was life-long. He has not got the impetuous style of Mr Carter.

This is the title page :

Life's Brevitie and Death's Debility.

Evidently declared in a sermon preached at the Funerall of that

Hopefull and vertuous yong Gentleman

Edward Lewkenor esquire :

In whose Death is ended the name of that renowned

Family of the Lewkenors in Suffolke.

By Tymothy Oldmayne,

Minister of the Word of God at Denham in Suffolke.

Our dayes on earth are as a shaddow, and there is none abiding.

Also an Elegy and an Epitaph on the death of that

Worthy Gentleman, by I. G. Dr. of D.

London.

Printed by N. & I. Okes dwelling in little S. Bartholmewes

Neere the Hospitall gate. 1636.

At the back of the title page is an heraldic shield with crest and mottoe, *Flectar non frangar*. Then comes this long dedication :

—To the Right Worshipfull and of high desert the Lady Mary Lewkenor and
—Mris Elizabeth Lewkenor, the mother and sorrowfull widdow of this deceased
—Gentleman : together with the right Worshipfull and truly noble Lady, the
—Lady Anne Le-strange, wife to Sir Nicholas Le-strange Baronet : as also to her
—two vertuous and worthy sisters, Mistris Katharine and Mistris Mary Lewkenor,
—eternall happinesse etc. [sic].

—Loth I am (right worshipfull and truly Honorable) that this rough and
—unpolished discourse of mine should unfortunately renew your former grieffe, or
—fill those eyes againe with teares which were never fully dried sithence this
—heavy accident befell this noble plant, so neere, so deere unto you. For
—sorrow (I know right well) is of a quick and apprehensive nature, and that the
—least touch maketh the vessel easily overflow.

—However, I humbly intreate that mine innocency herein may answer for
—me: my ayme being chiefly this, to strew onely some few flowers upon the
—hearse of this my honourable friend, such as in his own life time his owne
—hand gathered, pleasant unto the eye and of a most odoriferous sent.

—Neither is this treatise of mine otherwise intended but to bee a true
—remembrancer, to tell succeeding ages the greatnesse of the losse, when your
—renowned family was by the untimely death of this so hopefull a young
—gentleman thus fatall smitten, if not quite overturned.

—This towne [Denham] which now affordeth me my being formerly afforded
—mee my first breath. And foure generations of your honourable family have I
—seen here upon the stage, successively acting their several parts. Angels and
—men were the lookers on, and with great applause highly commended their true
—action and generous demeanour.

—But now alas, the Theater is wholly emptied, and all the actors quite gone,
—the stage hourly expected to be pulled down; and if it stand, yet little hope
—there is that ever our eyes shall see such actors any more upon it, to play their
—parts so commendable as those antients did. The consideration whereof, as it
—carrieth with it not onely trouble but indeede a kind of amazement, so there is
—much wisdom required in censuring and patience in enduring what is
—happened.

—My humble request therefore (unto you, right Worshipfull,) is, as those
—that have the greatest share in this unvaluable losse, that in the midst of so
—many differing thoughts in searching out the true cause and end that the
—Almighty hath in doing this, you would be pleased to remember these three
—things:

—First, that there is in God an unbounded will, that his judgements are
—unsearchable, and his waies past finding out.

—Secondly, that you would bee pleased to looke backe upon the happinesse
—and glory of your family, which formerly you have both seene and tasted.
—Beleeve me, right worshipfull, the sight thereof will be a Sovereigne preservative
—against repining.

—Lastly, that seeing it was determined by an eternall and inevitable decree
—(that the Surnames of your family should heere fatall end), that you would be
—pleased to solace and cherish your hearts, that it is done without the least spot
—and blemish to the same. And that this young gentleman so honourably

—concluded and closed up all so happily, as hee hath done to his immortall praise.

—But I desire not to tell the travailer the way hee knoweth so well already ;
—or light a candle when the sunne is up, or leade the hand of the skilfull artist.
—Here therefore I doe humbly take my leave, desiring you to accept of what is
—done heerein as the fruite of that unfeigned love and dutiful respect which was
—alwaies borne by him to your honourable and worthy family, who still
—remaineth Yours in the Lord to be commanded to the uttermost of his power
—untill Death :

Tymothy Oldmayne.

—Isaiah 26. Vers. 19. Thy dead men shall live ; with my dead body shall
—they arise : awake and sing yee that dwell in the dust ; for thy dew is as the
—dew of herbes, and the earth shall cast out the dead.

—It would have brought much ease and comfort to our sorrowfull hearts, if
—we had only heard of this sad accident (the death I mean of this so noble a
—plant, this honourable young gentleman) and not been eye-witnesses of the
—same. And that the same countrie which received his last breath had
—likewise imbraced his honourable ashes : his living presence how welcome
—would it have been unto us ? But comming thus amongst us shrouded under
—the black mantle of death ! we tremble at it ; For this is one of the miseries of
—man (when death seizeth on him), that he that was neerest unto him in
—affection then desireth to bee farthest from him in action : and that living face
—that afforded greatest joy, when once dead carrieth with it greatest terrour ;
—neither can the conclusion of all this sad catastrophe but adde vinegar to our
—bleeding wound, that whilst we were seriously bethinking with our selves in
—what sort wee may best expresse the inward grieve and trouble of mindes for
—this our losse, in doing all the honour that possibly wee could unto him in this
—his funerall obsequies : Lo, the tediousnesse of the way and terriblesse of the
—disease had so shattered and crushed that tender and delicate body of his
—comming along to us, riding in that dolful chariot of death ; that no sooner
—had a few teares given him a sad welcome, but we were enforced to give his
—body to the earth, and we to him a sorrowful Adieu.

—But in all this, patience must possesse our soules ; and seeing he is now
—already entered into the house of his age, and sweetly sleepeth upon his bed of
—honour among the rest of his noble ancestors, let us I pray you turne our

—thoughts awhile from him and looke a little upon the hand of God in doing this
—to him ; and with him in cutting off (as it were with one stroake) the name
—and glory of so renowned a family amongst us.

—To that end it must be remembered, as a thing not wholly past the
—memory of man, how the grandfather of this young gentleman (of high repute)
—joyning himselfe in marriage with a right worshipfull family in this county, left
—that former seate and dwelling of that ancient family of his owne in Sussex,
—and building up his name amongst us by his noble and vertuous demeanour,
—became a grace and ornament, both to this obscure village wherein wee now
—live, as also to the whole countrie round about. And so like a glorious starre
—shining long amongst us, at length yeelded to nature in his old age and
—fulnesse of dayes.

—Him a blessed sonne succeeded, an heire to his father's lands and an
—inheritour of his father's best and choysest vertues : such being the ornaments
—and rich endowments of his minde, that had the right hand of wisdom beene
—as bountifull to him as her left hand was, we questionlesse should have deemed
—him borne to be admired. But (alas) he dyed in the midst of his dayes and
—chiefest of his honours.

Last of all, this hopefull young gentleman in time followed : a Phoenix in
—our daies, but crushed in the shell : a pleasant flower, but killed in the spring :
—a noble plant, but of yesterdayes continuance, and sent for a time amongst us
—only to be loved, desired, and lamented.

—Here you see are three generations onely ; and those three are al ; for
—with this latter the fountaine dried, and with his death the name of the
—Lewkenors in Suffolk is quite extinguished. A lamentable thing to behold so
—flourishing a cedar so suddainely to fade, and within the memory of man so
—worthy a family to be both begun and ended. But here wee see the fraile
—condition of all humane flesh : a breath : a bubble : the house of the spider ;
—frailer than the grasse and more uncertaine than the flower of the field :
—according to 1 Pet. i. 14. And heere againe wee see what the houses and
—habitations of the mighty are if the angry breath of God bloweth on them : to
—day mine, to morrow thine, and the next day God knoweth whose. Here
—lastly we see the reason why Solomon the wise.....cryeth out as he does,
—Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity. And no marvell, for all these cannot keep
—off the stroake of death, or preserve a man from the power of the grave.

[I will here pass over the moralizings of the preacher, and the instructions and exhortations which he imagines that "this sweet young gentleman proclaimeth to us," and the answers which he gives to the question, Why is an honourable and religious family cut off? How is it consistent with God's justice and promises? Of five answers which he gives to that question I will only give one, the fourth, as it contains genealogical information. It is this :]

—Fourthly, it must bee remembered, that though the name of the family in —Suffolke bee quite extinguished, yet that the family it selfe is not (blessed bee —the name of God) utterly destroyed. It is falne here, but it flourisheth —elsewhere. For amongst many other outward blessings wherewith Almighty —God marvailously enriched the grandfather of this young gentleman, he added —that of Josephs ; namely the blessing of the breasts and of the wombe ; so —that he had numerosam prolem, plenty of children, two sonnes and seaven —daughters, a goodly offspring, and which increaseth more the blessing, not one —of them but was the choicest shaft of a thousand. Certainly, he need not be —ashamed ; for he might speak boldly with his enemies in the gate. Now in —the younger sonne of that honourable knight (younger, I meane, then his —brother, but deserving indeed the elders place in any family of his degree,) is —the ancient and worshipfull name of this family still continued : and beeing —rich in sonnes with the favour of the Almighty is like for many ages so to bee.* —And besides, it is the masculine and manly blood of the Lukenors onely heere —in Suffolke which by the untimely fall of this flourishing branch is thus —perished as wee see and quite dried up ; otherwise much of that honourable —blood runneth yet along (although in a milder straine) through the pure —veines of those three truely vertuous sisters, no waies inferiour to those —daughters of Zelophehad : yea besides these, there is a little Ruth, a pledge of —his love to his deare wife and now sorrowfull widow, who although a daughter, —yet by the pious and religious education of that wise and vertuous gentlewoman —(her mother) wee are to hope will in God's good time build up againe this —decayed and shattered family of Elimelech.†

[Here I omit 4 pages.]

*Sir Robert Lewkenor of Acrise in Kent, who is here alluded to, had four sons, and one of them had two. But I do not think that that branch carried the name very far down. See p. 216. Ed.

†The little Ruth, i.e. Mary Lewkenor who married Horatio Townshend, had no children, so that this pious hope was not fulfilled. Ed.

—And now a word or two of his life and death. Neither must it be
—imagined that in treating of the same I intend any large discourse of him, as of
—one going to his grave in a full age, as a ricke of corne comming in due season
—into the barne, and the glasse of his life being fully runne; but I must
—measure my selfe by that short life of his; a minute, a shaddow, yea, the
—dreame of a shaddow quite vanished and gone before one can scarce tell
—twenty. For if the holy prophet David living the age of three score yeares and
—ten compareth his life unto a shaddow, (Psalm 128, v. 28,) then surely the life
—of this young gentleman, scarce attayning to one of the three, cannot bee so
—much as a shaddow, but must needs be the mere dreame of a shaddow, of no
—long continuance. According to which, my purpose is to abreviate and shorten
—my discourse without multiplying many words or telling you wonders and
—strange miracles: shewing you rather what hee was like to have been then
—what he was; and by a small taste giving you to understand how pretious
—this wine would have beene, had it by age and continuance beene throughly
—purified and refined.

—Briefly then will I shew unto you his honest, devout, holy and christian
—life and condition was somewhat above the ordinary garbe and fashion of
—gentlemen of his age and quality, which may appeare not only by religion
—truely implanted in his breast, but by many morall vertues and vertuous
—morallities, like so many sparkling diamonds, spreading their light abroad and
—shining clearly in his path of life.

—And first for his religion, my onely desire is that all may know that
—(which he himself would by no meanes hide) the religion he imbraced was the
—Protestant religion, which himselfe suckt in with the milke of his nurse, and
—which most of his ancestors these many ages constantly professed.

—And as with his mouth he confessed unto salvation, so with his heart he
—beleevved unto righteousness: neither crossing, much less condemning by his
—contrary course, the blessed way wherein his fathers formerly walked; but
—upholding rather and continuing their honourable memory by his owne
—vertuous life and conversation, as may appeare by divers instances, which I
—will rather number than insist long upon.

—And first, his exceeding great delight that he had in those holy exercises
—of prayer and reading of the Word morning and evening in the family where
—he lived, from which hee seldom exempted himselfe, except it were upon
—urgent occasion.

—Secondly, his high esteeme that he had as of private prayers so of —publicke, giving precedency to the same before the other, as having more —precious promises annexed to them.

—Thirdly, his assiduous and dilligent resorting to the publicke preaching of —the Word of God, wheresoever wisdom was pleased to open the gates of her —faire beautifull temple unto him.

—Fourthly, his religious and Christian behaviour when he was present at —the church ; not carrying of himselfe as a severe censurer, but as a devout —auditor, not as though Almighty God was beholding to him (as most imagine) —for his bodily presence, but as one infinitely indebted to him for his divine and —sacred ordinance.

—Fifthly, his love and hearty affection to all good Christians in general, as —fellow-heires and copartners with him in that rich inheritance.

—Sixtly, his reverent regard that he had of such ministers as he knew to be —faithfull and diligent in their places, honouring the elder as fathers, and the —younger as brethren.

—Seventhly, in avoyding (what he could) the society of wicked and —deboished persons, or if hee were by occasion driven amongst them, then in the —speedy freeing himselfe from them, as soone as conveniently he could, without —giving offence or show of incivility.

—And thus could I goe on in numbring many more ; but I will stay a —while ; and the reason is, for that me thinkes I heare some of the spider—catching rowt, whose religion principally consisteth in searching the lives of —those in whom they see any eminency (above themselves), thus secretly and —underhand whispering together.

[I must shorten and paraphrase what the spider-catching rowt whisper, or rather what he imagines them to whisper, and what he answers them.—They say, after hearing the above seven points, Is that all? We looked for greater things than that !—The preacher answers, Just Naaman like : he expected something more than merely to wash in Jordan. And consider, it is no great matter for a river to run with a full stream when the time of year is convenient and all other rivers do the same ; but for a river, like the Nile, to rise and swell when others are slack is a wonder ; or for a tree to be green in spring and bear fruit in summer is not worth mentioning, but for it to do so in dead of winter would be a glorious sight. So for

a young gentleman, being under the ferula of a sharp tutor or the frowne of a severe father, to walk smoothly and religiously is a commendable thing, but may spring from a bitter roote. But for that young gentleman, having no father nor master to threaten, borne unto a great estate and part thereof already in his possession, being in the vigour of youth and living in a licentious age, for him to walk as I have shown, deserves the highest praise.

Then leaving the whisperers the preacher returns to his subject, and adds these "four other noble and commendable vertues" to those he has already mentioned.]

—The first whereof was his humble and courteous carriage and demeanor —towards all, even those of the meanest and lowest degree, not looking on them —(as the fashion of the gallants of our age is) as upon dogges, not upon men —and women, of the same nature, flesh and blood, reasonable soules, wrought —and framed after the same glorious image ; but whatsoever he was he had a —courtious welcome from him, the hat gently vailed, and the hand of respect —and love reached forth unto him ; shewing herein not only a fruit of the Spirit —but himself a right gentleman, seeing that humility or courtesie is the sister of —nobility ; and as one of the ancients further speaketh mater nostræ philosophiæ, —the breader and mother of Christians philosophy, or rather true wisdom and —religion.

—The second was his modesty, appearing not only in his maidenlie —countenance but in his whole carriage and conversation, an excellent vertue in —him, and much to bee desired in these impudent daies of ours, wherein —blushing is helde the essentiall marke of a base and ignoble spirit, and an —whores forehead is reputed the onely rare feature and especiall grace.

—The third vertue was his temperance..... Now this temperance of his —appeared (as in other things) so likewise in these two. First, in his ordinary —habit and attire, which although it were farre from basenesse, so was it usually —much lower than the heighth of his meanes, he rather respecting that —indumentum fidei, the inward cloathing of the mind, than the outward cloathing —of the body, and [desiring] himselfe to be an ornament to his clothes rather —than his clothes to be an ornament to him.—Secondly it appeared in keeping —himselfe free from three raging sinnes, overflowing the bankes of modesty and —temperance in this age of ours ; viz. blasphemy, drunkenesse, uncleannesse.....

—The fourth and last vertue of his (wherewith I will bound my discourse —this way) was his liberall and bountifull disposition, witnessed both by many —charitable actions of his to divers whom hee knew stood in need of his present —helpe, as also by many worthy and cheereful promises of his future helpe and —favour, both to his tenants and also his poorest neighbours. The consideration —whereof, together with his hopeful life begun and so untimely ended, causeth —this generall sorrow which wee see in all, especially in those formerly mentioned; —it beeing a received opinion (as well it might) that through the Almightyes helpe —he would suddainly have raysed agayne the name and honour of his ancient —family; not suffering his fathers house to stand (as most of our gentlemens —houses do now a dayes) like a paynted Mercury in the way, to tell the —travailer whose formerly it was; or else like a wracke upon the sea, to discover —onely where that noble lady Hospitality fatally perished.

—And this shall serve to bee spoken of the first act of his life. I will now —come to the second, and therein speake a word or two of his death, the which —being briefly done I will then draw the curtayn and so conclude this —sorrowful sceane.

—In the very entrance whereof, me thinkes I find a wonderful correspond—ency and agreement betwixt his and the death of other of his next and —honourable friends: as for example:

—1. His death was paynefull and somewhat contagious, occasioned by the —small poxe, a disease fatall to that family.

—2. His death was suddain and very dolorous.

—3. His death was ful of piety and exceeding religious.

—1. In the first you have the death of his grandfather and grandmother.

—2. In the second the death of his father.

—3. And in the last the death of all three, or, if you will, the death of the —righteous.

—So that a man may safely say of his life and death compared with theirs, —as that holy king David long since spake of Sauls and Jonathans, They were —lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided.

—But leaving this, and looking yet more narrowly into his Christian end, —wee cannot (if wee doe but hearken to the credible report of those who were —continually with him from the beginning of his sicknesse to the delivering up

—of his last breath) but take special notice amongst many other of these two
—things right commendable in him :

—1. His admirable patience.

—2. His true and hearty repentance.

—1. And first for his patience, it was such, considering the tendernesse of
—his age, the frailty of youth and want of experience in sicknesse, that (as it is
—generally reported) it was a matter of great admiration to all about him.....
—How ever his body was not his owne, being under the hand of a sharpe
—chyrurgion, yet in patience he did possesse his soule ; of all which he gave
—sufficient testimony, both by his milde and sweete behaviour as also by his
—comfortable words and Christian language. For here were no impatient
—speeches, no murmuring and repining, no crying out upon the disease, no
—accusing of secondary causes, but a patient silence, interrupted now and then
—with short prayers and divine ejaculations, wherein he craved at the hands of
—God, eyther mitigation of his payne or supply of strength, eyther to be eased
—or graciously to be supported.

—2. But cleering this let us come to the second, namely his true and
—heartly repentance.....Life hee simply desired not, and death hee slavishly
—feared not, for he knew right well that which came first should bee his gayne
—and great advantage. And because for want of sleepe and the malignant and
—fiery working of his disease hee feared much lest any disorderly, impatient or
—prophane speeches should passe from him to the dishonour of Almighty God
—and grieffe and sorrow of his friends about him ; his request therefore was
—hourely to God for Christ's sake to set a watch before his mouth and to keepe
—the doore of his lips. And if at any time it hapnd (as seldome it did) that his
—braine beeing somewhat over-heated he a little swarved from the right rule and
—so forgot himselfe, his manner was, after the violence of the fit was over, (upon
—inquire made and the truth thereof found) humbly to beg pardon for the
—same and with teares to bewaile it.

—All the time of this sharpe tryall and visitation of his was for the most
—part daily spent, eyther in holy conference with such grave divines as were
—continually about him for his soules health, or in hearty prayers presented
—before the throne of grace and poured into the golden censor of the sonne
—of God.

.

—And thus have I as briefly as I could, without either wringing or churning —(being loath to lye for him, as a man lyeth for his friend, Job, 13. 9.) set forth —to you the life and death of this young gentleman. The which the more I —think of, the more I cannot but highly commend that true honour of wedlocke —and mirrour of widow-hood, the noble and vertuous lady (his sorrowfull mother) —for her religious and christian educating of him all his young and tender yeares, —dropping then grace into his heart and filling the same with heavenly liquor, —the pleasant scent whereof never left him unto the last houre and minute of —his life.

—Her extraordinary care this way I shall not neede at large to relate unto —you, sith the whole country round about can sufficiently wnesse the same to —her immortall praise.

—And thus have I at the length finished the first part of this my intended —discourse, wherein (I must needs confesse) the unfained love I did alwaies —beare to this noble plant hath, I know not how, put words into my mouth and —thrust me on to a unwilling tediousnesse. Leaving him therefore in the armes —of Christ I will now with what speed I can proceed to the handling of that —portion of Scripture, whereof (by Gods gracious assistance) I mind to treat of —[during] the latter part of the time allotted me.

He then passes on to the expounding of his text, to which he devotes 44 more pages. I need extract no more. If any one wishes to know what he says about it they must go to the Reading room of the British Museum.

But this volume does not close with the sermon. After the sermon comes

An Elegy upon the death of the truly noble Gentleman Edward
Lewknor Esquire, lamenting especially the finall extirpation of that
worthy and (in other countries) ancient family, although in Suffolke
continued but for three generations

by { Sir Edward Lewknor the elder.
Sir Edward Lewknor the yonger.
Edward Lewknor Esquire.

This elegy consists of 91 lines of ten syllables each. I have transcribed it, but I do not think it is worth reproducing here. Fulsome and exaggerated praise of the living and dead runs through it, it contains no information, and the poetical merit seems to me small. It is not made quite clear whether John

Garnons D.D. is the author of it as well as of the epitaph that follows, or only of the epitaph. But apparently both are from the same pen. The fulsome praise is all in the style of a seventeenth century doctor of divinity. I will give a few of the best lines as specimens.

A wonder, Reader, in one tombe doth lye
 Lowly interr'd a stately family :
 A greater yet ; loe one poore heape of mould
 Holds three such men as scarce a world can hold :
 Greatest of all ; but three decents [discents] comprise
 More worthies than most long liv'd families.

.

One old, in whom ten Nestors did reside ;
 One middle-aged, in whom there did abide
 The worth and wisdom of as great a ten
 As nature breeds among the sons of men ;
 One yong, whom now to Fate we would not grutch
 If out of ten wee could extract one such.

.

Yee were all god-like men, although but THREE.
 O. sacred number, though it had no more
 But yee to make it sacred ! Henceforth score
 Among the paternes of triplicity ;
 Holy triplicity, this blessed three,
 And next the greatest let it greatest be.

.

After the elegy comes An Epitaph. It has at least the merit of being short, and so may be reproduced here bodily.

The fairest blossome of as faire a tree
 As Suffolk yields, Reader, lyes under mee.
 Tint strange that blossoms fade, but cruell fate
 Did in this bud the whole tree ruinate ;
 A tree transplanted hither to display
 A wonder in each age, and then decay :

For aged, middle, yong, come, Fame, and tell
 To three, but three Lewkenors, a parallel.
 Ar't mute? Then let thy trumpe their worth resound,
 And fame revive whom fate hath layed in ground :
 And when one stemme three Edwards can allot
 Like unto these, let Lewkenor bee forgot.

JOH. GARNONS, D.D.

That finishes the volume. I have made it speak so freely and copiously for itself that I need not add much more about it. But I would just point out two things.

I. From what Mr Oldmayne says about young Edward Lewkenor "not suffering his father's house to stand (as most of our gentlemen's houses do now a dayes) like a paynted Mercury in the way, to tell the travailer where formerly it was; or else like a wracke upon the sea, to discover onely where that noble lady Hospitality fatallly perished," it looks as if he had been reading the *Virgidemiæ* of Joseph Hall, at this time Bishop of Exeter, and formerly rector of Hawstead, about 9 miles off. "The decay of Hospitality" is the subject of Satire 2 of Book 5. "Hous-keeping's dead" it begins.

Along thy way thou canst not but descry
 Faire glittering halls to tempt the hopefull eye.

But you will be disappointed.

Beat the broad gates, a goodly hollow sound
 With doubled echoes doth againe rebound ;
 But not a dog doth barke to welcome thee,
 Nor churlish porter canst thou chasing see :
 All dumbe and silent, like the dead of night,
 Or dwelling of some sleepy sybarite.
 The marble pavement hid with desert weede,
 With house-leeke, thistle, dock and hemlock-seed.

Looke to the towred-chymneis, which should bee
 The wind-pipes of good hospitalitie,
 Through which it breatheth to the open ayre,
 Betokeninge life and liberall welfaire ;

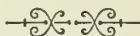
Lo there th' unthankfull swallow takes her rest,
And fills the tonvell with her circled nest,
Nor halfe that smoke from all his chymneis goes
Which one tabacco-pipe drives through his nose.

II. Mr Oldmayne speaks with approval of young Edward Lewkenor dressing "much lower than the height of his meanes," wishing to be an ornament to his clothes rather than that his clothes should be an ornament to him.

This also was said of Henry, Prince of Wales. Dr Birch in his *Life of the prince*, 1760, says on contemporary authority that

His cloaths were usually very plain except on occasions of public ceremony, or upon receiving foreign ambassadors, when he would assume a magnificence of dress and an air of majesty, which immediately after he laid aside. Having once worn a suit of Welsh frize for a considerable time, and being told that it was too mean for him, and that he ought not to keep even a rich suit so long, his answer was that he was not ashamed of his country cloth, and wished that it would last for ever. P. 387.

Mr Bezaleel Carter, in his funeral sermon on Sir Edward Lewkenor, No. V, had mentioned how particular and "cautelous" he was in the choice of his servants; about sixty wore his livery when he was High Sheriff, but he would have no bad characters among them. So also Dr Birch tells us that Prince Henry's "family" was large, not much less than five hundred, but he knew them nearly all by name, would not have a suspected papist among them, and insisted on being told if any of them absented himself from the communion.—I dont mean to compare papists with bad characters, but still the acquaintance shown by the master of the household with his household and his regard for its character and well-being was the same in both cases. There need not be always conscious imitation, but certain things at certain times are in the air, and certain people catch them.



THE TOWNSHENDS OF RAYNHAM.

Mary Lewkenor, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Lewkenor, was left fatherless in December, 1634, at the age of three months and six days. Her father had been left fatherless at the age of four years, so that in two successive generations there was a long minority and everything fell on the mothers. Where Elizabeth Lewkenor lived in the early days of her widowhood I do not know, nor the exact year in which she made a second marriage. She could not have lived at Denham, as her mother-in-law had it. Probably in and after 1641 she was living at Bocking in Essex, of which John Gauden was dean.

At some time during the Commonwealth Mary was married to Sir Horatio Townshend, third baronet, afterwards created Viscount Townshend. In the Complete Peerage G. E. C. says they were married "probably before 1658." The D. N. B. says positively "in 1658." At any rate it was before her step-father became a bishop.

Of Mary Lewkenor, now become Mary Townshend, I fear I have nothing more to say except that she was buried at East Raynham in Norfolk on May 22, 1673, aged 39 years, or rather in her 39th year. There does not appear to be any memorial stone to her there. Though she had no children her estate remained with her husband and then went to his son by a second marriage.

Her will does not appear to be at Norwich or Somerset house. A copy of it should be in the parish chest at Denham, but I could not find it there. A paper there mentions it as being dated May 4, 1672, and says that she left £100, the profit of which was to be spent in apprenticing poor fatherless and motherless children who had been born in Denham. This will be mentioned again in a chapter on The Charities.

There were three portraits of her husband amongst the Raynham portraits sold at Christie's in March, 1904; but there was none attributed to her.

In the Report of the Hist: Mss Commission on the Townshend Mss is this account of an undated manuscript at Raynham.

—Apparently a case for opinion of counsel, relating to the estate of Sir —Edward Lewkener, grandfather of Lady Townshend, containing a great deal —of genealogical information. The case states that said Sir Edward Lewkener —died leaving a son Edward and three daughters: by his will he devised certain —property to his wife for life, remainder to his heir, and in case his wife should —die leaving the heir a minor he conveyed the property to trustees during such —minority on trust to raise portions for the daughters. Edward Lewkener the —son married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Russell of Chippenham, and —died three weeks before he was 21, leaving one child, the present Lady —Townshend, an infant only a few months old; Lady Lewkener, mother of said —Edward, received all the profits of the estate of her son and had his wife's —marriage portion of £5000; two of the daughters married and had their —portions assigned to them under the will of their father, one to Sir Nicholas Le —Strange, the other to Mr Calthorpe and was since a widow; the youngest was —40 years old and unmarried and also had a portion on reaching the age of 21; —then Lady Lewkener died leaving her daughters her executors.

—Sir Horace Townshend married Mary the only daughter and heir of said —Edward Lewkener after Lady Lewkener's death, and settled a jointure upon —her. Afterwards Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Mr Calthorpe and Miss Lewkener —filed a bill in Chancery against Sir Horace Townshend and his wife “to bee —releaved for the meane profitts of all the lands demised by Sir Edward —Lewkener to the trustees during the minority of his heir.” The paper goes on —to state the questions that arise on this suit. P. 37.

As the Townshends do not appear ever to have resided at Denham, but very soon turned the hall into a farmhouse, it does not come within the scope of this volume to give their biographies. But as they possessed the manor for the next 150 years, I must give their succession and dates. I will begin with the father of him who married Mary Lewkenor.

I. ROGER TOWNSHEND of Raynham. He was baroneted in 1617, and died in January, 1637, aged 41 years. He married a daughter of Sir Horace Vere, lord Vere of Tilbury, which marriage brought to Raynham the portraits of Horace Vere and the twenty captains who served under him in Holland.

II. ROGER, 2nd baronet, eldest son of the first baronet, died unmarried and a minor in or about 1648.

III. HORATIO, 3rd baronet, brother of 2nd baronet. Born about 1630, he was made baron Townshend in 1661, Viscount Townshend in 1682, and died in 1687 aged about 57 years.

By his first wife, Mary Lewkenor, he had no children. By his second wife, Mary daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe of Twickenham, he had three sons.

There were three portraits of him, or at any rate attributed to him, in the catalogue of the Raynham portraits sold at Christie's in March, 1904; viz. Nos. 25, 34, 71.

No. 25 was an interesting portrait of him in armour and scarcely more than a boy. It was bought by Messrs Colnaghi for a member of the Townshend family, and fetched £44 .. 2.

No. 34 was an uninteresting portrait of a middle-aged and appallingly fat-faced man. It was bought by Mr Charles Davis for Sir George Faudel Phillips, and fetched £126.

No. 71 was the portrait of a very handsome man in his prime. It was bought by Messrs Colnaghi for a member of the Townshend family, and fetched £367 .. 10.

IV. CHARLES, 2nd viscount, eldest son of 1st viscount by his second marriage. Born in 1674, a prominent statesman, died in June, 1738. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas 1st lord Pelham: his second wife was Dorothy, sister of Sir Robert Walpole.

V. CHARLES, 3rd viscount, eldest son of the second viscount by his first wife. Born in 1700, died in 1764. He married Etheldreda or Audrey, daughter of Edward Harrison of Balls park, Hertfordshire.

VI. GEORGE, 4th viscount, eldest son of 3rd viscount. Born in 1724, created Marquis Townshend in 1786, and died in 1807. His first wife was Lady Charlotte Compton, daughter of the earl of Northampton, and in her own right Baroness de Ferrars.

VII. GEORGE, 2nd marquis, eldest son of 1st marquis. Born in 1755, he became in 1770 on the death of his mother Baron Ferrars of Chartley; in 1784 he was created Earl of Leicester; in 1807 he succeeded his father as Marquis

Townshend, and in 1811 he died. He married Charlotte, daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, and was succeeded by his son George Ferrars Townshend, 3rd Marquis.

But I need follow the Townshends no further, for in 1795 the second Marquis Townshend, then lord Leicester, sold the Denham estate to Samuel Farmer of Nonsuch in Surrey. I presume that he and his father joined in selling it.

THE FARMERS OF NONSUCH.

In 1795 Samuel Farmer bought the Denham estate of George, Lord Leicester, afterwards 2nd Marquis Townshend. At about the same time Mr Farmer bought Nonsuch park in Surrey. He died in 1838 or early in 1839. His eldest son, William Meeke Farmer, had died before him.

William Francis Gamul Farmer, son of William Meeke Farmer, succeeded his grandfather Samuel, and died in 1860.

His son, William Robert Gamul Farmer, succeeded him and is the present owner of Nonsuch park and of the Denham estate.

We have now done with the owners, having followed them from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Edward VII.



THE TENANTS OF DENHAM HALL FARM.

I imagine that Mary, Lady Lewkenor, widow of Sir Edward No. V and mother of Edward No. VI, lived on at Denham hall till her death in October, 1642. Who came to live there after that I dont know. Not the widow of Edward No. VI, for she by that time must have been re-married to John Gauden. Whether it was let, or whether it stood empty, or whether it then became a farm-house, I cannot say. But at any rate soon after the marriage in 1658 between Mary Lewkenor and Horatio Townshend it became a farm-house. The first farmer that I can see there, and perhaps he was the first, is Walter Ray in 1672. The Rays were succeeded, I imagine, by the Sparrows, and the Sparrows by the Halls's, who are there to day.

RAY.

Mr. Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum has lately printed a volume containing pedigrees of the Ray family and of other families connected with them. From this volume I learn that since 1450 or earlier the Rays had been settled at Denston, Wickhambrook and other places in the neighbourhood.

I. WALTER RAY was the eldest son of John Ray of Denston and Wickhambrook. In December, 1634, he was baptized at Wickhambrook; in June, 1667, he was married at St. Mary's church, Bury St. Edmund's, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Orbell of Stansfield and Denston; very soon afterwards he settled at Denham, where he was buried in Jan. 1691/2. His tombstone is outside the east end of the church. (See p. 85. No. 77). He paid the hearth tax for 11 hearths at the hall in 1674. He had five children baptized here from 1672 to 1679, and I imagine that Elizabeth and Margaret Ray, married here in 1690/1 and 1693/4 respectively, were his daughters.

His eldest son, Walter Ray, baptized at Wickhambrook in August, 1668, settled at Bury St. Edmund's, of which he was Alderman in 1716 and 1726, and

where he was buried in August, 1735. He left three daughters, of whom the eldest, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Henry Craske, whom we shall meet with presently under The Ministers of Denham. From letters to Alderman Walter Ray in the Correspondence of John Hervey, first Earl of Bristol, it appears that he was not a Tory.

II. RICHARD RAY, second son of Walter No. I, and brother of Walter the Alderman, succeeded his father at Denham, where he had been baptized in October, 1672. He paid the window tax in 1713, and was buried at Denham in April, 1716. His tombstone and that of Elizabeth his wife are outside the east end of the church. (See p. 85. Nos. 75, 76.) He had three children baptized at Denham, Elizabeth in 1701, Walter in 1702, Richard in 1703. Of these two sons Walter survived him, and is believed to have settled at Ipswich; Richard died in infancy.

The death of Richard Ray in 1716 brings the connection between Denham and the Rays to an end. It had lasted all but fifty years. But I ought to say who Mrs. Margaret Ray was, who on August 5, 1705, was married at Denham to Mr. Rawlinson of Trinity College.

She was the daughter of Richard Ray of Cambridge, who was the brother of the first Walter Ray who came to Denham. Her father had died in 1683, and so she was married from her uncle's house. She was buried at St Dionis Backchurch, London, in December, 1714.

He, the Rev. Robert Rawlinson, was, or was to be, rector of Charlwood in Surrey and of Wanstead in Essex, and Prebendary of Chichester. He was cousin of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London in 1706, and he was son of Daniel Rawlinson of St Dionis Backchurch, vintner, (Cullum's Ray Pedigrees.)

SPARROW.

After the Rays I imagine that the Sparrows came and stayed for two generations, first Edward Sparrow from 1717 to his death in 1749, and then William his son till or nearly till his death in 1764. I infer that the Sparrows lived at the hall from the position of their tombstones outside the east end of the church, (p. 77, Nos. 1, 2, 3,) and from the date of their coming in exactly agreeing with the date of the going out of the Rays. They were probably of the same family as the Sparrows of the neighbouring parish of Depden, who had produced an eminent bishop in Anthony Sparrow, bishop of Exeter and Norwich successively from 1667 to 1685.

After leaving Denham they went on for some time longer at Dalham, but constantly returned to Denham for baptism and burial. The rather cynical lines on William Sparrow's tombstone (No. 3) make it look as if some falling out with their landlord, lord Townshend, might be the reason of their not continuing at Denham.

HALLS.

After the Sparrows (assuming that I am right in putting them at the Hall) came the Halls family, who continue there to this very day. Their innings, a not out innings of 140 years, seems to have begun in or near 1760, for in 1761 Thomas and Joanna Halls brought a child to be baptized.

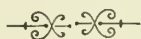
The name Halls must be exactly the same in origin as the name Hall, and has only become Halls in consequence of the tendency in Suffolk to put an s at the end of a name, just as Croft has become Crofts, etc. etc. Probably Thomas Halls who settled at Denham in or near 1760 did not come from very far off. The name is to be seen in many of the neighbouring churchyards. In 1607 a William Halls of Denham was executor of the will of the Rev. Robert Oldmayne alias Pricke. (See p. 119.) In 1592 he had witnessed the signing of the will of Mistress Amy Wincoll. (See p. 115.)

I. From 1761 to 1775 THOMAS and Joanna his wife brought eight children to the font at Denham. In December, 1804, he died aged 69 years. His tombstone (p. 77, No. 4) will be found outside the east end of the church, the usual place for the owners of the church or their representatives to be buried in. After a time they were crowded out and had to go southwards.

II. JOSEPH HALLS succeeded his father, Thomas. He married Constance Cornell in 1795, and in the course of 25 years brought thirteen children to the font. He died in 1838, aged 72 years.

His son George went up to Queen's College, Cambridge, and was successively rector of St. John's, Lewes, vicar of Long Bennington, Lincolnshire, and of Clent, Worcestershire. Another son, William, occupied Denham Castle.

III. FREDERICK CORNELL HALLS succeeded his father, Joseph. He died in 1892, aged 76 years. His widow still occupies the hall. Their son, George, occupies Denham Abbots, and another son, Henry James, is vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Wiggshall, in Norfolk.



THE MINISTERS OF DENHAM,

In most parishes a list of the clergy, more or less perfect, can be made out beginning in the fourteenth century. The rectors or vicars were instituted by the bishop, the bishop recorded the institution in his register, the bishops' registers mostly still exist, and so from them the list can be made out.

Not so with Denham. It was not a rectory or vicarage; so there were no rectors or vicars for the bishop to institute, and no institutions to be recorded in the bishop's register. Denham had a church, as we shall presently see, in early times, and of course a priest ministered in it. But that church was not a parish church but a chapel, and the priest was a chaplain and not a rector or vicar. I imagine that he was found by the priory of St. Osyth to whom Denham church belonged, and that the bishop had nothing to do with him.

Consequently the only list of Denham clergy that I can give is a Protestant list. It begins after the Reformation, when lord Audley was heaved up by the same wave which sank St. Osyth. I imagine that St. Osyth found a chaplain to do what was necessary till it was suppressed in 1539. Then came an intermediate period under lord Audley and his successor, during which there was nobody. Then came the Elizabethan Heighams and Lewkenors, pious and Protestant, who found and paid a curate to minister to the parish. And that system has gone on till now. I imagine that they took the tithes which had belonged to St. Osyth, and that those tithes are still received by the owner of the Denham estate, and that it is that alone which makes him responsible for the curate's stipend.

Before giving the list I would ask, By what name ought the minister of Denham to be called?

Two things have to be considered. First, it is absurd to call a man what he isn't; it is absurd to call him by a name which is historically and actually wrong.

Secondly, it is absurd to call him by a name which is historically and mediævally right but nineteenth-centurially wrong. If a word has changed or modified its meaning since the Reformation, you have to accept the fact and leave off using it as you might have done before. What then ought the minister of Denham to be called?

Take all the different names for a clergyman, and consider which best combines historical truth with present-day usage.

Clergyman. Priest. Chaplain. Curate. Rector. Vicar. Parson. Minister.

CLERGYMAN and PRIEST may both be at once dismissed if only for this reason, viz. that they are too general. They describe a genus and not a species. To make them exact enough you have to say parish clergyman or parish priest, and that is too long. Against the latter of the two it would be easy to find an additional reason.

CHAPLAIN is mediævally right. Denham was a capella or chapel, and so capellanus or chaplain was the right word. But the name "chaplain" is now applied to so many other offices, the bishop's chaplain, army chaplain, workhouse or hospital chaplain, that in this case too you would have to use two words for one and say "parish chaplain."

CURATE is mediævally right. And still up to the present day the minister of Denham is licenced by the bishop to the Curacy of Denham. But curate is now generally taken to mean an assistant curate, so that it would cause confusion if anyone were called a curate who was not an assistant curate. Perpetual curate has nothing to be said against it except that it consists of two words, and one word is better than two.

RECTOR and VICAR may both be dismissed on the simple ground that they each mean something, and the minister of Denham is not that something. A rector or vicar is not merely a man who fills a particular post or does particular duties, but a man who does that AND whose emoluments come from a particular source. And as the emoluments of the minister of Denham do not come from that particular source, so he is not a rector or vicar, and not being one he should not be called one. However, he has been called vicar for the last twenty or thirty years, (very seldom before that,) and I suppose that now the name will stick. But it is wrong, historically wrong and nineteenth-centurially wrong.

PARSON is a good word, but it is more or less obsolete in its proper sense, and is generally spoken now-a-days with a nose turned up.

There only remains MINISTER. Against that I can see no objection at all.

It is exactly what the clergyman of Denham is. The use of it in this case recognises facts, which however old they may be are still facts and cant be wiped out. One cannot say as much as that in favour of rector or vicar. And while recognizing facts it leads to no confusion, as curate or chaplain might do, and needs no qualifying adjective. It is a word Protestant in its origin, and the clergy of Denham are Protestant in their origin, for a Protestant found the first minister's house, and the list cannot be made to go back to the other side of the Reformation. It combines respect for historical truth with respect for the usage of to day more than any other of the alternatives, and so I shall use it and stick to it.

In the Calendar of Suffolk fines Albredus Pertrich [Partridge] of Denham, chaplain, is mentioned in connection with sale of land at Long Melford in 1334. But he is the only pre-Reformation clergyman, the only one sent by St. Osyth, that I can mention.

This then is the list of the Ministers of Denham since the suppression of the abbey.

I. 1555. ROBERT COCKET.

Somewhere in the Tanner Manuscripts mention is made of Robert Cocket in 1555 as capellanus parochialis (parish chaplain) in connection with Denham. I cant say anything more exact than that. That is just about the time when I have supposed that Thomas and Martha Heigham came to live at Denham; and as there had been before this a marriage between a Cocket and a Heigham, it is not unlikely that a minister whom they appointed should have been a Cocket and a cousin. But this Robert Cocket must not be looked on as a certainty.

II. 1577 to Dec. 1607. ROBERT OLDMAYNE ALIAS PRICKE.

Here we have a very curious bit of family history. I regret that I have not searched it out more thoroughly by examining Oldmayne and Pricke wills.

What year Robert O. alias P. came as minister to Denham I cant say. He was here in August 1577, and perhaps a little earlier. The tombstone inscription of the first Sir Edward Lewkenor tells us that he introduced a preacher into Denham, which could not have been before the autumn of 1569, when his marriage with Susan Heigham connected him with it. So that the date of Robert's coming lies between 1569 and 1577.

On August 26, 1577, Robert O. alias P. baptized his son Timothy at Denham,

and the entering the record of his baptism in the register was made the occasion of unburdening his mind of a family grievance and a bit of family history. I did not give the entry in full in its proper place on p. 3, but will do so here. About half the entry has had a pen drawn through it, though it can still be read. What has had the pen drawn through it I have printed in italics. That pen has not been drawn through it very lately. Possibly Timothy did it himself when grown to man's estate.

Somebody, apparently about 50 years ago, has puzzled over this entry and left his reading of it on a loose sheet of paper in the register. This has been a great help to me, though I have sometimes differed from it.

I will first give the exact entry, and then my rough translation of it, and then anything else that may be said about it.

ANNO DOMINI 1577.

*—In concilio habito apud Londinum in diebus Henrici secundi frater Comitiss
—de Ferrars interfectus fuit, et extra hospitium suum projectus in Luta Platearum.
—Pro quo facto Dominus rex multos de civibus cepit. Inter quos (liceat mihi
—Annalium verbis uti) quidam nobilis et Dives captus fuit nomine Johannes
—Oldmayne (et ut Hovedenus fatur Johannes senex). Qui cum per iudicium Aquæ
—se mundare non potest obtulit et solvit Domino Regi quingentas libras Argenti pro
—vita habenda.*

—Ast ... Germanus interim, filius istius Johannis natu maximus, civitatem
—relinquens in Norfolkiâ sese contulit, stationemque apud Walsingamiam opidum
—Norf: non infimum† posuit; ubi multos annumerans annos in canitie sua obiit;
—pulchra.....‡.*

*—Annis vero multis revolventibus in initio R. [regni] Regis Henrici 7 Thomas
—Oldmayne stirpe ista pullulans in citeriori hac parte Suffolciæ sese locavit.
—Qui brevi tempore immatura morte et juventutis flore hinc quasi duriori
—est abreptus; moriturus ille Thomas ejus filium unicum cum omnibus suis bonis
—in clientela et patrocinio cujusdam amici intimi reliquit, cui nomen erat
—Richardus Pricke. Ab illo summis votis contenditur ut patris instar orphano*

*This may be Germanus as suggested on the loose sheet, but the first and last letters alone are certain. The length also is right.

†These three words "Nor: non infimum" are not absolutely certain, especially Nor:, but if rightly read I suppose they mean Great Walsingham and not Little.

‡Four words seem to be illegible here after pulchra: possibly "fama fructus et veneratione."

—esset, fovens et lactans illum ut civis non servi sobolem. Cujus votis et dictis
 —ille annuens infantem in filii ipsius naturalis loco habuit. Et hinc pueruli nomen
 —mutatur quod in posteros ejus dimanavit. Nam quia nuperime proprium et
 —naturalem suum *Patrem amiserat, illico proprium ejus et genuinum perdidit nomen.*
 —Ex vulgi enim blateratione improprium illud et adventitium Nutritii ejus nomen
 —illi imponitur.

—Benedictione patrum majorumque suorum fruuntur illi qui non solum
 —injuriam hanc abstergere sed nomen etiam verum et antiquum recuperari valent.

—Iste Thomas Oldmayne genuit Robertum, Robertus vero genuit Timotheum
 —Oldmayne (alias) Pricke in hoc anno 1577.

—In fonte sacro lotus, et sacramento Baptismi insignitus erat August 26.

TRANSLATION.

—At a council held in London in the days of Henry II the brother of the
 —Count de Ferrars was killed and thrown out of his house in the mud of the
 —streets. For which deed the king seized many of the citizens. Amongst whom
 —(I may use the words of the Chronicles) a certain noble and rich man was taken
 —by name John Oldmayne (and as Hoveden says John old man). Who when
 —he could not clear himself by the ordeal of water, offered and paid to the king
 —fifty pounds of silver so that he might have his life.

—But in the meantime German, the eldest son of this John, leaving
 —the city betook himself into Norfolk and settled at Walsingham, not the
 —smallest town of Norfolk [or not Little Walsingham of Norfolk], where
 —after telling many years he died in the whiteness of age, having enjoyed a good
 —reputation and worship.

—After many years, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VII, Thomas
 —Oldmayne springing from that race, located himself in this near part
 —of Suffolk. Who in a short time was carried off by a premature (and therefore
 —more hard) death and in the flower of his age. When at the point of death
 —this Thomas left his only son, with all his goods, under the protection of a certain
 —intimate friend whose name was Richard Pricke. He earnestly charged him
 —that he should be as a father to the orphan, bringing him up as the offspring
 —of a citizen and not of a servant. Consenting to his wishes and commands he
 —had the infant as his own son. And hence the name of the little boy is
 —changed which he should hand down to his posterity. For because he had

—just lost his own and natural father, for that reason he lost his own real name.
 —For by the common babble that improper and adventitious name of his
 —bringer up is imposed upon him.

—Let them enjoy the blessing of their fathers and ancestors, who are able
 —not only to wipe away this injury but also to recover their true and ancient
 —name.

—That Thomas Oldmayne begat Robert, Robert begat Timothy Oldmayne
 —(alias) Pricke in this year 1577.

—On August 26 he was washed in the sacred font and ennobled by the
 —sacrament of Baptism.

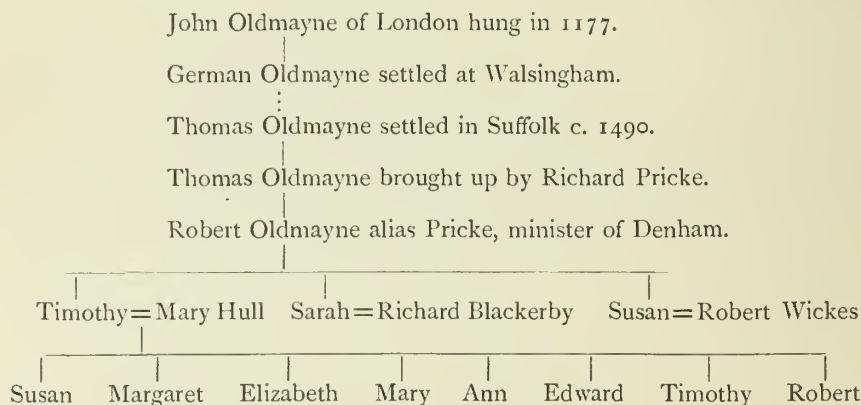
This entry of a baptism is remarkable for its length and for something more than length, and must be looked into. It was probably made, or perhaps re-made, in 1599, when the Denham register was "*recognitum et renovatum*." (See p. 1.) Robert O. alias P. quotes Hoveden's chronicle, which he may have seen in manuscript. But if he quoted from a printed copy, then this entry could not have been made before 1596, for in that year Sir Henry Savile first edited it. One may wonder where he managed to see a copy. Perhaps at Cambridge, and one may imagine him rushing to the index to see what might be said about his ancestor.

Roger de Hoveden, who was living at the time of which he here writes, says that in A.D. 1177 the kings of Castille and Navarre sent representatives to England in order that their quarrels might be settled by king Henry II. Henry called a general council of bishops, abbots, priors, earls and barons to hear both sides. They met at Westminster and an award was made. I will quote now the words of Hoveden as translated for the edition in Bohn's Antiquarian library.

—During this council the brother of the earl of Ferrers was slain by night at
 —London, and thrown out from his inn into the mud of the streets, for which
 —deed our lord the king took into custody many of the citizens of London ;
 —among whom there was arrested a certain aged man of high rank and great
 —wealth whose name was John ; he being unable to prove his innocence by
 —means of the judgment by water, offered our lord the king fifty pounds of silver
 —for the preservation of his life. But inasmuch as he had been cast in the
 —judgment by water, the king refused to receive the money, and ordered him to
 —be hanged on a gibbet. 1. 451.

It is not quite clear, but I imagine that we are meant to understand that this

John had the surname of Oldmayne, which Hoveden took to mean that he was an old man and translated into senex. At any rate the story is this: In 1177 John Oldmayne (or John an old man), a wealthy citizen of London, was hung for his share in a murder. His eldest son German Oldmayne (if I read the christian name right) thereupon left London and settled at Walsingham in Norfolk, and there did well unto himself and died in a good old age. Early in the reign of Henry VII, i.e. about 1490, his descendent Thomas Oldmayne settled in this part of Suffolk and died young. On his death-bed he left his infant son Thomas with all his goods to the protection of an intimate friend named Richard Pricke, beseeching him to be as a father to the orphan. So it happened that the name of the little boy got changed from Oldmayne to Pricke. Because he lost his natural father he also lost his proper name. By common talk (*ex vulgi blateratione*) the alien name of his bringer up was imposed upon him. That Thomas begat Robert, and Robert begat Timothy in 1577. Put into the form of a pedigree it will be thus:



How many generations there were between German Oldmayne and the first of the two Thomas Oldmaynes we are not told. As the interval between them was about three hundred years there should have been about ten generations. This interval I have marked by a dotted line.

I have printed the will of Robert O. alias P. at p. 116, from which it appears that he had a property at Wickhambrook. This may be taken as good evidence that Wickhambrook was the part of Suffolk (*in citeriori hac parte Suffolciæ*) where

his grandfather had settled early in the reign of Henry VII, and where Richard Pricke lived who imposed his name on the Oldmaynes.

Pricke, or Pryke as it has always been written for the last hundred years, is a fairly common name round Bury St. Edmund's, and has been so for four hundred years at least. There are monuments in Wickhambrook church to Prykes of the nineteenth and (I think) eighteenth century. A careful search into early Pryke wills, and also into those of the Oldmaynes or Oldmans of Norfolk, might show how much truth there was in this story, and whether it was the real origin of Oldmayne alias Pricke.

In Blomfield's Norfolk these three Oldmans are mentioned: Tombstone of John, 1733, at Walsoken: Tombstone of Elizabeth wife of Henry, 1532, at Horningtoft: John in 1323 had a manor at Attleborough. (IX. 127. 522. I. 505.)

At the very moment of sending these sheets to the press I have come across another way of accounting for this alias. I regret that I cannot look into it as closely as I might have done had I come across it earlier. It is contemporary and comes from the family, though it does not agree with the one already given. It is this:

It will be seen from the above pedigree that Sarah, daughter of Robert O. alias P., married Richard Blackerby, who (like everybody else connected with Denham at about this time) was a strong Puritan. There is a memoir of him in the D.N.B., where he is wrongly said to have married the daughter of Timothy O. alias P. It was the sister of Timothy that he married. From this memoir I learn that he was born in 1574, one of the nine sons of Thomas Blackerby of Worlington. He went to school at Bury St. Edmund's, and thence to Trinity College, Cambridge. Then he went as chaplain to Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrooke, whence he *removed to the house of the renowned and pious knight, Sir Edward Leukenor of Denham in Suffolk*. Here (says the D.N.B.) he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Timothy [sic] Prick alias Oldman, *which alias Oldman was assumed by the family in the days of Queen Mary, the father of the said Timothy [sic] being forced to abscond and to change his name, being prescribed for the protestant religion*. He resided with his father-in-law at Denham for two years.

What I have put in italics is a quotation in the D.N.B. from a folio volume published in 1683, entitled, *Lives of sundry eminent persons in this latter age, by Rev. Samuel Clarke; to which is added his own Life and the Lives of the Countess of*

Suffolk, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, Mr. Richard Blackerby and Mr. Samuel Fairclough, drawn up by other hands. I regret that I could not manage to see this volume, which might throw some light on matters connected with Denham. But it is clear that the son-in-law accounted for the alias quite differently to what the father-in-law did, and I am not prepared to say which, if either, was right. This different story told by Blackerby also seems to suggest a reason why Timothy (or whoever it was) drew a pen through a part of the story told in the register. He did not believe it.

But I must move on. Robert O. alias P. was buried at Denham on December 2, 1607, after a ministry there of just over 30 years. I presume that Thomas O. alias P. buried in 1593 was his son; but the loose sheet that I have mentioned thinks it might be his father, the very Thomas Oldmayne who was brought up by Richard Pricke. Three children survived Robert.

1. Timothy, who succeeded him as minister of Denham.
2. Sarah, who married Richard Blackerby, a man of some fame as a preacher, but whose views prevented his taking any benefice. They had two children baptized at Denham, viz. Susan in 1601 and Margaret in 1603.
3. Susan, who was married at Denham in 1604 to Robert Wickes, and had two children baptized there.

The will of Robert begins with a fiery denunciation of Rome and a protest that he had never taught any error since coming to Denham. This protest inevitably suggests an uneasy conscience, and I have wondered whether the last paragraph of his long note in the register may be taken as evidence that he began by being less of a Puritan than he afterwards became.

He does not seem to have published anything in his life-time, but after his death a small volume was published with this prodigious title page. The two editors, Stephen Egerton and Robert Allen, were prominent members of the Puritan party. There is a memoir of Egerton in the D. N. B., where he is well spoken of.

The Doctrine of superioritie and of subjection, contained in the
fifth Commandment of the holy Law of Almighty God,
Which is the fundamentall ground both of all Christian subjections
and also of like Christian Government, as well in
Church and Commonwealth as in every Schoole and private Familie.
A pretious memorial of the substance of manie

godly Sermons preached by the learned and faithfull servant of God,

Ma. ROBERT PRICKE,

Minister of the Word at Denham, in Suffolke.

The memoriall of the righteous shall be blessed Prov. 10. 7.

Though he fal, he shall not be cast off, for the Lord putteth under his hand.

Psal. 37. 24.

London. Printed for Ephraim Dawson and Thomas Downe,

And are to be sold at their shop in Fleete-streete, at the

Inner Temple gate. 1609.

Then comes a dedication by one of the editors, Robert Allen. We have already met the right worshipful knights and the worshipful gentlemen in this volume.

THE INSCRIPTION DEDICATORIE.

To the right worshipfull	{ S. Edward Lewkenor S. Ro. Lewkenor S. Ro. Quarles }	Knights.
and to the worshipfull gentlem :	{ M. Rodes M. Gourny M. Castill M. Steward }	and the posteritie of them all.

—and to the people of the church of God in Denham. For a memoriall of the
—pietie and love of Maister Robert Pricke, their verie faithfull and deare Pastor,
—a most carefull and vigilant watchman over their soules: and for a remembrance
—of the holy instructions which hee gave them while he executed his holy
—Ministerie among them: ROBERT ALLEN, their heartie welwiller and a
—bounden friend unto them all, hath (according to the mind and will of the same
—their deceased good Pastor, by the best diligence and meanes and with the best
—speede he could attaine unto) dedicated this small portion of his many and
—great labours, to them and to the neighbour churches of God, both Ministers
—and People, to their benefite, but chiefly to the honour and praise of God in
—Christ Jesus: craving to that end the most gracious blessing of his holy spirit
—upon the same. Amen. Yours in the Lord: R. A.

Then comes this address to the reader by the other editor, Stephen Egerton.

—To the Christian and wel-disposed Reader, S. Egerton wisheth
—grace, mercie and peace, from God the Father and from our Lord
—Jesus Christ.

—The varietie and vanitie of idle Phamphlettes, which the love of gaine or —glorie for the most part begetteth, and the Presse daily bringeth forth in our —English tongue, made mee the more willing to further the printing of this —explanation of the fift Commandment. For though the most part delight to —read the unsavorie inventions of mens braines, and that such also as desire to —reade good bookes have such plentie before them that they are doubtfull for —want of good direction which they should pitch upon: yet I thought with —myself that the rare and singular piety of this author, a holy man and most —faithfull minister, powerful in prayer and diligent in preaching to his flock —manie yeares together, with the perspicuitie of the order and the choisnesse of —the matter might the rather by my testimonie stir up the minds of Godly —Christians to reade this Treatise, though being otherwise streighted of time —or distracted in their choise they might perhaps neglect the reading of so —fruitfull a treatise upon this Commandment as hath not hitherto (so farre as I —can learne) been printed and published in our mother tongue.

[Here I omit 6 pages in praise of the 5th Commandment.]

—But to conclude, seeing God by his good providence hath stirred up this —vigilant Pastor and holy man of God, while he yet lived, to take such paines in —writing this explanation which he had often gone over in his publike ministerie, —neglect not, I pray thee, the reading of such a sound and fruitfull treatise, —which will teach thee to retaine and encrease thine owne honour and dignitie, —and to give to every sexe, age, calling and condition of men, the honour and —dignitie which is due to them.

—Now the Lord give a gracious blessing hereunto and to all other thy holy —exercises and meditations: even for his onely begotten sonnes sake Christ —Jesus, our only Mediator and Advocate, who together with the Father and the —Holy Ghost be blessed and praised for evermore. S. EGERTON.

After these editorial addresses we come at last to the work itself of Robert O. alias P. It consists of 188 pages, on the Doctrine of Superiority and Subjection as contained in the fifth commandment. It is in the form of a catechism, i.e. questions and answers. It deals in succession with the duties of magistrate to people and people to magistrate; minister to people and people to minister; parents to children and children to parents; husbands to wives and wives to husbands; masters to servants and servants to masters; schoolmasters to scholars

and scholars to schoolmasters; and lastly of the elder sort to the younger sort and of the younger sort to the elder sort. The answers may sometimes cause a smile as one reads them to-day, but altogether they are not without good sense and good feeling. Such at least is the impression left on my mind after a rather hurried perusal of them in the reading room of the British Museum. But why does one have to go all the way to London whenever one wants to see a book relating to the county in which one lives? How is it that towns and even whole counties are so dead-alive that they do not care to possess in common that which relates to their history?

III. 1607 to 1637. TIMOTHY OLDMAYNE ALIAS PRICKE.

Baptized at Denham in August, 1577, he was the only surviving son of his father. His very name helps to show the Protestant character of his home and training. It was not Robert after his father, nor Thomas after his ancestors, nor Edward after the great man at the hall, nor Christopher nor Chrysostom after some real or supposed saint, but Timothy after the New Testament youth whom the Reformation and the newly-translated Scriptures were making known in England as he had never been known before.

I presume that when he had got about half-way through his teens he went up to the Puritan College at Cambridge, Emanuel College; for Martha Heigham in her will had left £100 to that college, and had expressed the wish that a scholarship should be bestowed upon him. She left him twenty shillings a year till he got the scholarship.

In May, 1603, he was married at Denham to Mary Hull, who I suppose was the daughter of Thomas Hull of Denham. By her he had eight children, whose names I give below. I imagine that Thomas Hull rented a farm in Denham. His wife belonged to a wealthy clothier's family named Wincoll of Little Waldingfield near Sudbury. (See p. 114.)

At the end of 1607 he succeeded his father as minister or curate of Denham, though not yet in priest's orders. On Feb. 21, 1607/8, he was ordained priest by John Jegon, Bishop of Norwich, and apparently soon afterwards was licenced by the Bishop to the curacy of Denham. On Nov. 15, 1620, he was licenced by Samuel Harsnet, Bishop of Norwich, to preach throughout the diocese.

On August 6th, 1637, he was buried at Denham. Who wrote the long note in the register that follows the entry of his burial I don't know. Possibly it was his

brother in law, Richard Blackerby. His wife Mary followed him on April 1, 1639. They are both entered in the register of burials as simply Oldmayne. In the Norwich Mss he is called simply Pricke. In the Denham register of baptisms, when his children are entered, he is called Oldmayne alias Pricke. I do not know that he ever printed anything except the funeral sermon on the last Edward Lewkenor, from which I have already given extracts.

These are his eight children who were baptized at Denham. Apparently seven of them survived him. But what happened to them and under which name they went forth into the world I know not.

1. Susan. Baptized March 24, 1604/5.
2. Margaret. Baptized June 6, 1606. Buried Sept. 13.
3. Elizabeth. Baptized Nov. 20, 1608.
4. Mary. Baptized Jan. 19, 1611.
5. Ann. Baptized Feb. 4, 1612.
6. Edward. Baptized May 1, 1615.
7. Timothy. Baptized July 24, 1617.
8. Robert. Baptized Dec. 20, 1619.

In April, 1637, was baptized Timothy, son of William Adamson, clerke. This looks as if William Adamson married one of the above daughters and Timothy was called after his grandfather. But the marriage is not entered in the Denham register. A note on this Timothy Adamson will be found further on.

IV. 1637 to 16 . . GEORGE SWATHE.

The Norwich Institution books show that on September 28th, 1637, George Swathe was licenced to serve the cure of souls in Denham parish church. The Lewkenors had lately become extinct, and I presume that he was presented by Lady Lewkenor, widow of Sir Edward No. V. This George Swathe and Elizabeth his wife baptized a son George in March, 1640, and buried him a year afterwards. Swathe is an uncommon name and it ought to be easy to find out whence he came and whither he went. But I have not done so. He is pretty sure to have been a decided Puritan, and so he may have managed to hold his living through the days of the Commonwealth. But I see no sign of him nor of anyone else here then, and so I must pass on to the restoration of monarchy and episcopacy.

V. 1660 to 1706. EDWARD THOMAS.

The Consignation books at Norwich show that on April 30, 1662, Edward Thomas M.A. was ordained priest, and on August 20 was licenced to preach. But possibly he had begun ministerial work at Denham a little before that, as in October, 1661, Mrs. Ann Thomas, widow of Mr. Thomas Thomas, minister of the Gospel, was buried here, and she must have been his mother. Possibly Thomas Thomas had succeeded George Swathe and been minister here during the Commonwealth; but as this is only an unsupported guess I will not set him down among the ministers. All I know of the Thomas family is derived from the will of Ann Thomas which I have printed at p. 119. They had come from the extreme west to the extreme east.

From the list of Wednesday lecturers at St. James church, Bury St. Edmund's, for 1685, contained in an old printed sheet at Hardwicke and communicated by Mr. Gery Cullum to E.A.N. & Q. N.S. III. 188, I learn that on Sept. 16 Mr. Thomas of Denham was the preacher.

No children of his appear in the register of Baptisms. I do not know what kin to him Sarah Thomas was, who in 1701 married Thomas Aubrey. Elizabeth Thomas who was buried in 1694 may have been his wife.

In September, 1706, at the age of 83 years, and after a ministry at Denham of 45 years, he died. His flat stone in the chancel (see p. 73 No. 1) gives the year of his death as 1707, but probably the register is right.

Like his predecessor he wrote a book, a 12mo volume of 202 pages. This is the title page, lengthy as usual.

The Estate of Man by Nature and Grace.

Together with his Duty to God, his neighbor and himself:

With Meditations to the several Heads annext.

By Edward Thomas, Minister of the Gospel at Denham in Suffolk.

Psalm 119. 160. Thy word is true from the beginning, and every one of thy righteous judgments endureth for ever.

Psalm 119. 97. O how I love thy law! It is my meditation all the day.

Nil ita mentem ab amore mundi separat, nil sic animam contra tentationes roborat, nil hominem ita excitat & adjuvat ad omne opus bonum & ad omnem laborem, quam gratia contemplationis. Bern. Medit. 7.

London. Printed for Ralph Smith at the Sign of the Bible,
by the Exchange in Cornhil. 1674.

Then comes the dedication.

To the Right Honourable, Horatio Lord Townsend, Baron of Lynne Regis, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk.

—My Lord,

—The fame of the eminent piety of your family and ancestours on both sides,
—Your Lordship's zeal for Religion, King and Country, and the many favours I
—have received, encourage me to dedicate this small Treatise as a testimony of
—gratitude ; and though the frame and contexture may discover more weakness
—than is meet to come to your Lordship's view, yet the substance of it being
—apparent truth, and the intent to promote Piety, I cannot doubt of its acceptance,
—though tendred by

Your Lordship's unworthy servant,

Denham, Aug. 10. 1674.

EDWARD THOMAS.

Then come 8 pages To the Reader, of which I will only give the concluding sentence :

—The intent of this Treatise is to mind you of your duty, and by a meditation
—to detain you, that you may be affected therein. If you shall hereby be incited
—and provoked to the life and practice of Christianity, I have my end, and you
—will not be offended with these lines from

Your servant for Christ's sake

EDWARD THOMAS.

Then comes an Introduction of 2 pages, and then at last we have pierced the foldings and wrappings and reached the thing itself. He writes clearly and concisely and with some force, but there is not much to reproduce which will show the man and his style. In his meditation on the essence of God he says,

How impossible it is that the cockle-shell of my finite capacity should contain the essence of his infinity. But surely I am bound to acknowledge and adore him whom I cannot comprehend. P. 43.

In the section on the Lord's day he says that on the six days

We ought so to compass and compleat our worldly affairs that no ends or remains thereof may abide to discompose or disturb us, and so to refresh our bodies by rest and sleep that we come not to fetch out our naps when we should be exercised in divine service. P. 91.

In the section on Baptism he says

I was not Baptized in a puddle but in clean water, and must keep clean hands and a clean heart. P. 111.

Speaking of recreations and diversions he says we need them, but must be on our guard.

A whet is no let, but we must not whet till we take off the edge. It is necessary I should take a run where I cannot by an ordinary step get over; but I must not run myself out of breath and then venture. Recreations may be used, but we must not thereby unfit, but fit our selves for further service. P. 176.

On the whole the impression left on my mind by reading it, not very leisurely, in the British Museum is that he is practical, and writes compactly without straying and straggling.

VI. 1706 to 1714. CLEMENT HEIGHAM.

In the Norwich Consignation book he is mentioned as rector in 1709, and I think this is about the only instance of the title "rector" being applied to Denham in the Norwich books. I imagine that he must have succeeded Edward Thomas in 1706. We have had 150 years of resident ministers, of whom Edward Thomas was the last, and we are now to have about 150 years of non-resident ministers, of whom Clement Heigham is the first. But he was living not far off, being rector of Barrow just over the Denham boundary. I have already said that he was the last of the Heighams who owned Barrow.

I. That branch began with Sir CLEMENT Heigham, grandson of Thomas Heigham of Heigham. He was an eminent lawyer who became Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Commons. He bought the manor of Barrow hall and died there, not a Protestant, in 1570.

II. Sir JOHN HEIGHAM, his eldest son, succeeded him. This is he, a strong Protestant, whom we have seen so often associated in Parliament with Sir Edward Lewkenor No. IV. and Sir Robert Jermyn. He died in 1626 at the age of 98.

III. Sir CLEMENT, his eldest son, succeeded him and died in 1634.

IV. CLEMENT, son of John who died before his father, succeeded his grandfather, Sir Clement, and died in 1686.

V. CLEMENT, his eldest son, is the Minister of Denham. In his time and in accordance with his father's instructions the Barrow estate was sold. It was bought by Sir Thomas Hervey of Ickworth, to whose great great great grand-son, Lord Bristol, it belongs to day.

He was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1662. He was rector of Sculthorpe in Norfolk from 1667 to 1686. In March 1686 he was presented to the rectory of Barrow by one of the Quarles family, to whom his father had granted the right of presentation.

He married Susan, daughter of Luke Skippon D.D, who was buried at Barrow in August, 1695 ; and in September, 1696, he was married at Barrow to Barbara Calthorp. In the Barrow registers after his ordination he is generally called Clement Heigham, Esq., and sometimes Rev. Clement Heigham Esq.

In 1706, or at any rate by 1709, he was appointed curate or minister of Denham.

He died on April 13, 1714. He was buried at Barrow, but a memorandum of his death is made in the Denham register. Two daughters survived him, of whom Elizabeth married Francis Wace, rector of Blakeney in Norfolk, and Susan married Thomas Ibbot, rector of Beachamwell and Fakenham in Norfolk. (Howard's Vis : of Suffolk.)

Like all his Denham predecessors he wrote a book, or rather he printed a sermon. This is the title : "A call to a General Reformation of Manners, preached at the Archdeacon of Sudbury's Visitation holden at Kentford in Suffolk in April 1700, by Clement Heigham Esq., now Rector of Barrow in Suffolk. London, 1700." It was dedicated to Charles, Viscount Townshend.

I regret that I have not seen a copy, as it sounds as if it might yield some information about the author and about the times and their manners. But it is impossible to run up to London every five minutes.

VII. 1714 to 1727. GARRARD PEEL.

He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. in 1691. He was ordained priest by John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, on Sept. 25, 1698. In August, 1700, he was presented to the rectory of Icklingham All Saints, and in 1714 he succeeded Clement Higham as curate or minister of Denham. He held both these livings till his death in October, 1727, aged 54 years. He was buried at Denham and has a flat stone in the chancel. He is there called rector, but the Bishop's books at

Norwich call him curate. The Denham register of Baptisms and Marriages throws no light on his domestic life. The inscription on the paten says that it was his gift.

He does not appear to have written a book or printed a sermon. We are getting a different style of man now, partly because the eighteenth century is different from the seventeenth, and partly because the worldly Townshends who present are different from the pious Lewkenors, and dont send the same sort of men.

VIII. 1729 to 1743. HENRY CRASKE.

The bishop's books at Norwich show that Henry Craske was licenced to serve the cure of Denham on June 12, 1729. Whether it had been left vacant since the death of Garrard Peel in October, 1727, or whether some one came in between whose name I have skipped, I dont know. Denham not being a rectory there are no institutions to it recorded in the institution books, and the licences to the curacy seem to have been entered very casually.

It is difficult at this time to see any sign at all of a clergyman connected with the parish. There is certainly no sign of him in the registers, the entries being villainously scrawled and scrabbled by an illiterate parish clerk. And I dont expect one would have seen much more of him had one been living in the parish at the time. One would only have seen an occasional galloper as the officiating curates of that day were called, perhaps sober, perhaps not, galloping in to go through a hurried and perfunctory service, and galloping out again to do the same elsewhere. The responsible clergyman was enjoying himself miles away.

The clergy of the seventeenth century whom we have been seeing, Bezaleel Carter, Robert and Timothy O. alias P., and the rest of them, they may have committed the awful offence of sometimes saying a prayer in church which came direct from their hearts instead of from a book, and they may have lightly regarded episcopacy and saints days and ceremonies ; but at any rate they were stern, high-principled men, ready to suffer for their principles, pious and God-fearing according to their lights ; and they laboured and lectured and lived and ministered within the one parish which had been committed to them, so that the registers kept by their own hands show the successive joys and sorrows which attended their domestic life. The child whose baptism raised their hopes, the child whose burial sank their hearts, the daughter married and sent out into the world, the wife going before and leaving them desolate, it is all recorded in the register of the one parish which they held, and who runs may read, who reads may know, who knows may tell.

But these clergy of the eighteenth century which we have now reached (I am only speaking very generally), court chaplains and doctors of divinity, parasytes and pluralists, fawning for favours and grovelling for preferment instead of earning it, whose only virtue which they could appreciate was a dull stupid kind of orthodoxy and the support of one particular ecclesiastical system, you may go to a parish which they held for fifty years and yet not be able to see a trace or a sign of them in it. None was to be seen then when they were living, none is to be seen now when they are dead. That makes it more difficult to follow them. You may run hither and thither, and yet not read.

Henry Craske was a son of William Craske, a brewer of Bury St. Edmunds. He was educated at Bury Grammar School and Caius College, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon in 1715, priest in 1717. He was presented in 1717 by John Hervey, earl of Bristol, to the livings of Anwick and Brauncewell in Lincolnshire, and was also chaplain to Lord Bristol. Not very long afterwards he was appointed lecturer or preacher at St. James's church, Bury St. Edmunds.

In 1730 the living of Shotley became vacant. The patron in right of his wife, who was a Felton, was Col. Norton of Ixworth priory. There were two applications for the living. Mr. Ray, who had been more than once Alderman of Bury, as the municipal head was then called, applied for it on behalf of his son-in-law, Henry Craske. John, earl of Bristol, applied for it on behalf of his son Charles Hervey, promising that if Charles were appointed he would give Henry Craske the first good living of his that fell vacant.

I suppose that Col. Norton was in a fix. He was M.P. for Bury, and could not afford to offend the Alderman, the more so as the member for Bury was at that time elected only by the thirty-six members of the Corporation. On the other hand Lord Bristol had also married a Felton, and was the prospective owner of Shotley, and therefore might reasonably expect his request to be granted.

The necessities of Col. Norton's seat in Parliament prevailed, as such necessities often do; and Henry Craske and not Charles Hervey was appointed to Shotley. After that we need not be astonished to find from Lord Bristol's correspondence that his chaplain did not stand very well at Ickworth. "That wretched fellow Craske," writes Lady Bristol to her husband from Tunbridge-Wells in 1733, because he omitted specially to mention Lord B. in the prayer before the sermon. Corporation affairs at Bury, writes Lord Bristol to his son in 1738, are "brought into great confusion by the imprudent unpopular management of his Majesty's new chaplain, Mr. Craske." (See Letters Nos. 917. 967. 1068.)

I may be wrong, but his being appointed a royal chaplain without being a man of any particular ability helps to confirm me in the suspicion that he was a typical clergyman of the eighteenth century, one of that type which was always occupied in fawning and cringing for preferment; whose highest virtue was not piety, not charity, not sincerity nor anything of that kind, but strict orthodoxy according to the pattern which at the moment was in fashion and favour. When this type prevails simple piety is pushed out and apt to go elsewhere.

In October, 1729, he was married at Horringer church to Elizabeth Ray, daughter of Walter Ray, who more than once was Alderman or Chief Magistrate of Bury. We have already seen the connection between Denham and the Rays. (See p. 263.) In the entry of his marriage in the Horringer register he is described as "of Reed." Whether curate or rector of Reed I know not.

He died in September, 1743, and has a tombstone in St. James' church at Bury. I assume that he received the emoluments of Denham till his death, as I see no sign of anyone else. I do not know what his family consisted of. Forty years ago and thereabouts some of the boys of Bury and neighbourhood were being educated at Craske's in Westgate Street. Whether Mr. Robert Craske, the owner of this school, was a descendent I know not.

The ninth commandment is as binding towards the dead as towards the living. I know little about Henry Craske personally, and therefore I hope I have not made it appear as if he was worse than the average clergyman of his day. After all it is our day that makes us and not we ourselves.

IX. 1743 to 1755. CHARLES CARTER.

I have no actual proof that he was appointed immediately after the death of Henry Craske. But he probably was. 1746 is the earliest year in which I am certain that he was curate. He probably never resided. There is no sign of him in the registers, which were not kept by him.

He was of Christ College, Cambridge, B.A. 1705, ordained deacon by the bishop of Norwich in 1706. From 1709 to 1755 he was rector of Culford. From 1741 to his death in 1755 he was also rector of Ingham and Timworth.

X. 1755 to 1789. CHARLES ALLEN.

The Institution books at Norwich contain the record of his being licenced on

July 10, 1755, to the curacy and parish church of Denham, void by the death of Charles Carter, on the nomination of Charles, Viscount Townshend, impropiator thereof.

He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1743, M.A. 1747. I gather from the names of the clergy who officiated at marriages during his time that he never came near the place. I have not found out where his other living was. It will be seen that he attended the Archdeacon's visitations.

XI. 1789 to 1813. JAMES LOVELL MOORE.

The Institution books contain the record of his being licenced to the curacy of Denham on July 11, 1789, on the death of Charles Allen and on the nomination of George, Earl of Leicester. He does not appear to have been at either Oxford or Cambridge. In July, 1807, he was presented to the vicarage of Bengoe in Hertfordshire, and in 1813 he resigned Denham. He did not officiate at Denham, but he attended the Archdeacon's visitations there.

XII. 1813 to 1856. ROBERT STEPHEN STEVENS.

He was licenced to the curacy of Denham on July 15, 1813, on the resignation of James Lovell Moore and on the nomination of Samuel Farmer Esq. of Nonsuch park.

He was the son of Robert Stevens of Ansford, co. Somerset. He went up to Wadham College, Oxford, in November, 1796, aged 18 years. B.A. 1800, M.A. 1806. Fellow till 1824. In 1824 he was presented by the University of Oxford to the vicarage of South Petherwin in Cornwall. This, as well as Denham, he held till his death on October 1, 1856.

In 1850, after having held the curacy of Denham for 37 years almost without seeing it, he became resident. I believe he was the first clergyman to occupy the present parsonage house.

XIII. 1856—1859. ROBERT WEEKES.

Denham has now (in 1836) been shifted from the diocese of Norwich to the diocese of Ely. I have not had any search made for institutions or licences in the Ely registry, but get my information mainly from the registers.

From 1856 to 1859 the baptisms and burials are taken by Robert Weekes, who

describes himself as Stipendiary curate. He does not seem to have been at Oxford or Cambridge, and I know nothing about him, except that he lived at the present parsonage house and had pupils.

XIV. 1860 to 1880. EDWARD JOHN TOMPSON.

He came in the course of 1860. He first signed as "Curate:" then for eight years as incumbent"; then for the last ten years as "vicar." Since then his successors have continued to use the title of vicar, and I suppose the matter is thus finally settled. But I still maintain that "vicar" is quite wrong, and I shall continue to head the page with "Minister." We have now got well out of that wretched eighteenth century, and get a different style of men. Styles of clergymen in different centuries do not differ less than styles of church architecture.

Mr. Tompson was the son of Rev. Frederick Henry Tompson of Madeley, Salop, who was the son of George Tompson, gent. of Sandon in Staffordshire. He went up to Christchurch College, Oxford, in 1847 aged 18 years. B.A. 1851. He was Perp: Curate of Brassington, co. Derby, 1855—1860. He resigned Denham in 1880 and was presented to the neighbouring rectory of Great Saxham, which he resigned in 1894. He died not long afterwards.

XV. 1880 to 1886. EDWARD GLOVER.

He was of Jesus College, Cambridge; B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852. Ordained deacon in 1851. His preferments are thus given in Crockford:

1851—1854 Curate of Frankley, Worc:	1877—1880 Vicar of Christ Church, Wolverhampton.
1854—1872 Various posts in South Africa.	1880—1886 Denham.
1869—1872 Archdeacon of Georgetown.	1886—1891 Vicar of Whittlesford.
1874—1876 Curate of Calbourne, Isle of Wight.	

XVI. 1886 to 1893. GEORGE MOORE.

He was the son of George Moore, Esq. of St. Nicholas, Warwick. Of Exeter College, Oxford, B.A. 1865. After holding several curacies and livings in Derbyshire, Shropshire and Northamptonshire, Mr. Glover was presented to Denham in 1886. In 1893 he went by exchange of livings to Parkfield Vicarage, near Middleton, in Lancashire.

XVII. 1893. WILLIAM BURGESS.

Mr. Burgess came here by exchange from Parkfield in Lancashire, of which he had been vicar since 1872. From 1859 to 1867 he was working in the West Indies, and 1868-1871 he was curate of Houghton-le-Spring.

These are the above mentioned ministers put into a nutshell.

Robert O. alias P. 1577—1607.
 Timothy O. alias P. 1607—1637.
 George Swathe 1637.
 Edward Thomas 1661—1706.
 Clement Heigham 1706—1714.
 Garrard Peel 1714—1727.
 Henry Craske 1729—1743.
 Charles Carter 1743—1755.

Charles Allen 1755—1789.
 James L. Moore 1789—1813.
 Robert S. Stevens 1813—1856.
 Robert Weeks 1856—1859.
 Edward J. Tompson 1860—1880.
 Edward Glover 1880—1886.
 George Moore 1886—1893.
 William Burgess 1893.

THE ASSISTANT CURATES.

Assistant curates were needed at Denham for a hundred years and more, not because of the vast size of the parish, but because the bad fashion of the eighteenth century made the responsible curate or minister an absentee pluralist. I gather the names of these assistant curates from the marriages, baptisms and burials at which they officiated. The name of the officiating clergyman begins to be given in the register of marriages soon after 1750. In the register of baptisms and burials it is not given before 1812. I do not imagine that these curates lived in the parish, but probably they were not far off, Barrow at the nearest, Bury St. Edmunds at the farthest. Some of them had other curacies and parishes of their own.

JOHN OLIVER. 1757—1761. He was curate under Charles Allen. He was the eldest son of William Oliver, who was steward of the Ickworth estate from

1712 to about 1750. He was educated at Bury Grammar School and Trinity College, Cambridge. B.A. 1742. From 1749 to 1786 he was rector of Tuddenham, and from 1767 to 1786 he was also rector of Icklingham St. James. He died in 1786. (See Horringer, p. 339.)

JOHN ISAACSON. 1779—1792. He was curate under Charles Allen and James Lovell Moore, and was also curate of Lidgate, where he lived. He was born in 1743, son of Stephen Isaacson, rector of Freckenham. His son, John Isaacson, was afterwards rector of Lidgate.

Between John Oliver and John Isaacson the names of J. Gee, Charles Pigott Pritchett, Richard Wightrick, Simon Pryke and John Affleck, occur as occasionally officiating, but I do not know that they were curates of Denham.

After John Isaacson occur the names of George Grigby, C. Haddock, James Weatherhead, Daniel Gwilt, G. Brathwaite and James Cooper, who may or may not have been assistant curates of Denham. These bring us to 1813, when Mr. Stevens was the absentee minister, and under him were these who follow.

GEORGE JOHN SKEELES. 1813. 1814. He then became curate to Mr. Hasted at Horringer, and afterwards had the living of Kirkby Underwood and Cranwell in Lincolnshire. He was a son of Preb. Skeeles of Peterborough, and was educated at Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge.

JOHN COLDHAM. 1814. 1815. I think he afterwards had the livings of Snettisham, Anmer and Stockton in Norfolk.

N. TODD. 1815—1817.

WALTER HOVENDEN. 1817. 1818.

GEORGE FREER. 1818. 1819. Afterwards vicar of Yaxley in Huntingdonshire.

W. J. GOODCHILD. 1819—1821. I think afterwards vicar of East Tilbury in Essex.

THOMAS SEWELL. 1821—1826. Of Sidney Sussex College. B.A. 1821.

EDWARD LINDSELL. 1826—1830. In 1844 he was living at Broom hall, Biggleswade.

HENRY BECKWITH. 1831. 1832. Afterwards Perpetual Curate of Eaton Constantine in Shropshire.

J. W. CHAMBERS. 1832—1836.

G. A. WEBB. 1836—1838.

J. P. REYNOLDS. 1838. 1839. Son of a brewer at Yarmouth. Also rector of Beeston St. Andrew in Norfolk. Died 1861.

H. S. M. HUBERT. 1839. 1840. Afterwards vicar of Croxton in Norfolk.

EDWIN BOSANQUET. 1840—1844. Afterwards rector of Forscote near Bath. Died 1872.

SAMUEL CHARLES. 1844—1847. Of Trin : Coll : Cambridge. B.A. 1842.

JAMES THOMAS ALDERSON. 1848. 1849. Son of Samuel Alderson, rector of Risby. Afterwards rector of Ravenstone, co. Derby. Died 1890.

HARRY CORLES. 1849. 1850. He was an under master of the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmunds.

In and after 1850 Mr. Stevens took the duties himself, and since his death his successors have been resident.

In making out the University careers and the after-movements of the above-mentioned clergymen I have been chiefly guided by—

Foster's Index Ecclesiasticus, 1800-1840 :

Foster's Alumni Oxonienses :

Graduati Cantabrigienses, 1659-1824 :

Venn's Caius College ; and a Clergy List for 1842.





To face p. 291.

THE OLD PARSONAGE AT DENHAM.

THE OLD PARSONAGE.

Having done with the people we come to the buildings. Facing this page is an illustration of a cottage as it stands to day, to which tradition points as being the old parsonage house. It stood on the Denham boundary, with only the width of the lane to separate it from Dunstall green. Possibly it was the messuage at Dunstall green mentioned in the inquisitions as having been bought by Martha Heigham from the Smyth family.

In the last paragraph of the nuncupative codicil to the will of Martha Heigham, dated June 21, 1593, she withdraws an annuity of forty shillings which she had granted to the minister, Robert Pricke, for his life, and substitutes a sum of forty pounds to be laid out on the purchase of a house and ground for him. (See p. 99). I imagine that the house so bought is the house which we see in this illustration.

Here we may imagine the succession of seventeenth century ministers to have lived, Robert O. alias P., Timothy O. alias P., George Swathe and Edward Thomas, who carry us from 1600 to 1706. Then came that wretched eighteenth century with its non-resident pluralist ministers; and the parsonage not being wanted for the minister became a cottage, and so it continues to this day.

The hearth-tax return shows that in 1674 Edward Thomas paid for 5 hearths. In the window-tax return for 1713 I cannot identify it.

When towards the middle of the nineteenth century the ministers began again to reside, then a parsonage house was wanted. It was at first intended to build one amongst the old trees in the field adjoining the south side of the churchyard, and they went so far as to dig the foundations, as may still be seen. However, this plan fell through. In October, 1849, Mr. James Halls died who occupied a farm at Denham end towards Barrow. The farm was thrown into the hall farm and the farm-house became the parsonage-house. That is the parsonage-house of to day. Mr. Stevens who came to reside in 1850 was the first ministerial occupant of it.

THE CHURCH.

The situation of the church amongst old trees is picturesque, as the illustration shows, and would be still more so if the farm buildings that crowd upon it were not so very aggressive and domineering. But of the church itself there is not much to be said. The Lewkenor chapel is hideous outside, and of the inside one cannot say more than that it is "neat."

I have already said (p. 151) that Domesday Book seems to imply that there was a church here in 1086. Of that church nothing is to be seen now. But as sites do not often change, I imagine that the church of to day stands where stood the church of 1086.

In a volume on the churches of Suffolk published by Messrs. Parker in 1855 this is the account of Denham :

St. Mary. Chancel, (with Elizabethan chapel on north side, containing monuments of the Lewkenor family,) nave, and modern south porch and tower. The church is small, of late D. and P. character. There are considerable remains of ancient glazing, and a very plain ancient font. T. M. R.

The initials are those of Mr Rickman, an architect of some eminence ; but it did not need much eminence nor to be an architect to write such a very thin and barren note. I will take his statements one by one in the order in which he makes them.

With regard to the dedication to St Mary, I have seen no sign of it till about the middle of the nineteenth century, and I expect that it began then. The original church must have had a dedication, but I expect that there was a short gap between the original church and the present church ; and the present church making a fresh start after the Reformation and under Puritan influences did not carry on the old dedication. So no one troubled about a dedication till the return



To face p. 292.

DENHAM CHURCH.

of resident ministers in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Oxford movement had turned ecclesiasticism into a virtue, and simple piety without ecclesiasticism into a mortal sin.

With regard to the chancel I may add that the oak panelling was taken from the Hall about fifty years ago. Also that there is a modern stone altar.

The Elizabethan chapel on the north side had better, perhaps, be called a Jacobean chapel, as it was probably built after 1600. It was either built by the first Edward Lewkenor of Denham who died in 1605 or by his son who died in 1618. I have elsewhere described the monuments in it.



DENHAM CHURCH IN 1827.

The present tower was built about sixty years ago. The illustration here given shows what sort of a tower, or rather pretence of a tower or sham tower, there was till then. I take it from an engraving in "A concise description of Bury St. Edmund's and ten miles round," published in 1827. And even that sham tower looks to be an addition at some time or other. Denham was a chapel and not a full parish church, and I think it will be found that chapels never had towers, nothing more than bell turrets, and if they have them now they are later additions. If you see a towerless and always towerless church, with only a bell-turret, you will generally

find that it is or was originally a chapel. The Concise description of 1827 thus describes the sham tower :—

The church which is a mean building consists of a nave and chancel, with a small steeple built upon 3 arches which are within the church, and the basement of the west side upon the ground.

The church, says Mr. Rickman, is of late Decorated and Perpendicular character. It would have been better if he had said more exactly what there was of Decorated character. At present the east window is of that character, but nothing else that I can see. It looks to be a church which might have been mainly built or rebuilt after the Reformation, or at any rate not long before it. But at any rate the east window is there, and that serves to carry one back to about 1350, when the chaplains were being sent by St. Osyth. And if that east window which is there to day can carry one back to 1350, it is easy to imagine that in the church of 1350, if one could see it, there might be something that would carry one back to the church of 1086 referred to in Domesday.

The ancient glazing that Mr. Rickman mentions is all gone. The church was restored not long after he wrote, and we know what restorations generally do.

A plain ancient font, says Mr. Rickman, leaving you no wiser than you were before. Ancient means anything and therefore nothing, and it is a foolish word to use without further explanation. The font is certainly plain, rigidly plain. It consists of a large octagonal bowl standing on an octagonal leg or shaft, without the slightest pretence of ornament anywhere. I should not have thought that it was earlier than the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

So much for Mr. Rickman's account, which, I fear, I can only criticize without improving.

In Canon Raven's Church Bells of Suffolk, 1890, he says that the one bell of Denham church is long-waisted and apparently old, but has no inscription. Its diameter is 21 inches, and F is the note. The return of 1553 shows that there were then two bells.

The church plate of Suffolk has been described in a volume published by the Suffolk Arch : Institute. From this I learn that the cup, flagon and one of the two patens are Victorian. The other paten has this inscription : *The gift of the Rev. Mr. Gerard Peele, Minister of Denham. Obiit 25 Oct. 1727. Ætat. 54.*

These are all the legacies to the church that I have come across. Martha Heigham in 1593 left to the churchwardens of Denham and their successors her great English Bible of the Geneva translation for the use of the parishioners in the church. Where is this now? I have noticed these direct and pointed lines written in some of the books in the choir seats at Denham :—

Steal not this book for fear of shame,
For in it stands the owner's name ;
And when you die the Lord will say,
Where is that book you stole away ?
And if you say you do not know,
The Lord will cast you down below.

I do not suppose the great Geneva Bible has been stolen, but it is gone, and I fear that page by page it has crumbled away, and the gallopers of the eighteenth century were not the men to interfere and save it.

In 1573 her brother, Edmund Jermyn, left 10 shillings to the reparations of Denham church.—In 1538 Richard Ballard left 12 pence to the high altar.—In 1548 Thomas Seely left 12 pence to the high altar.—In 1592 Amy Wincoll left 20 shillings for the repairing of the stools in Denham church.

I have looked into the Archdeacon of Sudbury's Visitation books at the Registry at Bury St. Edmund's to see if they contained anything of interest, but have not found much. It will be noticed that the Archdeacon seldom held his own Visitation ; and that orders had to be repeated several times.

On July 13, 1742, Brampton Gurdon attended for the Archdeacon, and "all things are well" was the decision.

On July 29, 1746, Rev. Martin Sharpe attended for the Archdeacon, and was received by Charles Carter, curate, and Edmund Frost, churchwarden. "All things are in order."

In June, 1750, Rev. James Harrison, for the Archdeacon, was met by Charles Carter, curate, and William Potter, churchwarden. "All things are in order."

On June 5, 1754, Rev. Andrew Grant, for the Archdeacon, was met by Charles Carter, curate, and Joseph Derisley, churchwarden. The order was to new write the ten Commandments over the Communion, and fasten the Communion rails, and get a new black silk hood for the Minister.

On August 8, 1758, Rev. William Nesfield, for the Archdeacon, was met by Mr. Allen, curate, and John Arnold, churchwarden. The order was to new top the Communion table, get a new carpet for it, and a new black silk hood for the minister.

On May 20th, 1762, Rev. John Hempstead, for the Archdeacon, was met by Charles Allen, curate, and William Potter, churchwarden. The order was to repair substantially the west end and buttresses of the steeple, and the buttresses on the north side, and to stub up the elders at the west end of the steeple, and to new collar the surplice.

In July, 1766, William Gilly, for the Archdeacon, was met by Charles Allen, curate, and William Cheeswright, churchwarden. The order was to repair the paled fence, stub up the elders, repair the tiling of the porch, and get a new Prayer-book of the last edition for the reading desk.

In July, 1771, Brampton Gurdon was met by Charles Allen, curate, and Joseph Derisley, churchwarden. The order was to repair the buttresses on the north side, repair the north door, and new write the ten commandments, Creed and Lord's Prayer on tables of wood and place 'em [sic] at the east end of the chancel.

In July, 1775, Brampton Gurdon was met by Charles Allen and Mathew Halls, churchwarden. The order was to repair the paled fence, get a new Prayer-book for the reading desk, repair the north door, and hang a new churchyard gate.

In July, 1779, Brampton Gurdon was met by Charles Allen and William Cheeswright, churchwarden. The order was to stub up the elders, repair the paled fence, get a new surplice, new vestry-book and new bell-rope.

In July, 1783, Thomas Knowles D.D. rector of Ickworth, was met by Charles Allen and Thomas Heath, churchwarden. The order was for a new surplice, new vestry book, and a dozen pesses.

On Aug. 2, 1785, Archdeacon Gooch was met by Charles Allen and Matthew Halls, churchwarden. The order was to provide a dozen pesses, repair buttresses on north side, repair floor of pews on north side, clear away all dirt and the old pesses out of the church, new bind the book of Homilies if it is capable of it, otherwise to get a new one.

On June 28, 1793, Archdeacon Gooch was met by James Lovell Moore, curate, and Mathew Halls, churchwarden. The order was to unstop the crocket in the chancel window, repair and level the chancel floor and get a new napkin for the Communion service.

On July 21, 1802, James Lovell Moore, curate, and Mathew Halls, churchwarden, attended the Visitation. "All things are in order."

SIR JOHN CULLUM'S CHURCH NOTES.

Since the preceding pages were written and printed Mr Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum has very kindly transcribed for me from the manuscript volumes at Hardwick some notes on Denham church made by Sir John Cullum in 1778. I will give here so much of them as tell what I have not already told.

I. At p. 74 I have printed the long Latin inscription on the tomb of Sir Edward Lewkenor No. IV. But towards the end several words are now illegible. The gaps can now be filled in from Sir John Cullum's notes. This is how he gives the last two sentences. I have printed in italics the lost words which Sir John supplies.

Reliquerunt superstites filios binos, filias vero sex, præclaram sane sobolem parentum vestigiis insistentem, atque omnes virtutes talium parentum liberi *dignas indies* exprimentem, cujus luculentum specimen habes *hic (ornatissime Hospes)*, quod viz. filius natu maximus præclarum hoc non exiguis suis sumptibus excidendum, & artificiosa manu *expoliendum et in hoc fano locandum* curavit in perpetuum *erga parentes pietatis tesseram*. Reliquerunt etiam multos amicos et familiares tristes *et ipsorum mortem deflentes*.

II. At p. 76, I have mentioned a flat stone in the Lewkenor chapel, No. 5, with the organ on the top of it, so that the inscription could not be seen. It appears from Sir John Cullum's notes that there was no inscription on it, but only the arms on a lozenge of Lewkenor impaling Neville. This shows that it was, as I guessed, to the memory of Mary, Lady Lewkenor, 1642.

III. On the flat stone next to it, No. 6, the missing day of January is the 20th.

IV. The notes say that on the South side of the altar are two escutcheons, Lewkenor impaling Wroth and Lewkenor impaling Heighan. At the east end towards the bottom is

Johan.	{	Christmas	{	Frates	What this refers to I dont know.
Matth.	{	1638	{	fecerunt.	

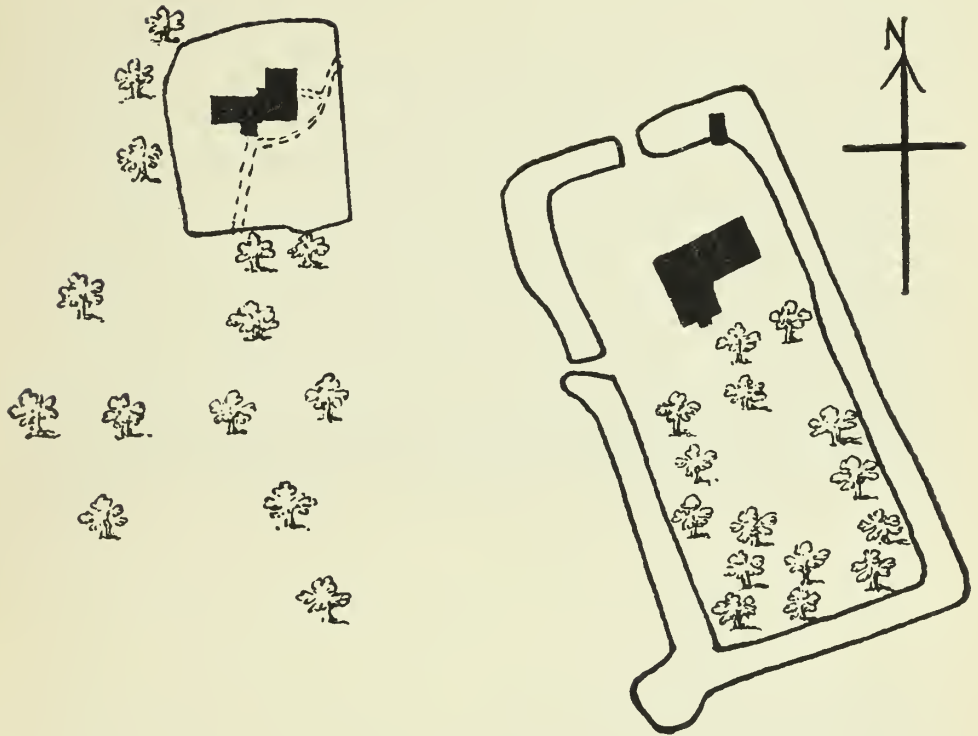
V. This next note is valuable, as though the top of the altar stone is still in the churchyard near the tower, the sides that bore the inscription are gone, so that it was impossible to say whose it was. It enables one to fix 1577 as the year when Robert Oldmayne became minister of Denham, the same year in which Timothy was born. It will be noticed that the hated name of Pricke does not come on to the stone at all. I cant help thinking that "of Oldman" must be Sir John Cullum's misreading of "or Oldman." Also the "3 sonnes" must be a misreading of "1 sonne," unless "left" is a misreading of "had." Also 1608 does not agree with the 1607 of the register.—This is the note :

—An altar now at S.W. corner of the church in the yard has this inscription
—on S. side, now (22 Oct. 1778,) almost obliterated.

—Here lyeth the bodie of Robert Oldmaine of Oldman, in his time a right
—grave Devine and learned Clerke, who after he had discharged the dutie of a
—most vigilant Pastor and Preacher of the word of God in this congregation for
—the space of 30 yeres yielded to nature A D. 1608 and the yere of his age 62,
—and was here buried with Margaret his wife, a virtuous matron. They left 3
—sonnes and two daughters, the youngest of which three and his only sonne of
—his own charges erected these as monuments of his Piety and dutiful regard to
—his deceased Parents, that devouring time maye not over hastely swallow up
—their blessed memorial in the hateful gulph of Oblivion.

THE HALL.

We now come to the hall, of which I can only give a very unsatisfactory account. The plan here given, taken from the 25 inch ordnance survey map, shows the shape of the moat, long and narrow. It also shows its position in reference to the church. And that position is important, for it proves beyond a



doubt that Denham hall is in the old manor of Denham Abbots and not in the manor of Denham. And as the name Denham Abbots given to the farm house close by shows that that house represents the house in which the tenant of St. Osyth lived, so it follows that Denham hall was a brand new house built after the Reformation by those who obtained possession of both manors and threw them into one. And that was the doing of Martha Heigham and her son-in-law Sir Edward Lewkenor No. IV. Therefore they, one or other of them or the two acting together, may be almost certainly put down as the authors of the hall and of the moat that surrounds it. And the date when they did it must be about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, say 1570. If she did it by herself it might be ten years earlier. If he did it by himself it might be twenty years later.

The house itself ought to say something as to when it was built, but I cannot persuade it to. Perhaps someone with more knowledge of domestic architecture than I have might be able to press it into doing so. There is no sign of its having been a half **H** shaped house or an **L** shaped one. It was not a large house, being only charged for 11 hearths and 29 windows. P. 149, 150.

The two views that face this page will tell as much as words can. The original material was lath and plaster. On the north front this has been cased with brick. Mrs. Halls, who has an acquaintance with Denham of over sixty years, tells me that this was done before her time but within the recollection of her husband, the late Frederick Cornell Halls, who was born in 1815.

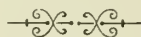
The funeral sermon of Sir Edward Lewkenor No. V mentioned that he reared a building near his house and furnished it with a large table for the use of the poor three times a week. (p. 239.) Mrs. Halls tells me that she has heard that on the west side of the house, which is now lawn, there used to be a detached building wainscoted with oak. Her husband's mother, Mrs. Joseph Halls, who died in 1856 aged 81 years, used it as a dairy. It occurs to me that this may be the building which Sir Edward reared up.

This is all that I can say of the hall. Assuming it to have been built somewhere about 1570, it has had about 70 years as a mansion house and about 240 years as a farm house. Of those 240 years the Halls family have occupied it for 140 years.

I will take the opportunity here of correcting two slips that I made at p. 265. In the last paragraph but one on that page I said that William Halls, formerly of Denham Castle, was a son of Joseph and Constance. He was not a son, but a nephew and son-in-law.

In the next paragraph to it I should have said that Mr. Charles Halls (not George) was the present occupier of Denham Abbets. I might have added that Frederick Cornell Halls married Sarah, daughter of Henry James of Hepworth hall.

In July, 1861, when the Suffolk Archæological Institute visited Denham they were hospitably entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Halls (Proc : III. 413.) Mrs. Halls tells me of the anxiety she then felt lest there should not be provisions enough, not knowing in the least how many would be coming.





To face p. 300.

DENHAM HALL.

North and South.

DENHAM ABBOTS.

We have already had a chapter entitled Denham Abbots, in which I have shown how and when this manor got detached from the manor of Denham, and how and when the two manors came together again. It got detached about A.D. 1150, when Lady Alice de Vere gave it to the priory or abbey of St. Osyth. It remained separate for 400 years in the possession of St. Osyth. And then soon after 1539, when the abbeyes were suppressed, it passed through Lord Audley and his daughter to Martha Heigham and Sir Edward Lewkenor.

There only remains here to notice the picturesque farm-house which by its name, Denham Abbots, keeps green the memory of St. Osyth. I imagine that that name is almost conclusive evidence that it is on the site of the house in which dwelt St. Osyth's tenants for 400 years. How far back the present house dates I do not know. Some part of it has a seventeenth century look about it. It is made of tiles. There is no sign of a moat. The two views at p. 173 will speak for themselves.

The present occupier is Mr. Charles Halls, whose father, grandfather and great grandfather have in succession occupied Denham hall from 1760 onwards.

DENHAM CASTLE.

This is on the boundary between Denham and Gazeley. The stranger must not suppose from this name that there is, and the inhabitant must not suppose that there ever has been, a huge mass of masonry, a feudal mansion, looking down upon half a dozen counties such as we generally associate with the word castle. In this case, and in hundreds of other cases where the name castle is applied to a bit of

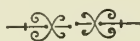
ground, it means an earthwork and not a huge mass of masonry. The earthwork may go back fifteen hundred years or so. Sometimes it happened that the Norman, who came in centuries after the earthwork had been thrown up, took a fancy to it and reared his feudal mansion upon it. And so the castle which at first was only a castle in the sense of an earthwork became also a castle in the sense of a feudal mansion. It was a castle twice over. But that does not seem to have happened in the case of Denham castle. It has never been more than a castle in the sense of an earthwork.

But though no Norman has ever raised a feudal mansion upon it, yet they seem to have made some use of it. For in July, 1861, when the Suffolk Archæological Institute visited it, they accorded their thanks to Mr William Halls, who then occupied the adjoining farm-house, (cousin and brother-in-law of Mr. Frederick Halls of Denham Hall,) "for having excavated and displayed a part of the foundations of the Norman tower which once flanked the outer entrance." Proc. III. 411. It has occurred to me that possibly the turbulent De Says, whom I have mentioned at p. 180, may have resided and entrenched themselves here.

What part these earthworks may have played in the very earliest days of England and in the still earlier days when England was not yet England, I cannot say. These things are not parish antiquities, for they are far older than the parish. They need to be studied together over a wider area. Barrow, Denham, Lidgate and Clare give us four earthwork castles, all in a line which is not 15 miles long.

The only allusion to Denham Castle that I have come across in any documents is in the post mortem inquisition of Thomas Heigham who died in 1557. A close is there described as "*cum dmnis repletus*," which must mean full of earthworks. (P. 123.)

The present occupier of the farm which includes, adjoins and takes its name from this castle is Mr. Walter King, whose family for several generations have been in the parish of Gazeley.



SHORT NOTES.

No. I. ADAMSON. In April, 1637, Timothy, son of William Adamson, clerk, was baptized at Denham. He must have been called after Timothy O. alias P., who was then in the last year of his ministry and life. Whether he was also a grandson, or whether his father was an assistant curate at Denham, I dont know.

This Timothy Adamson was afterwards presented to the rectory of Wordwell by John Hervey of Ickworth, and held it for the long period of 54 years, from 1662 to 1716. His tombstone may still be seen in Horringer churchyard. (See the Horringer and Wordwell volumes of this series, in the latter of which I have wrongly called William Adamson rector or vicar of Denham. I do not know that he had any official appointment here.)

No. II. ALIAS. I recollect, just forty years ago, when at Eton, the master asked his division what was the meaning of "alias." Of course we all said "otherwise." No, said he, in the abrupt voice which he always put on, it means "at another time." Curiously he himself illustrated his answer a few years afterwards by changing his name. William Johnson he then was, William Cory he afterwards became ; so that, if living, he would be Cory alias Johnson, i.e., Cory at one time, Johnson at another time.

This true meaning of "alias" seems to me to help to explain why aliases were once so common. Any one who has had experience in going through the registers of three hundred years ago knows how common they were then, and how they sometimes were continued for several generations. In his history of South Petherton, Co. Somerset, 1882, Dr. Norris gives instances of three different aliases which came down from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to within his own memory. As far as my experience goes they were more common in the west of England than in the east.

When surnames were newer than they are now, they would be less rigidly fixed, they would be more easily changed *ex vulgi blateratione* (p. 270), and the name

which a family bore to day would not so necessarily be the name which it would bear to-morrow. Any one out of several possible reasons might cause that it bore this name at one time and that name "at another time," and so the alias came in.

We have had in this volume a good instance of an alias in Oldmayne alias Pricke, although there is not perfect agreement as to how this particular alias came about.

No. III. BIBLIOGRAPHY. This is the bibliography of Denham, i.e. the list of books which it has produced or called forth. As I have already given the full titles I may here simplify them.

1. Threnody on the death of Sir Edward and Dame Susan Lewkenor. London. 1606.
2. The doctrine of superiority and subjection. By Robert Pricke. London. 1609.
3. The wise king and learned judge. By Bezaleel Carter. London. 1618.
4. Life's brevity and death's debility. By Timothy Oldmayne. London. 1636.
5. The Estate of man by nature and grace. By Edward Thomas. London. 1674.
6. A call to a general reformation of manners. By Clement Heigham. London. 1700.

To these I suppose I may add

7. Denham Registers and History. By S. H. A. H. Bury St Edmunds. 1904.

No. IV. BLACKERBY. I have pointed out at p. 273 one error in the D. N. B. in its memoir of Richard Blackerby. There appears to be another one in the statement that he hired a house in Ashen (Ashdon) in Essex and educated young men there. As there is a village in Essex called Ashen, near Clare, Haverhill, Kedington and Withersfield, all of them places where his particular friends were living, it seems probable that Ashen means Ashen and not some other place that happens to begin with an **A**.

No. V. DENHAM. Denham lies 7 miles to the west of Bury St Edmund's. It is in the hundred of Risbridge, rural deanery of Clare, Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and since 1836 in the diocese of Ely.

The following parishes lie in a circle around it and touch it. Gazeley (including Higham), Dalham, Hargrave, Great Saxham, Barrow, and so back to the civil parish of Gazeley.

Of the etymology of Denham I will venture to say nothing except that the first syllable Den is to be found in the neighbouring villages of Debden and Ousden, and that the termination "ham" abounds in the immediate neighbourhood, e.g. Higham, Saxham, Cavenham, Dalham, etc.

The population of Denham at the last census was 167. Probably for 800 years the population has ranged from about 100 to about 200.

The Doomsday return, 1086, seems to show 22 men, who might bring up the total population to nearly 100. P. 151.

The subsidy lists, 1327 to 1542, show 11 or 12 payers, who might represent a population of near 100. P. 141—145.

The ecclesiastical return, 1603, shows 80 communicants, *i.e.* persons of 14 years and upwards, which would represent a population of 100 and more. P. 155.

The Hearth tax return, 1674, shows 19 houses, which, reckoning 5 persons to a house, would give a population of 95. P. 148.

The census return for 1811 gave 29 houses and 219 inhabitants. For 1821 it was 16 houses and 166 inhabitants. Why 13 houses and over 50 people disappeared in those ten years I don't know. The decrease in the agricultural population of the country did not begin generally till after 1840.

No. VI. DENHAM CHARITY. Mary, Lady Townshend, daughter of the last Edward Lewkenor, by her will dated May 4, 1672, left £100 to be paid to four inhabitants of Denham, who were to lay it out in the purchase of lands, and with the rent were yearly to apprentice to good trades poor fatherless and motherless children born in the town of Denham.

In 1674 Nicholas Cheswright or Cherit as the name is often written, received from Lord Townshend £6, being one year's interest of this £100.

In October, 1685, Edward Thomas, rector [sic] of Denham, Walter Ray sen., Walter Ray jun., John Sparrow sen., John Sparrow jun., Ambrose Orbell, William Bigg, Nicholas Cherit, Samuel Mortlock, Lewis Mortlock, Edmund Andrewes and John Craske, inhabitants of Denham, purchased with this £100 a messuage in Cowlinge from Sir John and Thomas Coel of Depden.

There is in the Denham parish chest a very complete series of title deeds relating to this messuage, showing its successive owners and occupiers from 1594, and mentioning several field names. I had intended giving some account of these, but as I have been too long already, and as they belong as much or more to the history of Cowlinge as to that of Denham, I will leave them for whoever writes the history of that parish.

No. VII. DENHAM FIELD NAMES. These fields, lanes, woods and tenements in Denham are mentioned in the post mortem inquisitions printed at p. 121-138. The date is the date of the inquisitions in which they are mentioned. On my naming them to a man who was hoeing turnips he at once recognized several and pointed to where they were.

Brockold lane. 1557. This is still the name of the lane leading from Denham end towards Denham Castle and Higham.

Broke meadow. 1557. Calves wood. 1557.

Combes field. Coomes wood. Comby park. 1557, 1605, 1634. The hoer of turnips told me that the wood so called was near Brockold lane, though now cut down.

Crowfield. 1557. This was recognized and pointed out by the man hoeing turnips.

Denham Wood. 1634. This is I suppose the wood still standing east of the hall, called Denham Thicks in the Ordnance Survey map.

Dowe field. 1557.

Hackhold grove. Ockhold. 1557. 1634. This wood still standing, on the right of the road leading from the present parsonage to the church, is called Hockerhill wood in the Ordnance Survey map. But when I asked for Ockhold the turnip hoer at once pointed to it.

Hodges Croft. Hodges pightells. 1557. Mansell's Croft. 1557.

Peirson's grove. 1634. Now cut down. The turnip hoer pointed it out as having been near the present allotments.

London. A pightell so called in 1557.

Pepper's tenement. 1618. 1634. Also p. 112.

Purpells. 1557. Also p. 109. This must get its name from Reginald Porpil who was among the tax payers in 1327. P. 141.

Rumbelow's tenement. 1618. Also p. 112.

Stremys meadow next to Ockold. 1557.

Stubing. 1634.

Wolf hall. 1594. This is in Barrow parish, just over the Denham boundary. It is still so called in the Ordnance Survey map. It was bought by Martha Heigham from the Pleasance family.

No. VIII. DENHAM REGISTERS. The first volume of the Denham registers contains entries from 1538 to 1812 inclusive. It is a small folio of 50 parchment leaves besides the last six which are blank. After the first 12 leaves the character of the parchment changes, so that it is clear that they had not a bound book at first but only parchment leaves, which were afterwards bound together.

They began by having 12 leaves or 24 pages stitched together, which contain the entries from 1538 to 1666 inclusive. Page 24 is blank, and on it is written in a hand of the 17th century,

Qui huc ampulerit non est quod ultra videre cupiat.

This may be thus translated: Who gets as far as this, there is no reason why he should want to see further.

I imagine that this was written before the binding, and when that page 24 was the last page, and had not yet been reached. Probably it was written when they were still some pages back, between 1640 and 1650, by some one who saw the changes in Church and State that were coming or come, and who thought that by the time that last page would be reached, life would be no longer worth living. The writing does not seem to be by the hand of any of the ministers.

The only bad part of this volume is from about 1727 to about 1767, when the entries were all made by the parish clerk. Those forty years were enough to set one against the eighteenth century.

From 1539 to 1850 the baptisms are 1189.

From 1566 to 1850 the marriages are 262.

From 1538 to 1850 the burials are 715.

No. IX. LEWKENOR. At p. 200 I have married Eleanor, sister of Edward Lewkenor No. III, to Giles St Barbe. But in the 1565 Visitation of Wiltshire (printed in the Genealogist, N.S. vol. 13,) Sir William Wroughton of Broad Hinton is said to have married (1) Elizabeth Twynhoe of Co. Dorset, (2) Elenor daughter of Edward Lewkenor of Kingston Bowsy, and several children are put down to this second marriage.

At p. 204 I have married Jane Lewkenor, sister of Edward No. IV, to (1) John Clarke: (2) John Pascall. But in the Visitation of Essex (Metcalf) John Pascall, son and grandson of John Pascall of Much Baddow, is entered as marrying Jane daughter of Edward Lewkenor and widow of William Larke of Gin Margatt, and Jane is said to have died s.p. in 1614.

I cannot do more than just set down these two discrepancies.

No. X. EDMUND LEWKENOR. In Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* is a notice of Edmund Lewkenor, B.A. 1562-3, admitted a fellow of St John's College 1563, and the author of some Latin poems. Mr Cooper says he has no doubt that he was a younger son of Edward Lewkenor the groom-porter, who is No. III according to my numbering. This he certainly was not, but I suppose he belonged to one of the branches that never came out of Sussex.

But his dates so nearly agree with those of my No. IV, Edward the eldest son of the groom-porter, and the names Edmund and Edward are so constantly confounded, that I cannot help thinking that there is a possibility of their being one and the same man.

In a small black-letter volume, *The Manuell of Epictetus*, translated out of Greek into French, and now into English, by James Sanford, 1567, with dedication to Queen Elizabeth, are two preliminary Latin poems.

1. In Sanfordi Epictetum Anglum E.L.
2. Ejusdem Edmundi Lewkenor libri ad Lectorem Prosopeia.

These two poems, of 18 and 8 lines respectively, are written with such charming ease and simplicity that I long to put them in this volume. The dedication to Queen Elizabeth and the character of the volume both support the probability of No. IV being their author. However, as it is still doubtful, and as this volume is too long already, I resist the temptation and satisfy myself with this reference to them.

No. XI. PARTRIDGE. I have mentioned at p. 268 one, and one only, pre-Reformation clergyman of Denham. His name was Albredus Pertrich, his title was parish chaplain, his date was 1334. I presume that his names when Anglicized and modernized would be Aubrey Partridge. And I think that, though one knows nothing about him, one may infer one or two things, A, B, and C.

A. He was a native of Denham, sprung from its soil and born in one of its farm-houses. I infer this from finding Geoffrey Pertrich among the Denham tax

payers in 1327, and Roger Pertrich amongst the Denham jurymen in 1340. (See p. 141, 153.) Geoffrey might be his father, and Roger might be his eldest brother, who succeeded to the farm when Geoffrey died.

B. As the Veres, earls of Oxford, were at this time the feudal lords of the manor of Denham, and as Aubrey was a name which many of them bore from first to last, I infer that this young Partridge had been called after one of them, and through them had had a little better education given him than he would have had if he had followed his father's calling, (it need not have been much,) and so had taken Holy Orders.

C. As he was presented to the chaplaincy of Denham by the abbey or priory of St Osyth, it is possible that he may have entered that abbey as a monk or canon. And I will infer that the farm in Denham which gave him birth was a part of the manor of Denham Abbots and not of Denham; so that in presenting him to the chaplaincy they were presenting the son of their tenant. Very likely he was born in a house that stood exactly where stands to day the farm house called Denham Abbots.

These are inferences and no more. But at any rate here are three certain facts, which may be only unconnected coincidences, but which look to be links in a chain.

1. Albredus Pertrich or Aubrey Partridge was presented to the living of Denham before 1334 by St Osyth.

2. At and before that time there WERE Partridges holding land in Denham either under St Osyth or under the earls of Oxford.

3. Aubrey WAS a name held by many of the Veres, who were the feudal lords of the manor of Denham, and who had given to St Osyth that bit which was and is called Denham Abbots.

So the inference is that young Aubrey Partridge was born in Denham, received his christian name and a little extra education from the Veres, took orders, went into the monastery whose land his father occupied, and was sent by that monastery to minister in his native place. Forth from its soil he had come, back to its soil he went, and in its soil his bones now lie.

Mr. Charles Partridge, I scarcely know whether to say of Stowmarket or of West Africa, whose genealogical net is always spread to catch all the Partridges that he can, and has enclosed a vast multitude of them, tells me that there was an

Avered Partridge, vicar of Wiston in Suffolk from 1547 to 1555, and an Avereŷ Partridge, rector of North Scarle, Co. Lincoln, from 1617 to 1637. These two are either two more links in a long chain or else very strange coincidences.

NO. XII. RISBRIDGE HUNDRED. I must give some account of the map of this Hundred, which will be found facing the title page. It has been drawn for me by my brother Col. C. R. W. Hervey R.A., partly from the 1599 map of Suffolk, and partly from Bowen's map of c. 1750. I will not undertake to say that the boundary line and everything within it is correct to an inch, as the two maps differed, but it is near enough for my purpose. No roads are given in the 1599 map, and we have not added to the few that are given in that of 1750, so that the modern bicyclist must not put this volume in his pocket and think himself amply provided with what will guide him along the many winding and aimless roads of Suffolk.

I believe every village in the Hundred is set down and shown by X. One or two places are also shown without X; these are hamlets which have entered into this volume. One or two villages are also shown which are outside the Hundred, but have come into this volume, e.g. Barrow and Cavenham. We could only show the road to Castle Hedingham, which is seven miles from Clare. Another 25 miles would bring one to St Osyth.—These are the places, which are not villages, but hamlets and manors, which are shown without a cross :

DUNSTALL GREEN is alas! one of the many Suffolk Greens which are no longer green. Mr James Death, who has spent a long life on the spot, tells me that he was born in 1819 and that the Green was enclosed three years earlier, in 1816. It is in the parish of Dalham, but comes up to the Denham boundary. About 14 houses, standing far apart along what was the circular edge of it, show exactly what was its size and shape. In the Hearth tax return for 1674 the names of 17 householders are returned as living there.

DESNING HALL, a manor in the parish of Gazeley, has a long narrow moat, like that of Denham hall. Its site is a fine one and its history might well be written. It is mentioned in his post mortem inquisition amongst the numerous possessions of Humphry Stafford, first duke of Buckingham, who was killed at the battle of Northampton in July, 1460, and who was, says the D. N. B., "perhaps the greatest landowner in England." The duke's daughter was married to Aubrey

Vere, eldest son of John, 12th earl of Oxford, so that possibly Denham and Desning would have come together then. But the times were troubled, and confiscations and executions were in the air, and many expectations were being dashed. Both John, earl of Oxford, and Aubrey his son were beheaded on Tower hill in 1462. (See p. 167.)

Desning manor included some land in Denham, but I will not make that the excuse for going any further into its history. It must be enough to say that it was amongst the manors bought by the first Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, No. IV in my reckoning, from Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, who had inherited it from his mother, Margaret Audley, alias Dudley, alias Duchess of Norfolk. It still keeps company with Denham in the possession of Mr Farmer of Nonsuch park. The present occupier, Mr Sydney King, belongs to the fourth successive generation of Kings who have occupied it.

HEIGHAM HALL stands on the edge of a Suffolk but not an Alpine precipice, in a fine open country, and looks to Desning hall across a narrow valley. After the death of Thomas Heigham in 1557, it was the inheritance of his daughter Anne, who married Thomas Clere. But the Cleres sold it to Sir Edward Lewkenor, who had married the other daughter, and who in her right owned Denham, and he seems to have lived there for a time before the death of his mother-in-law, Martha Heigham. After that it was leased out. Higham hall is now a farm house with no external signs of anything but the nineteenth century. About two miles lie between it and Denham hall.

NEEDHAM is in the parish of Gazeley. It is mentioned among the possessions of Thomas Heigham in his post mortem inquisition, 1557, and so it came to Sir Edward Lewkenor by inheritance. But another part of it appears to have been bought by Sir Edward from Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk.

The village of CAVENHAM in the Hundred of Lackford, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Denham, has been set down for two reasons: because the Lewkenors had land there inherited from the Heighams and added to by purchase, and because of its lively pastor, Bezaleel Carter, from whose sermon I have given many extracts.

BARROW, in the Hundred of Thingoe, has been put in because of its nearness and because of its connection with the Heighams.—So much for the map.

No. XIII. SEELY. I have printed at p. 109-112 the wills of Thomas Seely 1548 and Thomas Seely 1560. Their descendent about 60 years afterwards sold their two tenements called Peppers and Rumbelows to the second Sir Edward Lewkenor of Denham, my No. 5. There are still Seelys in the immediate neighbourhood.

In the Registry office of the Archdeacon of Sudbury is a manuscript volume containing the names of persons in the deanery of Clare presented for some offence or other from 1677 to 1685, from which I learn that the Seelys became Quakers.

On April 30, 1677, Edward Seley of Denham and his wife were presented for not receiving the sacrament, being Quakers.

On April 18, 1678, the wife of Edward Seeley was presented for absenting her self from her parish church for the space of six months ending April 15, 1678, being a reputed Quaker.

What was done to them the volume does not show.

No. XIV. LOTERELL. KENDALE. I must enter this grant for completeness sake, though I think it only refers to a field or two in Denham. But it is just possible that it may refer to the manor of Denham diverted for a few years from the earls of Oxford by attainder. See p. 167.

On June 9, 1468, 8th year of Edward IV, was granted to John Kendale Esq., cofferer of the king's household, a messuage with garden called Clifford Inn in Fleet St. London, late belonging to John, Lord Clifford; and all lands in Moulton, Gazeley, Necdham, Kentford, Dalham, Denham and Exning, late belonging to Sir James Loterell. These were in the king's hands by reason of forfeitures and Act of Parliament Nov. 4, 1461. C. S. P.

This John Kendale was afterwards secretary to Richard III, and is believed to have fallen at Bosworth in 1485. The next owner got these lands through Kendale's attainder as Kendale had got them through the attainder of Luttrell, and Luttrell had probably got them through somebody else's attainder.



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 1723.
 — Mary 1692, 1747,
 1778, 1779, 1798.
 — Richard 1690.
 — Robert 1752.
 — Susan 1699.
 — Thomas 1727, 1800,
 1848.
 — William 1741 (2),
 1817, 1823.

BAPTISMS.

DERCET John 1649.

DRAKE Edward 1827.

— Eleanor 1824.

— Frederick 1834.

— James 1829.

DRIVER Elizabeth 1542.

— John 1548.

— Rose 1553.

DYSON Charles 1845.

— Emma 1843.

— George 1849.

— James 1840.

— Jeremiah 1824.

— John 1838.

— Jonathan 1847.

— Lucy 1836.

— Maria 1818.

— Susanna 1821.

EBBES Susan 1553.

EDWARDS Ann 1811.

ELMOR Mary 1774.

ELSING James 1548.

— John 1561.

— Mary 1568.

— Susan 1563.

— Thomas 1543, 1565.

ELY Eliza 1824.

EVERARD Felice 1540.

EVERET Ann 1850.

— Betsy 1826.

— Edmund 1827.

— Eliza 1844.

— Elizabeth 1848.

— Emily 1830.

— Henry 1824.

— James 1802, 1818.

— John 1805.

— Joseph 1798, 1830.

— Maria 1848.

— Mary 1807.

— Maryann 1842.

— Richard 1838.

— Thomas 1796.

— William 1801, 1828,
1846.*MARRIAGES.*

DEYKES Mary 1685.

DIET Margaret 1569.

DISING Rachel 1603.

DIXON Thomas 1610.

DRAKE Eleanor 1844.

— John 1784.

— Joseph 1844.

— Richard 1822.

DYSON Maria 1839.

— Sarah 1832.

D..... John 1747.

ELLIS Jeffery 1639.

ELLUM Elizabeth 1701.

ELMES Ann 1774.

ELY Elizabeth 1811.

— Phillis 1803.

EVERED Ambrose 1669.

— Ann 1748.

— Christopher 1833.

— James 1836, 1842.

— Mary 1722, 1797.

EYES Robert 1746.

FARRANCE Elizabeth
1700.*BURIALS.*

DERCET John 1649.

DISBOROW Ann 1665.

DRAKE Frederiek 1842.

— Maria 1844.

— Richard 1835.

DYSON Emma 1844.

— James 1844.

— John 1808, 1831,

1842, 1844.

— Susanna 1835.

EBBES Robert 1550.

ELLIOT Elizabeth 1726.

ELSDEN Joyce 1656.

ELSING Elizabeth 1558.

ELY William 1815.

EVERARD } Ann 1842.

EVERED } Henry 1849.

EVERET } John 1802.

— Joseph 1831.

— Maria 1849.

— Mary 1831, 1835.

— Richard 1812, 1838.

— Sarah 1838.

— Susan 1831.

FENTON Hellen 1692.

FENTON Thomas 1695.

BAPTISMS.

FITCH Kitty 1817.
 Margaret 1817.
 William 1819.

FROST Abigail 1634.
 Charlotte 1780.
 Daniel 1640.
 John 1773.
 Kezia 1840.
 Maria 1786.
 Mary 1775.
 Phillis 1638.
 Priscilla 1632.

GARRET } Susan 1589.
 GARRARD } Thomas 1587.

GERMAN See JARMAN.
 GIBBEN Benjamin 1710,
 GLOVER William 1569.

GRAVES } Elizabeth 1762.
 GREAVES } Fanny 1782, 1784.
 Joseph 1780.
 Mary 1757, 1785, 1806.
 Thomas 1753, 1787.

GREEN George 1809.
 James 1790.
 Martha 1779.
 Mary 1781.
 Robert 1785.
 Sarah 1787.

GREYGOOSE } Ann 1781,
 GRAGGIS } 1791.
 Charles 1824.
 Edward 1828.
 Eliza 1830.
 Emma 1834, 1842.
 Hannah 1776.
 Jane 1815.
 Johanna 1841.
 Jonathan 1771, 1832.
 Joseph 1779, 1783, 1819,
 1826.
 Margaret 1817.
 Maria 1838.
 Mary 1795, 1820.
 Richard 1799.

MARRIAGES.

FIRMYN Joan 1611.
 John 1604, 1605.

FOLKARD William 1732.
 FORDHAM Adam 1722.
 James 1825.

FROST Ann 1747.
 Frances 1760.
 James 1840.
 Mary 1680, 1763.

FULCHER Henry 1640.

GERMAN See JARMAN.
 GILBERT William 1694.
 GINNE Giles 1696.
 GLOVER Mary 1610.
 GOOCH Mary 1668.
 GOSHAUKE Thomas 1662.
 GRAVES } Fanny 1814.
 GREAVES } Joseph 1752,
 1817.
 Mary 1788.
 Thomas 1779.

BURIALS.

FIRMYN Joan 1605.
 John 1610.
 FITCH Kitty 1819.
 Mary 1832.

FROST Ann 1748.
 Daniel 1704.
 Edmund 1753.
 Elizabeth 1813.
 Francis 1663.
 Margaret 1704.
 Sarah 1829.
 William 1797.

FULCHER Rachel 1663.

GARNER John 1538.
 GARRARD Ellen 1600.
 Robert 1592.
 GAYE Ann 1615.
 GERMAN See JARMAN.
 GILLS Richard 1708.

GRAVES } Fanny 1782.
 GREAVES } Frances 1823.
 Joseph 1754, 1791.
 Mary 1786, 1807,
 1817.
 Thomas 1787, 1834.

GREEN Elizabeth 1702.
 John 1833.
 Susan 1795.

GREYGOOSE Ann 1787.
 Edward 1829, 1850.
 Eliza 1831.
 Emma 1835.
 Jonathan 1832.
 Joseph 1819, 1829.
 Mary 1831.
 William 1792.

BAPTISMS.

GREYGOOSE } Robert 1789.
GRAGGIS } Sarah 1786.

- Susan 1822.
- Thomas 1801.
- William 1791, 1836.

GRIFFEN Sarah 1600.

GURNAY Dorothy 1598.

- Susan 1597.

HALE Alice 1818.

- Betsy 1823.
- Eliza 1826.
- Emma 1832.
- Hannah 1820.
- Henry 1832.
- John 1801.
- Joseph 1828.
- Mary Ann 1822.
- Thomas 1834.
- William 1817.

HALLS Abigail 1771.

- Ann 1802.
- Arbor 1798.
- Bertha 1850.
- Catherine 1847.
- Charles 1800, 1801,
1804, 1809.
- Edward 1801.
- Eliza 1807, 1813.
- Elizabeth 1765, 1797,
1806.
- Ellen 1845, 1849.
- Frederick 1815.
- George 1818.
- Henry 1813, 1842.
- James 1811.
- Joanne 1762, 1764.
- John 1732.
- Joseph 1798, 1806, 1808,
1810, 1818, 1821, 1847.
- Louisa 1846.
- Mary 1761, 1798, 1799,
1805.
- Mary Ann 1808.
- Mathew 1775.
- Robert 1816.
- Sarah 1800, 1806,
1807 (2).
- Sophia 1811.
- Susan 1800.
- Thomas 1767, 1769.
- William 1797, 1809,
1817, 1845.
- — 1803.

MARRIAGES.

GRIFFIN Thomas 1604.

HAGREEN Elizabeth 1816.

HALE Keziah 1813.

HALLS Abigail 1792.

- Ann 1830.
- Eliza 1834.
- Elizabeth 1791.
- James 1840.
- Joanna 1799.
- Joseph 1795.
- Martha 1604.
- Mary 1791, 1834,
1840.
- Mary Ann 1832.
- Richard 1791, 1814.
- Sarah 1839.
- Sophia 1836.
- William 1836.

HAMMOND Bridget 1641.

- Henry 1768.
- Jeffery 1778.
- Mary 1820.

BURIALS.

GRIFFIN Martha 1602.

GROWSE John 1605.

HALE Barnard 1810.

- Henry 1835.

HALL Elizabeth 1618, 1652.

HALLS Ann 1752.

- Arbor 1798.
- Charlotte 1845, 1849.
- Charles 1802, 1821.
- Eliza 1814.
- Elizabeth 1803, 1812,
1814.
- Frederick 1845.
- Henry 1833, 1844.
- James 1849.
- Joan 1763.
- Johanna 1802.
- Joseph 1802, 1809,
1816, 1839 (2).
- Mary 1795, 1815.
- Matthew 1803, 1816,
1837.
- Richard 1844.
- Sarah 1848.
- Sydney 1842.
- Thomas 1768, 1770,
1804.
- William 1826, 1842.

HAMMOND Ann 1769.

- Elizabeth 1843.
- John 1710.

BAPTISMS.

HARDY Ann 1736.
 — Henry 1732.
 — John 1729.
 — Luke 1731.
 — Roger 1734.
 HARROLD Clement 1706.
 — Elizabeth 1704.
 — John 1709.
 HARRIS Thomas 1832.
 HARVEY James 1826.
 HAWKINS Audrie 1540.
 HEATH Elizabeth 1773.
 — James 1772.
 HELDER Dorothy 1660.
 — Edward 1671.
 — Jane 1656.
 — John 1655.
 — Mary 1679.
 — Sarah 1653.
 — Timothy 1666.
 — Thomas 1662, 1670.
 — William 1667.
 HEMPSTEAD John 1705.
 HERBERT James 1835.
 — William 1833.
 HIGHAM Thomas 1557.
 HOOD John 1662.
 — Martha 1664.
 — William 1667.
 HOWLET Susan 1617.
 HULL Amise 1590.
 — Easter 1600.
 — Margaret 1598.
 — Miles 1604.
 — Susan 1596.

ISBELL Edmund 1622.
 — Elizabeth 1625.
 — Richard 1637.

JARMAN } Eliza 1828, 1850.
 JERNYN } Elizabeth 1833.
 GERMAN } Frederick 1839.
 — George 1786, 1821, 1850.
 — Henry 1836, 1841.
 — James 1797, 1814, 1823.
 — John 1776, 1812, 1825,
 1847.
 — Mary Ann 1816.

MARRIAGES.

HARROLD Isaac 1718.

HART Richard 1675.

HEATH Thomas 1771.
 HECKFORD Daniel 1686.
 HELDER John 1696.

HERBERT Benjamin 1799.

HILLS Rose 1610.
 HOOD Elizabeth 1675.
 — William 1661.
 HOUGHTON Nice 1779.
 HOWLET Susan 1641.
 HOY Mary 1752.
 HUBBARD Elizabeth 1812.
 HULL Anna 1608.
 — Mary 1603.
 HUNT John 1641.

IMMANS John 1685.
 ISLING Ann 1775.

JARMAN } Elizabeth 1746.
 JERNYN } George 1811.
 GERMAN } James 1774.
 — Mary Ann 1835.
 — Sally 1843.
 — Thomas 1820.

BURIALS.

HARDY Ann 1740, 1742.
 — Henry 1734.
 — Roger 1734.

HARROLD John 1714.
 — Mary 1704, 1711.
 HARWELL Elizabeth 1745.
 HARWOOD Isaac 1729.
 HAYWARD Thomas 1692.
 HEIGHAM Clement 1554.
 — Martha 1594.
 — Rev. Mr. 1714.
 HELDER Dorothy 1664.
 — Edward 1685.
 — Jane 1699.
 — Thomas 1668.
 — William 1667.

HERBERT Benjamin 1850.
 — Joanna 1837.

HOOD William 1666, 1668.

HUSTLER Mary 1727.

JEFFEREYS Elizabeth 1689.
 JARMAN } Ann 1842.
 JERNYN } Eliza 1835.
 GERMAN } James 1828,
 1838.

BAPTISMS.

JARMAN } Sally 1822.
 JERMAN } Sarah 1789.
 GERMAN } Sophia 1831.
 — Thomas 1792.
 — William 1842.
 JEFFERY Simon 1689.
 — Timothy 1581.
 JOHNSON Edward 1608.
 — Susan 1608.
 JUSDALL Joan 1543.
 — William 1542.

KEMPE Edward 1600, 1604,
 1636.
 — James 1611.
 — John 1608, 1638.
 — Susan 1597.
 — William 1606, 1634.
 KING Ellen 1824.
 KIRKHAM Edward 1574.
 — John 1566.
 — Mary 1563.
 — Ruth 1577.
 — Thomas 1568.
 KYME John 1539.

LADIMAN Elizabeth 1608,
 1621.
 — Francis 1602.
 — Henry 1611, 1614.
 — Mary 1605.
 — Sarah 1606.
 — Thomas 1608.
 LARGENT Benjamin 1708.
 — Elizabeth 1706, 1741.
 — Hannah 1732.
 — John 1705.
 — Robert 1709.
 LEECH Anness 1799.
 — Cornelius 1841.
 — David 1796, 1836.
 — Fanny 1847.
 — Francis 1838.
 — George 1821.
 — Joseph 1793, 1799.
 — Lucy 1823.
 — Mary 1791.
 — Pamela 1789.
 — Uriah 1844, 1846.
 — William 1825, 1833.
 LEENWOOD Mary 1737.

MARRIAGES.

KEMBALL Thomas 1795.
 KEMPE Susan 1622.

KENT Elizabeth 1650.
 KING Elizabeth 1802.
 — James 1834.
 — Jesse 1771.
 — Louisa 1835.
 — Thomas 1808.

LARGENT Hannah 1744.
 — Mary 1682.
 — Roger 1700.

LAST Mark 1795.
 LEECH Anness 1818.
 — Edward 1788.
 — Joseph 1821, 1832.

LEMMING Nicholas 1636.

LEONARD Mary 1766.

BURIALS.

KEMPE Edward 1600.
 — Ma : 1648.
 — Susan 1640.

KING Thomas 1811.
 KNIGHT William 1668.

LADIMAN Elizabeth 1608,
 1621.
 — Francis 1653.
 — Mary 1616.
 — Thomas 1616.
 LANGTHON John 1610.

LARGENT Benjamin 1708.
 — John 1705.
 — Robert 1710.
 — Roger 1734.
 — Susan 1728.
 LAST John 1709.
 LEECH David 1815.
 — Edward 1818.
 — Fanny 1848.
 — Frances 1825.
 — Joseph 1801.
 — Uriah 1845, 1848.
 — William 1826.

BAPTISMS.

LEVIT\ Amy 1774.
 LIVET\ Charlotte 1784.
 — John 1787.
 — Mary 1793.
 — Sarah 1782.
 LEWKENOR Ann 1577.
 — Dorothy 1575.
 — Edward 1586, 1613.
 — Elizabeth 1591.
 — Henry 1612.
 — Katharine 1617.
 — Mary 1618.
 — Robert 1588.
 — Susan 1614.
 LINDLEY\ Emma 1821.
 LINGLEY\ George 1817.
 — Harriet 1815.
 — Louisa 1813.
 LOFTS Ann 1757.
 — Arabella 1754.
 — Ben 1791.
 — Dinah 1771.
 — Edward 1763.
 — Elizabeth 1759.
 — Harriet 1793.
 — James 1788.
 — John 1761.
 — Joseph 1783.
 — Maria 1792.
 — Martha 1776.
 — Susan 1753.
 — William 1785.
 LORD Thomas 1568.
 — William 1565.
 LOVEDAY Elizabeth 1719.
 — John 1716.
 — Robert 1714.
 — Thomas 1722.
 LOVINGTON John 1565.

 LYES Eliza 1817, 1843.
 — George 1819.
 — Susan 1821.
 — William 1822.

MARRIAGES.

LEVIT\ Charlotte 1804.
 LIVET\ Elizabeth 1802.
 — Ellen 1797.
 — John 1772.
 — Sarah 1807.
 LEWKENOR Hester 1601.
 — Sarah 1607.

 LIDLE William 1794.
 LIMMER Chorus 1649.
 LING Mary 1776.

 LINGLEY John 1812.
 LINWOOD Mirable 1603.
 LISTER Keziah 1787.
 LOFTS Edward 1722, 1752.
 — James 1766.
 — Lydia 1818.
 — William 1821.

 LOVEDAY Robert 1712.

 LOVEL Elizabeth 1739.

 LYES William 1843.

BURIALS.

LEVIT\ Ellen 1820.
 LIVET\ John 1789, 1816.
 — Mary 1793.

 LEWKENOR Sir Edward
 1605, 1618.
 — Edward 1634.
 — Henry 1613.
 — Lady Mary 1642.
 — Mary 1678.
 — Susan 1605, 1609.

 LINGLEY Louisa 1820.
 LINWOOD John 1551.

 LOFTS Ann 1779.
 — Benjamin 1844.
 — Edward 1806.
 — Maria 1795.
 — Mary 1830, 1834.
 — William 1768.

 LOVEDAY Robert 1727,
 1730.
 — Thomas 1755.
 LOVELY John 1743.
 — Widow 1769.
 LOWING William 1743.
 LUFKIN Richard 1592.
 LYES Eliza 1845.
 — Miriam 1843.
 — Susan 1821.

 MACHELLE Elizabeth 1608.
 MACRO Charles 1807, 1839.
 — Elizabeth 1839, 1843.
 — George 1763, 1773,
 1779, 1835.
 — Maria 1834.
 — Sarah 1836.

 MACRO Elizabeth 1782,
 1828.
 — George 1792, 1844.
 — James 1842.
 — Mary 1779.
 — Robert 1839.
 — Sarah 1809, 1840.

MACRO Betsy 1820.
 — Charles 1814.
 — Eliza 1835.
 — Elizabeth 1780, 1789.
 — Emma 1840.
 — George 1764, 1811.
 — John 1782.

BAPTISMS.

MACRO Joseph 1822.
 — Maria 1809.
 — Mary Ann 1831.
 — Sally 1817.
 — Sarah 1840.

MAIU } Elizabeth 1550.
 MAYO } Henry 1548.
 — Mary 1543.

MAYER Ann 1625.

MAYLIN Edward 1655.
 — Elizabeth 1646.
 — Robert 1649.
 — Thomas 1650.
 — William 1644.

MELLER } Ann 1762.

MILLER } Henry 1734, 1759.
 — John 1760.
 — Judith 1767.
 — Mary 1765.
 — William 1761.

MERKIN George 1823.

METCALF John 1727.
 — Lydia 1722.
 — Richard 1726.
 — Rose 1719.

MORE Ann 1653.

MORTLOCK Alfred 1840.
 — Ann 1670, 1703, 1728,
 1788, 1814, 1849.
 — Charles 1817.
 — Dinah 1731.
 — Eliza 1846.
 — Elizabeth 1656, 1701.
 — Fanny 1736.
 — Frances 1707.
 — George 1817.
 — Harriet 1821, 1826, 1842.
 — Henry 1815, 1848, 1850.
 — James 1678, 1712, 1735,
 1787, 1792, 1848.
 — John 1674, 1787, 1791,
 1795.
 — Joseph 1828.
 — Lewis 1667, 1699, 1733.
 — Lucy 1798, 1830.
 — Martha 1730.
 — Mary 1672, 1714, 1764,
 1772, 1819.
 — Mary Ann 1844.

MARRIAGES.

MADIS Robert 1635.

MAHEW } Elizabeth 1695.
 MAYO } Margaret 1566.

MAKINS Susan 1850.

MALLOWS Sarah 1791.

MALYNE Edward 1681.
 — Elizabeth 1672.
 — William 1674.

MANNING Elizabeth 1800.

MARSHALL Samuel 1723.

MARTIN William 1766.

MASON Mary 1641.

MAYOR John 1640.

MIDDLEDITCH Ann 1794.

MILLER George 1667, 1700.
 — Mary 1786.

MOODY Alice 1646.

MORTLOCK Ann 1833.
 — George 1840.
 — James 1814.
 — John 1814.
 — Lewis 1727.
 — Lucy 1824.
 — Mary 1694, 1739,
 1808.
 — Sarah 1820, 1850.
 — Susan 1840.

BURIALS.

MADE Mary 1743.

MAYLIN } Elizabeth 1687.
 MALINE } William 1655,
 1686.
 — — 1655.

MAYOR Robert 1641.

METCALF John 1728.
 — Mary 1728.
 — Sarah 1721.

MILLER Henry 1759, 1819.
 — John 1761.
 — Judah 1786.
 — Philip 1763.
 — William 1758, 1763,
 1772.

MOORE William 1655.

MORTLOCK Ann 1590,
 1811, 1827.
 — Dorothy 1663.
 — Elizabeth 1680, 1717,
 1769, 1814, 1842.
 — Fanny 1737.
 — Harriet 1824.
 — James 1735, 1739,
 1787, 1850.
 — John 1787 (2), 1791,
 1830.
 — Lewis 1721, 1734.
 — Martha 1654.
 — Mary 1743, 1829.
 — Richard 1717, 1727,
 1830.
 — Samuel 1682, 1690.
 — Sarah 1767, 1845.
 — Thomas 1707.
 — Timothy 1669.
 — Widow 1741, 1764.

BAPTISMS.

MORTLOCK Richard 1680,
1717, 1722, 1803.
— Sally 1821.
— Samuel 1665, 1718.
— Sarah 1709, 1728, 1748,
1784, 1844.
— Susan 1713, 1820, 1825.
— Timothy 1655.
— Thomas 1683.
— William 1823, 1824.
MOULE } Abraham 1826.
MOYLE } Ann 1828.
MOLE } James 1836.
— John 1840.
— Richard 1792, 1796,
1842.
— Sally 1789.
— Sarah 1834.
— Sophia 1824.
— Thomas 1831.
— William 1787, 1821.
MURIALL John 1619.
— Thomas 1625.
— William 1621.
MURDEN Elizabeth 1560.
— Margaret 1564.
— William 1563.
MYSON } Alice 1761, 1766.
MYZEN } Eliza 1833, 1847.
— Elizabeth 1843.
— Emma 1840.
— Fanny 1835.
— John 1759.
— Joseph 1773.
— Mathew 1831.
— Rachel 1762.
— Thomas 1838.

NEWPORT Ann 1576.
— Constance 1586.
— Edward 1585.
— George 1583.
— John 1580.
NOBLE Edward 1543.

NUNN Ann 1780.
— James 1769.
— John 1771, 1773, 1775.
— Lettice 1777.
— Martha 1738.
— Robert 1762, 1763.
— Sarah 1767.

MARRIAGES.

MOTT Susan 1606.
MOULE } Richard 1820.
MOYLE } Thomas 1786.

MURRELLS Mary 1720.
MYSON } Frances 1766.
MISING } Joseph 1816.
— Mark 1829.
— Mary 1821.

NEWMAN John 1785.

NOBLE Susan 1700.
NORBURY William 1748.

NORMAN Henry 1692.
NORTON Susannah 1683.
NUNN Charles 1826.
— Elizabeth 1817.
— Frances 1779.
— John 1737.

BURIALS.

MOULE } Agnes 1795.
MOYLE } Ann 1782.
MOLE } John 1782.
— Mary 1831,
— Richard 1793.
— William 1802, 1831.

MYSON Eliza 1845, 1847.
— Emma 1842.

NORBURY Ann 1790.
— William 1782.
NORMAN John 1740.

NUNN John 1774.
— Robert 1763.

BAPTISMS.

OLDMAYNE alias PRICKE

- Ann 1612.
- Edward 1615.
- Elizabeth 1608.
- Margaret 1606.
- Mary 1611.
- Robert 1619.
- Susan 1604.
- Timothy 1577, 1617.

OMON William 1553.

ORBEL Ambrose 1703.

- Ann 1712.
- Elizabeth 1688.
- James 1704, 1705.
- John 1699, 1700.
- Martha 1709.
- William 1698.

OSBORN } Abraham 1742.

HORSBON } Ann 1749.

- Drusilla 1832.
- Elizabeth 1750.
- Emily 1833.
- Frances 1838.
- George 1847.
- Henry 1834, 1844.
- James 1841, 1844.
- Joseph 1767.
- Keziah 1838.
- Maria 1836.
- Marianne 1840.
- Miriam 1837.
- Priscilla 1842.
- Robert 1745.
- Sarah 1835.
- Thomas 1753.
- William 1836.

OTLEY Benjamin 1746.

- Edward 1720.
- Elizabeth 1666.
- John 1653.
- Mary 1664.
- Richard 1670.
- Samuel 1662.
- William 1752.

OUTLAW George 1821.

OWERS Charles 1642.

- Hannah 1673.
- John 1615, 1667, 1671.
- Robert 1681.
- Samuel 1678.
- Susanna 1676.

MARRIAGES.

OLDMAYNE alias PRICKE

- Susan 1604.
- Timothy 1603.

ORBEL Ann 1696.

OSBORNE Abraham 1767.

- Edward 1622.
- Jonas 1835.
- Maria 1830.
- Miriam 1843.

OSWELL Mary 1711.

- Robert 1833.
- William 1839.

OTLEY Elizabeth 1694.

- Thomas 1682, 1683.

OWERS Hannah 1695.

- Mary 1678.
- Robert 1608.

BURIALS.

OLDMAYNE alias PRICKE

- Margaret 1606.
- Mary 1639.
- Robert 1607.
- Thomas 1593.
- Timothy 1637.

ORBEL Ambrose 1695, 1710.

- Elizabeth 1693.
- James 1705.
- John 1699.

OSBORNE Alice 1776.

- Ann 1766.
- Charles 1766.
- Charlotte 1763.
- Fanny 1842.
- Frances 1838.
- James 1842.
- Joseph 1717.
- Mary 1714, 1742.
- Robert 1847.

OSTLER Robert 1672.

OTLEY Grace 1714.

- John 1693.
- Mary 1665.

OTTEWELL Thomas 1664.

OWERS } John 1669, 1704.

HOWERS } Susan 1706.

- — 1650.

BAPTISMS.

PALMER Abraham 1774.
 — Ann 1779.
 — Edward 1763.
 — Elizabeth 1757, 1778.
 — Henry 1770.
 — Isaac 1768.
 — James 1762.
 — John 1749, 1784, 1790.
 — Mary 1780, 1788, 1789.
 — Peter 1813.
 — Robert 1753, 1776, 1784.
 — Sarah 1767.
 — Susan 1765.
 — Thomas 1755, 1793.
 — William 1759, 1781,
 1782, 1813.
 PAMAN Barbarie 1617.

PARKER Alice 1691.
 — Elizabeth 1689.
 — Henry 1694.
 — John 1688.
 — Thomas 1696.

PATTLE Aaron 1836.
 — Andrew 1832.
 — Ann 1813.
 — Arthur 1842.
 — Charles 1816.
 — Cornelius 1841.
 — Drusilla 1846.
 — Emma 1840.
 — Harriet 1835.
 — James 1810.
 — Jonas 1843.
 — Mary 1808, 1811.
 — Matilda 1840.
 — Moses 1848.
 — Priscilla 1839.
 — Robert 1826.
 — Sarah 1826.
 — Solomon 1842.
 — William 1838.

PAUSY Eliza 1826.
 — Fanny 1829.
 — Martha 1824.

PEACOCK Betsy 1818.
 PEAKE Elizabeth 1667.
 — Samuel 1661.

MARRIAGES.

PALMER Henry 1789.
 — Robert 1775.
 — Thomas 1776.

PAMAN Thomas 1645.

PARKER Elizabeth 1712.
 PARMAN Margaret 1601.
 PARTRIDGE Samuel 1670.
 PASKE Henry 1823.

PATTLE Elizabeth 1814.
 — James 1830.
 — Mary 1829.
 — William 1807, 1818,
 1836.

PAYNE John 1832.

BURIALS.

PAINÉ Marianne 1837.
 PALMER Ann 1760, 1828.
 — Edward 1764.
 — Elizabeth 1792.
 — James 1762.
 — John 1784, 1788, 1803.
 — Mary 1832, 1844.
 — Robert 1776, 1838.
 — Sarah 1791.
 — Thomas 1784.
 — William 1810, 1811.

PAMAN \ Agatha 1606.
 PAMENT \ Augustine 1602.

— Constance 1588.
 — Dorothy 1640.
 — Martha 1680.
 — Martin 1616.
 — Thomas 1660.

PARKER Alice 1692.
 — Benjamin 1720.
 — Henry 1701.
 — John 1731.
 — Mary 1732.
 — Thomas 1746.
 — Widow 1740.

PATTLE Ann 1832.
 — Cornelius 1842.
 — Deborah 1817.
 — Harriet 1816.
 — John 1811.
 — Lydia 1835.
 — Priscilla 1839.
 — Solomon 1842.

PEAKE Samuel 1661.

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PECK Judith 1703.
 — Martha 1700.
 — Mary 1700.
 — Simon 1698.
 PETCH James 1767.
 PEW Sarah 1824.
 PICKERING Ruth 1654.
 — Thomas 1645.
 — William 1647.
 PITT Edmund 1742.
 — Elizabeth 1739.
 — Isaac 1744.
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 PLUMB } Charles 1822, 1823,
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 — Elizabeth 1721, 1779,
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 — George 1833.
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 — Mary 1682, 1725.
 — Rebecca 1819.
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 — William 1735.
 POTTER Elisabeth 1740.
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 — John 1738.
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PRICKE alias OLDMAYNE
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 — Francis 1611.
 — James 1602.
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 — Isabella 1789.

PEIRCE Elizabeth 1642.
 PENTONY Nathaniel 1642.
 PERIE George 1611.

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 PIT Elizabeth 1700.

PITTS Edmund 1739, 1748.
 — Simon 1609.

PLAYFORD Isaac 1641.
 PLEASANCE John 1672.

— William 1645
 PLUMB James 1830.
 — Jane 1834.
 — Mary 1723.
 — Rebecca 1840.
 — Robert 1850.

PLUMMER Edward 1707.
 — Elizabeth 1640.
 — John 1840.
 — Mary 1723.

POND John 1649.
 POTTER Amy 1761.
 — Elizabeth 1771.

PRICKE } Grisill 1636.
 PRYKE } John 1605.
 — Mary 1788.
 — Sarah 1823.

PRICKE alias OLDMAYNE
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QUARLES Robert 1601.

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PECK Martha 1722.

PEEL Rev. G. 1727.

PICKERING William 1648.

PITCHES Thomas 1598.
 PITT Barbara 1779.
 — Edmund 1773.
 — Elizabeth 1748, 1756.

PLUMB Charles 1822, 1829,
 1831.
 — Eliza 1829.
 — Elizabeth 1810, 1828.
 — James 1834.
 — Jeremiah 1821.
 — John 1816.
 — Maria 1826.
 — Sophia 1835.
 — Susan 1822.
 — William 1824, 1840.

POND William 1655.

PRICKE alias OLDMAYNE
 See OLDMAYNE.
 PRIGGE John 1594.
 PYGETT Ann 1550.
 — Isbell 1550.

QUARLES Francis 1611.

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RADFORTH J 1814.
— Mary Ann 1818.
— Sally 1812.
— William 1824.
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— Martha 1592.
— Thomas 1598.
RAY Elizabeth 1552, 1700.
— Henry 1677.
— Joan 1563.
— John 1557, 1676.
— Margaret 1674.
— Orbel 1679.
— Richard 1672, 1703.
— Walter 1702, 1729.
— William 1561.
REDGIN William 1716.
REEVE Alice 1722.
— Ann 1712.
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ROBINSON Susan 1828.
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RUMBELOW Elizabeth 1554.
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ROBSON Carley 1663.

RUGGLES Robert 1616.
RUMBELOW Alice 1560.
— John 1551.
RUTLEGE William 1758.

SANDY John 1681.
— Mary 1683.
SCOT William 1763.

SEELIE Ann 1648.
— John 1560.
— Susan 1672.
— Thomas 1651.

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- SHARP Mary 1772.
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SERGEANT Frances 1653.
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- SHAW Elizabeth 1774.
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— Francis 1757.
— John 1739.
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- SHARP Adam 1554.
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STUARD Thomas 1607.

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TANNER Samuel 1752.

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UNDERWOOD Ann 1768.
 — Christopher 1792.
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TYLETT Alice 1558.

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WADE Mrs. 1657.
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GLOSSARIAL INDEX.

This index contains a few uncommon words or forms of words which are to be found in the volume.

AREED. 221. Read.

BEDMAN. 87. A beadsman or pensioner.

BEEN. 221. Obsolete form of BE, present indicative plural. H. E. D.

BOLL. 101. An earlier spelling of bowl. H. E. D.

BORAIL. 153. The H. E. D. defines borrel or borel as meaning (2) "unlearned."

BULLYMONG. 110. (1). A mixture of various kinds of grain sown together for feeding cattle.
(2). Buckwheat. H. E. D.

CADUKE. 91. Transitory.

CAST. 201. The H. E. D. gives the 16th meaning of to cast as "to convict," and the 17th "to condemn."

CAUTELOUS. 237. 239. (1). Deceitful. (2). Cautious. H. E. D.

COPYE. 109. 111. Used for "copyhold."

DAGGES. 196. A dag was a heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use. The meaning of dagger given to it by Dr. Johnson and some later dictionaries is said to be wrong. H. E. D.

DEBOISHED. 251. An old form of "debauched."

DESPIGHT. 225. Contempt or disregard.

DIGHT. 225. The H. E. D. gives the 10th meaning of to dight as "to adorn."

EVERYCHE. 86. 87. 92. Old form of "every."

GOWNE-BODY. 120. The meaning is obvious.

HAND CUFFES. 120. The meaning here is not the most familiar one.

HARD. 235. The H. E. D. gives over twenty meanings to "hard," but I do not see that any of them exactly fits this passage.

INCONTYNENT. 87. 92. Immediately.

JOYNED BED. 111. Of different pieces put together.

LATTEN. 110. A mixed metal.

LONG. 109. Used for "belong."

- MOE. 109. Used in medieval English for "more" in number, while "more" was used for greater in size. Skeat.
- MOUGHT. 222. 225. Wright's Dial. Dict. gives "mote" as meaning (1) may, (2) might. At both the above references it seems to mean "may."
- NE. 87. Nor.
- OON. 90. 91. Old form of "one."
- PERCEYVE. 92. Receive.
- PYTLE or PIGHTLE. 111. A small field, especially one near a house. Wright's Dialect Dict.
- PILLOW-BEER. 120. Pillow-case.
- RAP OUT OATHS. 237. To swear very much and passionately. Bailey.
- RAUNCHT. 225. Snatched. Wright's Dialect Dict.
- REAVED. 225. Bereaved. Wright.
- SCALA CELI. 87. 199. The name of a chapel in Westminster Abbey and certain other churches, in which masses for the dead had a special indulgence attached to them.
- SCALED OVER. 111.
- SOULTERING. 225. Sweltering.
- SPIDER CATCHING ROUT. 251.
- STREIGHTED. 276. Restricted.
- TONVELL. 258. The flue of a chimney.
- TOSSPOTS. 238. Hard drinkers. Bailey.
- TRENTALLS. 87. Masses for the dead lasting thirty days.
- TRUNDLE-BED. 111. A truckle-bed, a low bed on small wheels, trundled under another in the day time, and drawn out at night for an inferior person to sleep upon. Halliwell.
- TUFFED TAFITA. 95. Taffety or taffita is a kind of thin silk. Tuffed means ornamented with tassels. Tuft-taffety is taffety tufted or left with a nap on it, like velvet. Halliwell.
- TWATLING. 233. Chattering. The same word as is now pronounced twaddling. Skeat.
- WIGHT. 222. A person.
- WRACKE. 237. 253. Old form of "Wreck."



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